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SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME XL.—PART IX.

Fourth Session of Eleventh Legislature

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1908

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Agricultural and Experimental Union, Report	15	"
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Asylums, Report	41	"
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Bridges on Spanish and Sauble Rivers	69	*Not printed.*
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Spanish and Sauble Rivers, Bridges over	69	*Not printed.*

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No. 2. . Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1908. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary), for the year 1908. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 3. . Report of the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines of the Province for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature 1st April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 4. . Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 5. . Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908.

No. 6. . Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 7. . Report of the Registrar General relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the year 1906. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 8. . Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 9. . Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 11. . Loan Corporations, Statements, being Financial Statements made by Building Societies, Loan and other Companies, for the year 1907 Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 14. . Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No, 15. . Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 16. . Report of the Fruit Growers' Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 17. . Report of the Fruit Experimental Stations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 18. . Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 19. . Report of the Entomological Society, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 21. . Report of the Dairymen's Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 22. . Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 23. . Report of the Poultry Institute of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 24. . Report of Women's Institutes of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 25. . Report of the Farmers' Institutes of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 28. . Report of the Bureau of Industries of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 29. . Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 30. . Report of the Bureau of Labour for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 31. . Report on Highway Improvement for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 34. . Report upon the Archives of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 35. . Report of Work relating to Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 36. . Report of the Provincial Board of Health, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 37. . Report of the Inspector of Division Courts, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

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No. 41.. Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Idiotic and Epileptic, of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 42.. Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 31st March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 43.. Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges and Charities of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 44.. Report upon the Operation of Liquor License Acts, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No 45.. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 46.. Supplementary Return from the Records of the several Elections in the Electoral Divisions of West York, Dufferin and Brockville, since the General Elections on January 25th, 1905, shewing: (1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest; (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned; (3) The total number of votes polled in each District; (4) The number of votes remaining unpolled; (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Report upon the state of the Library Presented to the Legislature, 6th February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 48.. Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of the Province, on the Cost of Power for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 49.. Report upon Prison Labour. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 50.. The Arbitration on the Unsettled Accounts, between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 51. . Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, on account of construction, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 52. . Report of the Commission on the Methods employed in the caring for and treating the Insane. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 53. . Copies of Orders-in-Council and Regulations of the Department of Education. Presented to the Legislature, 11th February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 54. . Rules and Regulations under the Succession Duties Act, being 7 Edw. VII., cap. 10. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1908. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 55. . Copies of Orders in Council fixing fees payable to Surrogate Judges of County of Middlesex; amounts payable to Judges McTavish and Gunn out of the Surrogate Court fees, County of Carleton, and authorizing payment of surplus Surrogate fees, County of Grey, to His Honour, Judge Widdifield. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 56. . Return to an Order of the House of the Twenty-first day of February instant; for a Return, shewing list of Fair Associations to which expert Judges were sent by the Department of Agriculture during the past two years; the names of the Judges with copies of reports made to the Department from each local exhibition board. Presented to the Legislature, 25th February, 1908. Mr. *May.* *Not printed.*

No. 57. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, for a Return, shewing—1. The Government call for tenders for the supply of flour required at the different Institutions of the Province for the year 1908. 2. How many tenders were received. 3. The names and addresses of the persons or firms tendering and the price *per* barrel of each tender delivered at the various Institutions. 4. To whom the tender was awarded. 5. The estimated quantity required at each Institution. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1908. Mr. *McCoig.* *Not printed.*

No. 58. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1 What are the estimated quantities of each class of work done to January 31st, 1908, on the Government Railway by McRae, McNeil & Chandler under their contract with the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission. 2. What sums, with date of payment, have been paid to McRae, McNeil & Co., or their assigns, for such work. 3. Has the Government taken the work out of the hands of the contractors. 4. What security, if any, has the Government for the due performance of the contract by the said firm. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie.)* *Not printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. How many cases have been tried by both Drainage Referees since their appointment. 2. What expense was there in connection therewith over and above the Referee's Salary. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *McMillan. Not printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of February, 1907, for a Return, shewing—1. The number of Division Courts in the Province. 2. How many Division Court Clerks have resigned between the 7th February, 1905, and 1st February, 1907. 3. How many Division Court Clerks have been removed from office between the said dates. The names of such persons and the cause of removal. 4. How many Division Court Bailiffs have resigned between the 7th day of February, 1905, and the 1st day of February, 1907. 5. How many Division Court Bailiffs have been removed from office between said dates. The names of such persons and the cause of removal. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *Munro. Not printed.*

No. 61 . Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1908, for a Return shewing—1. What Municipal Corporations applied to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, under 6 Edw. VII., Chap. 15, Sect. 6, for the transmission of electric power or energy, with the respective dates of such applications. 2. Did the Commission give to each of the said corporations a statement of the terms and conditions upon which such electric power or energy would be transmitted and supplied by the Commission, together with a form of contract to be entered into between each of the said corporations and the Commission. 3. Did the Commission furnish to each of the said corporations any estimate of the cost of constructing, erecting, installing, and maintaining of buildings, works, plant, machinery, poles, wires, etc., necessary for transmitting and supplying to each said corporation the amount of power applied for. 4. If so, give names of corporations and amount of each respective estimate. 5. Names of municipalities in each of which a By-law was submitted under Section 7 of said Act. 6. Names of municipalities where such By-law received the assent of the electors. 7. Has any contract been finally entered into between the Commission and any such municipal corporation for the supply of electric power or energy by the Commission to such municipality. 8. (*a*) The names of municipal corporations, if any, that made application to the Commission under 7 Edw. VII., Chap. 19, Section 12, with the respective dates of such applications. (*b*) The maximum price *per* H. P. at point of delivery to Commission, quoted by Commission to each of said municipalities. 9. Between what Municipal Councils, if any, and the Commission was any provisional contract entered into as provided for by said Section 12, prior to the submitting of the By-law to the Electors by any such Municipal Council. 10. Has any such contract been finally executed under the provisions of Section 13 of said last mentioned Act. 11. Was any estimate given by the Commission to the several municipal corporations in accordance with the requirements of said Section 12, shewing

(*a*) The total cost of constructing and maintaining a transmission line or lines. (*b*) The proportion or amount of said total cost to be charged to and paid for by each municipality. 12 If so, the names of such municipalities and the amounts of such total cost to be charged to each of the said municipalities. 13. Were such estimates and provisional contracts published with the By-law, in accordance with the provisions of said section 12. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1908. Mr. *MacKay*. *Not printed.*

No. 62.. Report upon the Feeble-minded in Ontario, with Census. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed.*

No. 63.. Return to an Order of the House of the third day of March, 1908, for a Return, of copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of what is known as the Wisa Wasa dam in Chisholm township in the District of Nipissing. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie*). *Not printed.*

No. 64 . Statement of distribution of Statutes, Revised and Sessional, for the year 1907. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. *Not printed.*

No. 65.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. Any estimate made, prior to the doing of the work, of the cost of clearing along the sides of the right of way of the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway, through the Temagami Forest Reserve. 2. If so, by whom was such estimate made and what the amount thereof. 3. What has been the actual cost of this work to date. 4. What is the estimate, if any, of the annual cost of maintaining the clearing in such a way as to make it useful in preventing the spread of fire. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie.*) *Not printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March 1908, for a Return, shewing what timber located on the right of way of the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway has been put up for sale during the last two years, by tender or otherwise, by the Temiskaming and N. O. Railway Commission. Also, what prices have been obtained and the time and manner of payment; the names of the purchasers and copies of the tenders sent in by them, and also copies of all tenders received in the case of each berth sold. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1908. Mr. *May*. *Not printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing the quantities of timber cut under license in the Township of Freeman by Arthur Hill, or any assignee, or assignees, of the license formerly held by the said Hill in the said Township; shewing in each year the person, or persons, who scaled logs on behalf of the Government on said limit, and in each year the quantity scaled by each of the said Government scalers, if more than one employed. Also, the names of the persons and quantities of logs in each year scaled by the

Culler or Cullers of the said Arthur Hill, or any assignee of the said license of the said Hill, also, shewing the assignee, or assignees, of the said Hill. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1908. Mr. *Duff*. *Not printed.*

No. 68. . Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing the amount expended on Colonization Roads in the District of Manitoulin, during the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March. 1908. Mr. *Smith* (*Sault Ste. Marie.*) *Not printed.*

No. 69. . Return to an Order of the House of the thirteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return, shewing the number of Bridges built, by the present Government, on the Spanish and Sauble Rivers, shewing where the Bridges cross the rivers and the appropriation made for each. Presented to the Legislature, 18th March, 1908. Mr. *Smith (Sault Ste. Marie). Not printed.*

No. 70. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-first day of February, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing the several Commissions, both special or permanent, issued by the present Government ; the object or purpose of each Commission ; the cost to the Province of each, up to the end of the year 1907, together with the names, in each case, of the several Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. Mr. *May. Not printed*

No. 71. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-fourth day of February, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, shewing the several Commissions of all descriptions issued during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904, the purpose of each Commission, the cost to the Province, together with the names of the several Commissioners in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd March, 1908. Mr. *Preston* (*Lanark.*) *Not printed.*

No. 72. . Return to an Order of the House of the 21st day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing : 1. The amount of losses caused by fire, in the Province, during the years 1900 to 1907, both inclusive—as reported to the Department of Insurance. 2. The amount of such losses reported to have been caused by incendiarism. 3. The amount of such losses caused by lightning. Presented to the Legislature, 24th March, 1908. Mr. *Munro. Not printed.*

No. 73 . A Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing—1. How many civil servants have been dismissed since advent of present Government. 2. How many have resigned. 3. How many vacancies created by any other cause. 4. How many appointments to the Civil Service have been made during said period. 5. What was the number of civil servants in the employ of the Government on

December 31st, 1904. 6. What is the present number. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *Ross. Not printed.*

No. 74. . A Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the fifth day of March, 1908, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return, of copies of all correspondence with the Government, or any member thereof, relating to the removal of Thomas Woodyatt from the office of Police Magistrate of the City of Brantford, also, copy of Report of Commissioner appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against said Woodyatt, and statement of aggregate cost of said Commission. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *Preston (Brant.) Not printed.*

No. 75. . Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of March, 1908, for a Return shewing: 1. How many persons have received permanent professional certificates under authority of either Sections 2, 3, or 4, of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Ontario, passed in 1907. 2. Their names. 3. Under which Section they have qualified, and 4. How many persons have notified the Minister of Education, in writing, of their intention to comply with the provisions of either Section 6, or Section 7, of Chapter 52 of the Statutes of Ontario, passed in 1907. 5. What were the names and addresses of those who applied under each Section. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. Mr. *McElroy. Not printed*

No. 76. . Handbook of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1908. *Printed for distribution only.*

No. 77. . Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the ninth day of March, 1906, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian Claim of Northern Ontario, known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1906. Mr. *Ross. Printed.*

No. 78. . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of February, 1908, for a Return, shewing a classified statement of annual payments of all kinds made by the Province to the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science, for salaries, erection of buildings, maintenance, or for any other purpose whatever, for and during the period of the past six years. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1908. Mr. *Hislop. Printed.*

Fortieth Annual Report

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the

Hospitals for the Insane, Idiotic and Epileptic

OF THE

Province of Ontario

Being for the Year ending 31st December

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1908.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, January 22nd, 1907.

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, K.C., *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

I beg to submit herewith the Fortieth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 31st December, 1907.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, January 15th, 1907.

SIR,—We have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fortieth Annual Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Idiotic and Epileptic of Ontario, being for the official year ending 31st December, 1907.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

S. A. ARMSTRONG,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspectors.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,

Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto,

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REPORT

Of S. A. Armstrong, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario for the year 1907.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

On December 31st, 1907, exclusive of insane persons in the Homewood Sanitarium at Guelph, there were in the Hospitals for the Insane and the Hospital for Idiots of Ontario 5,315 insane persons and 775 idiots and feeble-minded, divided as follows:—

Males	2,931
Females	3,159

The net increase for the year was 118.

During the past year a special effort has been made by all the Superintendents to provide accommodation for, and to facilitate the demands of, the constantly increasing number of patients for whom application for admission had been made in the usual way, or who had been certified as insane under magistrates' warrants. The accommodation has been taxed to the utmost to meet the demands, and the increase in the number of patients, as above, is probably indicative of what may be anticipated in the future.

REVENUE.

The revenue collected from paying patients during the year amounted to $166,419.63, a net increase of $1,015.55. To this must be added the sum of $90,038.80, being the amount chargeable against the municipalities, under 6 Edward VII., Chap. 9, towards the maintenance of patients for whom there is paid less than $1.50 a week, making a total revenue for the year of $256,458.43.

The number of patients for whom maintenance was contributed during the year was, 1,797, a net increase of 69.

MOVEMENTS OF PATIENTS.

The daily average number of patients in the Provincial Hospitals during the year was 6,053.

The total number of admissions, 1,162, of which number 262 were admitted to Toronto Hospital.

The total number of discharges during the year was 537.

The total number of deaths was 413.

The condition of patients dicharged during the year was:—

Discharged, recovered	312
Discharged, improved	177
Discharged, unimproved	48
Total	537

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.

As a result of the appropriation made by the Legislature at its last session the re-building of one of the buildings in connection with the Penetang Hospital was commenced during the year. It is anticipated that by May 1st of the present year the building will be ready for occupancy. This will give increased accommodation for approximately 120 patients and will somewhat relieve the congestion at present existing in other Provincial Hospitals.

My attention is constantly being called by the Medical Superintendents to the necessity for provision being made by friends or Municipal authorities for the care of the large number of chronic insane who are not fit subjects for a Hospital for the Insane, and who ought to be discharged therefrom and cared for by friends or in County Houses of Refuge. I have made repeated efforts to have a number of these patients taken care of outside so as to permit their discharge, but the indifference, and in some instances opposition, displayed on the part of the friends, have rendered my efforts ineffective. I referred last year to the large number of patients in residence who ought to be removed to Houses of Refuge, but the County authorities do not readily acquiesce in such removal.

PROVISION FOR ACUTE INSANE.

A radical change in the treatment of the acute insane will have been put into effect before the close of the present year. At the London and Hamilton Hospitals for the Insane are buildings which were designed for infirmaries for the treatment of those suffering from physical ills. Changes are now being made by which these buildings will be set apart—not only for the care of those suffering physically, but as wards for the reception of cases of acute insanity. Complete Hydro-therapeutic and Hot Air equipments will be installed in each infirmary. By this means the acute cases will be segregated—many doubtless never seeing the Hospital proper before discharge, and every opportunity for the careful observation and treatment of each case will be afforded.

These changes, when carried fully into effect, will place this Province in the foreground in respect to the treatment of the acute insane. In other Provincial Hospitals wards are set apart for the reception of acute cases, but owing to existing structural conditions and to the overcrowding of the wards, complete isolation of the patient does not obtain as it will at London and Hamilton. It is hoped that in time to come every Hospital will have its own reception building so that a better classification and segregation of the patients will be possible and a more effective treatment of the acute insane secured.

CLINICAL RECORDS AND REGULATIONS.

During the past year in all the Hospitals, with the exception of those at Cobourg, Penetang and Orillia, the new system of recording clinical notes of cases was installed. This system has proved most satisfactory and has produced a degree of uniformity in the clinical records which did not before exist. In compiling the data necessary for completion of the history of a patient, greater attention will be paid to the case by the attending physician than has been possible heretofore and through frequent staff conferences every member of the Medical Staff will become conversant with the patient's history.

New rules and regulations for the guidance of officers and employees have been compiled and distributed throughout all the Hospitals. The original rules and regulations had been compiled many years ago and had outlived their usefulness.

TUBERCULAR PATIENTS.

From a recent census taken by the Department we find that in our Hospitals for the Insane, we have 196 tubercular patients of whom 76 are male and 120 female patients. In many of the Hospitals a special effort is made to segregate this class, but with the large number of other patients waiting

admission, and with every ward taxed to its utmost, complete isolation is rendered difficult. In the Hospital at Hamilton a building is being erected to accommodate only the tubercular patients, and when complete, these patients will not only be isolated from others the year round, but will be afforded better facilities for treatment. The building will accommodate ten male and ten female patients and the necessary staff of nurses. By enlarging this building, sufficient accommodation may be secured to house the tubercular patients at present in the Hospitals west of Toronto, and the construction of a similar building in connection with the Hospital at Kingston would provide accommodation for the patients east of Toronto.

STATISTICS (INSANE).

For convenience in distinguishing persons born outside of Canada from the native born, I have, in the statistics following, used the terms, "foreign born" and "native born."

TABLE A. *Showing the number of insane patients in residence in Hospitals for the Insane in the different Countries, including Ontario, and the decennial increases, excepting where otherwise mentioned:—*

Year.	Country.	Patients.	Increase.
1887	Ontario	2,915	
1897	"	4,254	45.5%.
1907	"	6,090	43.5%.
1889	England and Wales	84,340	
1899	" "	105,086	24.6%.
1907	" "	123,988	18% for eight years.
1887	Ireland	15,147	
1897	"	19,590	29.3%.
1906	"	23,554	20.3% for nine years.
1887	Scotland	11,672	
1897	"	14,500	24.2%.
1906	"	17,593	21.3 for nine years.
*1880	United States	91,959	
1890	" "	106,485	15.8%.
1894	" "	158,040	49.7 % for fourteen years.

*In 1880 insane persons outside the Hospitals were included.

The patients admitted during the year 1907 to the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane may be classified as follows:—

Native born	816
Foreign born	346
	1,162

The total number and nationality of patients in residence in the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Hospital for Idiots, on December 31st, 1907, is as follows:—

Canadians		4,573
English	544	
Irish	439	
Scotch	223	
United States	112	
Germany	71	
Russia	13	
All other countries	115	1,517
		6,090

The population of Ontario, compiled from municipal and other statistics, is estimated at 2,356,304.

Native born	1,967,112
Foreign born	389,192
Total	2,356,304

The foreign born, while representing only 16.52 per cent. of the population of Ontario, yet represents about 25 per cent. of the patients in residence in the Hospitals for the Insane.

RATIO OF INSANE FOR ONTARIO AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The ratio of insane in Ontario to the estimated population is 1 to 443, or 22.57 per 10,000, divided as follows:—

Native born	1 to 508, or 19.68 per 10,000
Foreign born	1 to 270, or 37.37 per 10,000

The following statement shows the ratio of insane in other Countries:—

Year.	
1906 England and Wales	1 to 282, or 35.48 per 10,000
1906 Ireland	1 to 186, or 53.70 "
1906 Scotland	1 to 276, or 36.20 "
1906 United States	1 to 537, or 18.62 "

TABLE B. *Showing the per cent. distribution by country of birth of the foreign born insane and idiots in the Hospitals of Ontario on December 31st, 1907, and in order to facilitate comparison, the percentages that each*

nationality or group of nationalities formed of the total foreign born in Ontario on December 31st, 1906:—

Country of birth.	Per cent. distribution of foreign born to total foreign born patients, Dec. 31st, 1907.		Per cent. distribution of foreign born population, Dec. 31st, 1906.	
All foreign countries	100.0	1,517	100.0	389,192
England	35.9	544	43.9	170,884
Ireland	28.9	439	18.3	71,245
Scotland	14.7	223	15.1	58,610
United States	7.4	112	12.7	49,406
Germany	4.7	71	4.9	19,149
Russia	.8	13	1.0	3,835
Other countries	7.6	115	4.1	16,063

The order of foreign nationalities enumerated in Table B with regard to the relative numbers of insane and idiotic they contributed to the Hospital population is about as follows:—

1. Ireland.
2. Germany
3. Scotland.
4. Russia.
5. England.
6. United States.

Conditions similar to our own in respect to foreign born insane exist in the United States, according to the United States census. Ireland furnished only 15.6 per cent. of all foreign born in the United States in 1900, but 29 per cent. of all foreign born white insane enumerated in Hospitals on December 31st, 1903. In Ontario the figures stand 18.3 per cent. to 28.9 per cent. respectively. Relative to their numbers, the Irish furnish a much larger proportion of foreign insane in Hospitals than any other nationality, and is in keeping with the very high ratio of insanity in Ireland as previously mentioned. More favorable conditions are noticeable among those born in the United States than among the English. Persons born in the United States comprise 12.7 per cent. of all foreign born in Ontario, but contribute only 7.4 of the foreign born insane.

In the United States in 1900 persons of Canadian birth (including Newfoundland) formed 11.4 per cent. of all foreign born, yet contributed only 6.5 per cent. of the foreign born white insane in 1903.

The order of foreign nationalities with regard to the relative numbers of insane they contributed to the Hospital population of the United States in 1903 is about as follows:—

1. Irish
2. Scandinavian.
3. German.
4. French.
5. Scotch.
6. Hungarians and Bohemians.
7. English and Welsh.
8. Italians,
9. Russians and Poles.
10. Canadians.

STATISTICS (CRIMINAL).

COMMITALS TO GAOLS.

The number of foreign born committed to the Gaols and Central Prison in Ontario during the year 1907 greatly exceeds the number we might expect, keeping in mind the fact that the foreign born represent only about 16.52 per cent. of the entire population.

The number of persons committed to the Gaols for the year 1907, exclusive of District lock-ups, was 11,539, classified as follows:—

Native born	7,216
Foreign born	4,313
Total	11,529

The foreign born representing 38 per cent. of the total number committed.

TABLE C. *Showing the per cent. distribution by birth of the foreign born prisoners in the Gaols of the Province on December 31st, 1907, and in order to facilitate comparison the percentages that each nationality or group of nationalities formed of the total foreign born in Ontario on December 31st, 1906.*

Country of birth.	Per cent. distribution of foreign born to total foreign born prisoners, Dec. 31st, 1907.		Per cent. distribution of foreign born population, Dec. 31st, 1906.	
All foreign countries	100.0	4,313	100.0	389,192
England	35.7	1,540	43.9	170,884
Ireland	20.8	894	18.3	71,245
Scotland	12.9	560	15.1	58,610
United States	15.4	665	12.7	49,406
Italy	3.5	154	1.4	5,367
Russia	1.8	77	1.0	3,835
Norway and Sweden	1.8	77	1.0	3,976
Germany	1.3	59	4.9	19,149
All other	6.8	287	1.7	6,720

The order of foreign nationalities enumerated in Table C with regard to the relative numbers of prisoners they committed to the Gaols is about as follows:—

1. Italy.
2. Russia.
3. Norway and Sweden.
4. United States.
5. Ireland.
6. Scotland.
7. England.
8. Germany.

TABLE D. *In this table the distribution made in Table C is grouped by Nationalities for purposes of comparison.*

Country of birth.	Per cent. distribution of foreign born (grouped) to total foreign born prisoners Dec. 31st, 1907.		Per cent. distribution of foreign born population Dec. 31st, 1906.	
All foreign countries	100.0	4,313	100.0	389,192
British Isles	69.4	3,002	77.3	300,739
United States	15.4	665	12.7	49,406
All other	15.2	646	10.0	39,047

RATIO OF PRISONERS COMMITTED TO GAOLS.

The ratio of prisoners committed to the Gaols in Ontario to the estimated population is as follows:—

Native born	1 to 273 or	36.6 per 10,000
Foreign born	1 to 90 or	111.1 "

CENTRAL PRISON.

Of the 11,529 prisoners committed to Gaols, 693 were sentenced to the Central Prison, classified as follows:—

Native born	404
Foreign born	289
Total	693

The foreign born representing 41.0 per cent. of the total number committed.

TABLE E. *Showing the per cent. distribution by birth of the foreign born prisoners in the Central Prison on December 31st, 1907, and in order to facilitate comparison the percentages that each nationality or group of nationalities formed of the total foreign born in Ontario on December 31st, 1906.*

Country of birth.	Per cent. distribution of foreign born to total foreign born prisoners Dec. 31st, 1907.		Per cent. distribution of foreign born population Dec. 31st, 1906.	
All foreign countries	100.0	289	100.0	389,192
England	33.6	97	43.9	170,884
Ireland	9.3	29	18.3	71,245
Scotland	11.5	33	15.1	58,610
United States	23.2	67	12.7	49,406
Italy	6.9	20	1.4	5,367
Norway and Sweden	2.9	6	1.0	3,976
Russia	1.8	5	1.0	3,385
All other	9.5	34	2.7	10,696

The order of foreign nationalities enumerated above with regard to the relative numbers of prisoners received in the Central Prison is about as follows:—

1. Italy.
2. Norway and Sweden.
3. United States
4. Russia.
5. England.
6. Scotland.
7. Ireland.

TABLE F. *In this table the distribution made in Table E is grouped by nationalities for purposes of comparison.*

Country of birth.	Per cent. distribution of foreign born (grouped) to total foreign born prisoners December 31, 1907.		Per cent. distribution of foreign born population December 31, 1906.	
All foreign countries	100.0	289	100.0	389,192
British Isles	54.4	157	77.3	300,739
United States	23.2	67	12.7	49,406
All other	20.3	65	10.0	39,047

RATIO OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO CENTRAL PRISON.

The ratio of prisoners sentenced to Central Prison in Ontario to the estimated population is as follows:—

Native born ..... 11 to 4,867 or 20.55 per 10,000
Foreign born ..... 1 to 1,347 or 74.25 "

THE BURDEN OF FOREIGN DEPENDENT AND DELINQUENT.

The actual extent of the burden of foreign dependent and delinquent classes upon the community is most difficult to estimate. In addition to the cost of supporting persons actually resident in Institutions, there is a far larger cost for increased police, law courts and machinery for justice, for private charity, for public education and above all for the effects of physical and moral contagion upon the rest of the population.

The last Canadian census having been taken in 1901, it is difficult to ascertain with accuracy the effect of recent immigration. We have available, however, the annual returns from our Provincial Hospitals and from our Gaols and Prisons from which I have been able to compile tabular statements demonstrating the severity of the burden imposed on Ontario in the maintenance of the foreign born. These tables must impress every reader with the urgent need for further restrictive regulations in respect to immigration.

TABLE G. *Showing proportion of admissions of Native and Foreign Born to the Hospitals for Insane for the past five years, and the annual cost of maintenance of the Foreign Born:—*

Year.	Native Born	Per cent. of admissions.	Foreign Born.	Per cent. of admissions.	Annual cost of maintenance of Foreign Born.
1903	709	80%	180	20%	$24,613 20
1904	737	77%	221	23%	31,079 23
1905	850	75%	280	25%	37,024 40
1906	827	71%	341	29%	48,543 65
1907	816	70%	346	30%	51,744 30
					$193,004 78

The increased cost for maintenance of foreign born in 1907 over 1903 being $27,131.10.

The table shows that for the last five years there has been a marked decrease in the number of admissions of native born insane and a most marked increase in the number of admissions of foreign born insane.

The average age of the foreign born patients admitted for 1907 is 37, and the expectation of life at that age is 29.64 years. If we take $150.00 as an average yearly cost, which is exclusive of interest on capital account, depreciation, etc., there is a bill of $1,505,100, which Ontario must pay in the future for the foreign born admissions of 1907 only. It must be borne in mind that the class of foreign born patients admitted to the Hospitals is different from the native born, and the percentage of recoveries and discharges almost nil, as reference to Dr. Clarke's report in the Appendix submitted herewith will show. The foreign born are of a particularly defective type with, in many instances, a pedigree of insanity as their foundation.

The total cost to Ontario for maintenance of foreign born prisoners in the Gaols amounted to	$61,339.23
Based on proportion of population the cost should have been	28,115.77
A difference of	$35,224.46
The total cost of maintaining the foreign born prisoners in the Central Prison amounted to	$25,425.80
Based on proportion of population the cost should have been	10,629.20
A difference of	$15,796.60

RECAPITULATION OF COST OF MAINTENANCE.

To recapitulate, we find that the cost to Ontario for the maintenance of foreign born in the Gaols and Central Prison and in the Hospitals for the

Insane, etc., exclusive of cost of transportation on removal to prison, law costs, maintenance of buildings, etc., for the year 1907 was as follows:—

1,517	patients in Hospitals for the Insane	$227,550.00
4,313	prisoners in Gaols	61,339.23
289	prisoners in Central Prison	25,425.80
	Total cost	$314,315.03

If the figures were available as to the cost of maintaining the large number of foreign born who are being cared for in the various Refuges, Charities and Houses of Industry in the Province, it would be found that Ontario is contributing yearly an enormous sum of money for maintenance —an amount disproportionate to the percentage of foreign born residents.

DEPORTATION.

In my report for 1906, I referred to the work of the Department in the deportation of undesirable immigrants, and stated that nineteen persons had that year been deported. During the year 1907 the work has been prosecuted with greater vigor and 87 persons have been deported—representing a saving to the Province in future maintenance of approximately $350,000. A large number of cases are in course of investigation and at least 25 more undesirables will be removed during the early part of the current year. Unfortunately we have many patients who undoubtedly qualify for deportation, but whose mental condition is such as to preclude any possibility of securing the information necessary to deport them.

From the cases which have come under my observation in the course of deportation proceedings, it is evident that the system of inspection maintained by the Federal Government at the port of landing is totally inadequate to the demands made upon it by the large immigration of the past few years. That Ontario has to suffer because of this inefficient and superficial inspection is evidenced by the statistics given above.

Many cases of foreign born of the most defective type have been permitted to land in Canada, shortly to find their way to our Hospitals for the Insane. These people had either been in Asylums in their native Country previous to sailing, or were members of families in which there were one or more insane.

With the experience of the United States in immigration and the exceptionally complete system of inspection evolved from that experience to work upon; it seems difficult to comprehend why the Federal Government has not endeavored to amend its system. In order to profit by such experience to the fullest extent possible the Dominion Parliament should pass such restrictive regulations and the Government should introduce such a rigid system of inspection as will prevent the landing in this country of the criminal and deficient elements which have to a marked degree made up the recent immigration.

Under existing conditions in Canada in attempting to effect the deportation of undesirables, we are confronted with many difficulties, the chief of which is that of looking up the record of the immigrant.

It is necessary to ascertain the name of the ship in which he sailed and the date of landing, so as to enable the Department of Immigration at Ottawa to locate the ship's manifest. In many cases patients are too insane to give

the required information, or they are unable to speak English and their condition renders it, in many instances, impossible even to ascertain their nationality so as to enable us to secure the services of an interpreter. Prisoners who do not wish to return have but to furnish inaccurate information as to the name of the ship and the date of their arrival in Canada to frustrate the efforts of this Department to effect their deportation. To correct this difficulty it would merely be necessary to install a card catalogue containing the names of all arriving immigrants, date of landing, name of ship on which they came and such other information as is needed for purposes of identification. Until this, or some other system, is introduced by the Immigration Department, just so long will our Hospitals for the Insane continue to maintain insane immigrants, and the prisoners and defectives, upon being given their liberty, continue a menace to society at large.

In addition to a medical certificate, which should be given not only by a physician familiar with the immigrant's previous history, but by the ship's physician, certifying that he is mentally and physically fit, there should be a certificate from the head of the Municipality in which the immigrant was domiciled that such immigrant has not been insane nor an inmate of an asylum or other place of detention, and that neither his father, mother, brothers or sisters have been insane.

Such a certificate would operate as an admission by the Municipality that the immigrant was properly domiciled therein at the time of his emigration, and should deportation proceedings be necessary the Municipality would not be able to evade the responsibility for his maintenance on his being deported. Legislation should provide that in the event of there being a misrepresentation of facts in such certificates by either the immigrant, the physicians or the head of the Municipality, the immigrant will be subject to deportation within a stated period, say, within five years from the date of his arrival.

Lastly, a more detailed medical examination of the immigrant should be made, either on arrival or when on board the steamer in transit, by men who are skilled in mental diseases. The fact that an examination in greater detail than is at present being made will have a tendency to delay either the Transportation Companies or the immigrant, should not be a sufficient justification for the continuance of a system which, if not amended, can only tend to increase the heavy burdens already imposed on our Provinces for the maintenance of these defectives.

RACIAL EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION.

Apart from the social and economic effects of immigration on a country, the racial effects are undoubtedly more far-reaching and important than all other. The exodus of the native born residents of this Province to the West and to the United States and the introduction to Ontario of men of different type and race must all have marked influence on our future history. We should eliminate the dependent and delinquent classes by refusing them entrance to the country, and we should admit only those persons who can show that mentally and physically they are fit to become citizens; for on the quality of the immigrants will depend what kind of men shall inherit this Province in the years to come.

S. A. Armstrong,
Inspector.

REPORT

Of E. R. Rogers, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, for the Year 1907.

I beg to report that during the year all the Hospitals for the Insane were visited as frequently as opportunity offered, and the improvements suggested at various times were carried out.

The population on December 31st shows an increase of 118 over that of last year, the total population in all the Hospitals for the Insane on December 31st being 6,090.

ENGINEERING WORK.

The replacement of many of the old boilers and the installation of new heating appliances has kept the engineering staff in all the Hospitals fully employed and the improvement in this department is most marked. The general work in connection with the plumbing and steam-fitting and all repairs pertaining thereto is carried out by this department, as well as the work connected with the lighting plant, the laundry, the fire apparatus and all other machinery about the Institution.

DIETARY OF PATIENTS.

The employment of patients in all outside work is recognized as being of great assistance in the improvement of their physical and mental condition, and to still further improve such condition, special attention has been given to the dietary, both in the preparation of the food in the kitchen, and in the selection of the foods best suited for the strengthening of both the body and the mind.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The attendants and nurses throughout the different Hospitals have received valuable instruction in the care of the patients under their charge, and in all cases this training has proved of great assistance to them, not only while they are in the Institution, but in after life. In nearly all the Hospitals, training schools are being conducted and are well attended by the female nurses, and in some cases by the male attendants.

MAINTENANCE COST.

The statement showing the per capita cost per day for maintenance of patients is this year based on the actual consumption and not on the expenditure as in former years. In making up this statement no credit has been taken for the revenue earned by the farms. The produce grown on such farms and used in the Hospitals is charged at the actual market price.

The maintenance cost is slightly increased this year over 1906 owing to the well known advance in the price of all food supplies, for instance:—

The price of eggs has advanced 15 per cent. over the price of 1906, butter 10 per cent., cereals 10 per cent., tea 12 per cent., soap 10 per cent., hay, etc., 25 per cent., cotton goods 15 per cent., woollen 15 per cent., etc., etc.

Fuel, materials for general repairs such as iron pipe, engineer's supplies and lumber, have also advanced considerably in price.

HOSPITAL FARM REVENUE.

The following statement shows the revenue received on account of the different farms, resulting in a net gain of $24,680.47.

The value of the produce taken off the different farms amounted to $67,372.17; of this amount $21,269.24 was collected in cash and paid over to the Provincial Treasurer. The balance of $46,102.93 represents the value of the farm produce consumed by the Hospitals.

Hospital.	Cost of Farm Operations.	Value of Farm Produce.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brockville	4,453 79	5,999 51	1,545 72	
Cobourg	100 40	43 21		56 19
Hamilton	6,937 36	11,160 33	4,222 97	
Kingston	7,267 93	8,222 11	954 18	
London	6,322 68	15,631 47	9,308 79	
Mimico	3,033 38	10,332 99	7,299 61	
Orillia	2,797 15	5,231 74	2,434 59	
Penetanguishene	4,259 40	3,078 37		1,181 03
Toronto	6,281 45	6,701 08	419 63	
Woodstock	1,239 16	971 36		267 80
	42,692 70	67,372 17	26,185 49	1,505 02

The net gain derived from the farming operations at some of the Institutions has been very materially affected by the increased cost of all farm stock and produce, which have to be largely purchased to keep the stock in proper condition. This will probably be remedied in some instances by the acquisition of more farm land.

E. R. Rogers,
Inspector.

TABLE

Showing the movements of the entire population of the

	Toronto Hospitals.			London Hospital.			Kingston Hospital.			Hamilton Hospital.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in Hospitals January 1st, 1907	391	441	832	510	551	1,061	317	289	606	517	566	1,083
Admitted during the year ending December 31st, 1907	139	123	262	91	85	176	60	53	113	85	82	167
Total number on Hospital Registers and actually under treatment in each Hospital during the year	530	564	1,094	601	636	1,237	377	342	719	602	648	1,250
Discharged cured	25	41	66	33	36	69	24	14	38	17	27	44
Discharged improved	43	33	76	20	11	31	10	10	20	8	9	17
Discharged unimproved	9	10	19	1	...	1	...	3	3	5	1	6
Total number discharged during the year	77	84	161	54	47	101	34	27	61	30	37	67
Total number escaped	4	1	5	3	...	3	3	...	3	2	...	2
Total number died	40	32	72	33	37	70	29	23	52	29	33	62
Total number transferred from one Hospital to another	12	12	24	...	7	7	...	7	7	2	3	5
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year	133	129	262	90	91	181	66	57	123	63	73	136
Number of patients remaining in Hospitals on December 31st, 1907	397	435	832	511	545	1,056	311	285	596	539	575	1,114

NUMBER I.

Hospitals for the Insane and Idiotic during the year 1907.

Mimico Hospital.			Brockville Hospital.			Cobourg Hospital.			Pentang Hospital.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Hospital.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
304	276	580	331	330	661	..	146	146	121	121	242	2,491	2,720	5,211	376	385	761	2,867	3,105	5,972
93	71	164	68	78	146	..	10	10	32	26	58	568	528	1,096	35	31	66	603	559	1,162
397	347	744	399	408	807	..	156	156	153	147	300	3,059	3,248	6,307	411	416	827	3,470	3,664	7,134
21	20	41	24	27	51	..	...	...	2	1	3	146	166	312	...	...	...	146	166	312
6	7	13	4	9	13	..	...	...	2	1	3	93	80	173	2	2	4	95	82	177
5	...	5	5	3	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	42	5	1	6	30	18	48
32	27	59	33	39	72	..	...	...	4	2	6	264	263	527	7	3	10	271	266	537
2	...	2	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17	...	...	...	16	1	17
27	18	45	32	15	47	..	10	10	7	8	15	197	176	373	21	19	40	218	195	413
17	2	19	1	10	11	..	1	1	1	...	1	33	42	75	...	2	2	33	44	77
78	47	125	68	64	132	..	11	11	12	10	22	510	482	992	28	24	52	538	506	1,044
319	300	619	331	344	675	..	145	145	141	137	278	2,549	2,766	5,315	383	392	775	2,932	3,158	6,090

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of patients in the Hospitals
1877, to the 31st

Year ending 31st December.	Average daily number of patients in residence.			Number of patients admitted each year.			Number of patients recovered in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unimproved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	597	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881	1,164	1,160	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years	**1,026**	**1,047.1**	**2,073.4**	**250.6**	**236.6**	**77**	**76.4**	**68.4**	**44**	**32.2**	**35**	**68**
1882	1,219	1,238	2,457	.....	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	198	457	88	101	189	51	39	80
1886	1,409	1,421	2,830	281	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years	**1,311.8**	**1,330**	**3,641.8**	**262.4**	**233.8**	**496.2**	**81.8**	**87**	**118.8**	**33.4**	**40.4**	**73.8**
1887	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	177	31	31	62
1888	1,491	1,494	2,985	309	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889	1,583	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	170	32	53	85
1891	1,786	1,742	3,006	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years	**1,586.2**	**1,531.6**	**3,167.8**	**314.4**	**305.4**	**619.8**	**88.2**	**85**	**173.2**	**37.3**	**46.2**	**84**
1892	1,768	1,769	3,522	403	389	792	114	94	212	53	50	103
1893	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894	1,876	1,933	3,800	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98
1895	1,978	2,017	3,995	487	481	968	101	106	207	32	52	84
1896	2,029	2,087	4,110	390	373	763	115	127	242	49	58	107
Average of five years	**1,893,4**	**1,932.2**	**3,826**	**354.2**	**393.3**	**793**	**105.4**	**111.3**	**216.3**	**44.1**	**55.2**	**99.3**
1897	2,097	2,157	4,254	507	398	905	107	116	223	42	52	94
1898	3,153	2,215	4,368	349	411	759	122	129	251	54	59	113
1899	2,183	2,258	4,441	368	343	711	116	145	261	48	47	95
1900	2,197	2,288	4,485	352	370	722	121	133	254	28	44	72
1901	1,236	2,368	4,604	372	370	740	145	130	275	26	31	57
Average of five years	**2,193.1**	**2,257.1**	**4.450.4**	**389.3**	**379**	**767**	**122**	**131**	**253**	**40**	**46**	**86**
1902	2,248	2,464	4,712	381	578	959	121	139	260	51	61	112
1903	2,287	2,481	4,768	404	416	820	146	176	322	41	60	101
1904	2,304	2,493	4,797	419	457	876	146	156	302	39	60	99
1905	2,396	2,614	5,010	511	538	1,049	149	166	315	64	57	121
1906	2,845	3,061	5,906	560	608	1,168	142	172	314	64	61	125
Average of five years	**2,416**	**2,623**	**5.039**	**455**	**519.2**	**974.2**	**141**	**162**	**303**	**52**	**60**	**112**
1907	2,862	3,133	5,995	603	559	1,162	146	166	312	118	97	215

No. 2.

for the Insane of the Province during each of the thirty years from the 1st January, December, 1907.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number residents.			Number of patients remaining in Hospitals at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.03	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	689	1,014	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	**55.6**	**125.2**	**30.60**	**30.45**	**30.47**	**6.77**	**5.29**	**6.03**	**1,057.2**	**1,086.6**	**2,143.8**
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,820	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	40.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.18	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	**63.4**	**15.4**	**31.29**	**37.81**	**44.17**	**6.93**	**4.79**	**5.85**	**1,329.6**	**1,345.8**	**2,675.4**
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.05	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	2,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.55	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.50	24.61	25.55	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.44	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	**82.9**	**171.2**	**39.40**	**39.40**	**29.61**	**5.58**	**5.19**	**5.38**	**1,600**	**1,601**	**3,201**
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	25.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	82	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	2,860
147	118	265	10.74	22.04	21.38	7.44	5.85	6.63	1,906	2,040	4,036
139	86	226	19.22	17.90	18.53	6.85	4.02	5.47	2,027	2,091	4,118
12.4	**93.3**	**217.3**	**27.78**	**29.57**	**28.06**	**6.52**	**4.82**	**5.64**	**1,910**	**1,955**	**3,865**
145	117	262	21.10	29.15	24.97	6.91	5.42	6.13	2,116	2,163	4,279
130	108	238	32.09	31.46	33.04	6.04	4.87	5.45	3,152	2,236	4,388
160	132	292	31.72	23.65	27.24	7.33	5.75	6.57	2,176	2,251	4,427
136	133	269	29.08	27.82	28.42	6.23	5.81	6.02	2,198	2,300	4,498
150	107	257	25.65	28.44	27.00	6.26	4.52	5.58	2,236	2,368	4,604
13.4	**12.0**	**26.3**	**27.93**	**28.10**	**28.13**	**6.55**	**5.22**	**5.95**	**2,175**	**2,264**	**4,439**
158	129	287	27.41	43.09	35.25	6.95	4.97	6.00	2,248	2,414	4,712
150	139	289	28.00	23.63	25.82	6.56	5.60	6.08	2,287	2,481	4,768
172	159	331	34.84	34.13	34.47	7.60	6.50	6.93	2,261	2,446	4,707
141	147	288	29.16	30.86	30.03	5.88	5.62	5.75	2,435	2,657	5,092
213	206	419	45.14	35.64	40.39	7.48	6.73	7.12	2,491	2,720	5,211
167	**156**	**323**	**32.91**	**33.47**	**33.19**	**6.89**	**5.88**	**6.37**	**2,344**	**2,544**	**4,888**
197	176	373	23.81	29.69	26.62	6.88	5.62	6.22	2,549	2,766	5,315

TABLE NO. 3.

Showing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Hospitals, and the Hospitals they were assigned to.

County or Place	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant-Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Hospital.	Assigned to London Hospital.	Assigned to Kingston Hospital.	Assigned to Hamilton Hospital.	Assigned to Mimico Hospital.	Assigned to Brockville Hospital.	Assigned to Cobourg Hospital.	Assigned to Penetang Hospital.	Assigned to Orillia Hospital.	Total.
Algoma	4	2	6	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	6
Brant	7	6	13	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	13
Bruce	3	14	17	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	17
Carleton	6	46	52	....	....	....	....	....	48	....	1	3	52
Dufferin	.....	7	7	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	7
Elgin	8	15	23	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	23
Essex	7	15	22	1	19	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	22
Frontenac	2	34	36	1	....	31	1	....	....	....	....	3	36
Grey	7	14	21	1	....	....	13	2	....	....	2	3	21
Haldimand	4	3	7	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	7
Haliburton	2	.....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Halton	4	7	11	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	....	1	11
Hastings	4	22	26	....	....	24	....	....	1	1	....	....	26
Huron	1	20	21	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	21
Kent	4	9	13	....	12	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	13
Lambton	5	14	19	....	14	....	2	....	....	....	1	2	19
Lanark	3	13	16	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	16
Leeds and Grenville	1	40	41	1	....	2	....	....	36	....	....	2	41
Lennox and Addington	4	6	10	....	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	1	10
Lincoln	.....	11	11	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	2	11
Middlesex	14	37	51	....	47	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	51
Manitoulin	2	.....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
Muskoka	6	11	17	7	....	....	....	8	....	....	1	1	17
Nipissing	9	.....	9	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	9
Norfolk	4	3	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7
Northumberland and Durham	12	22	34	2	....	18	....	4	....	6	3	1	34
Ontario	4	13	17	....	....	....	1	15	....	....	1	....	17
Oxford	4	14	18	1	14	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	18
Parry Sound	7	.....	7	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
Peel	2	5	7	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	1	7
Perth	4	13	17	1	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	17
Peterborough	9	17	26	4	....	....	....	18	....	....	1	3	26
Prescott and Russell	6	16	22	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	....	3	22
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rainy River	3	.....	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
Renfrew	3	26	29	....	....	25	....	....	1	....	....	3	29
Simcoe	15	34	49	6	....	....	1	24	1	....	12	5	49
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2	24	26	....	....	....	....	....	23	1	1	1	26
Thunder Bay	14	.....	14	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	14
Victoria	8	13	21	1	....	....	....	18	....	....	2	....	21
Waterloo	10	12	22	1	....	....	17	1	....	....	2	1	22
Welland	3	9	12	1	....	....	10	1	....	....	....	....	12
Wellington	2	21	23	2	1	....	17	....	....	....	2	1	23
Wentworth	12	44	56	1	....	....	50	1	....	....	....	4	56
York	95	187	282	229	....	2	4	19	....	1	17	10	282
Not Classed	4	12	16	2	....	2	1	1	1	....	5	4	16
Total	330	832	1,162	262	176	113	166	164	147	10	58	66	1,162

TABLE NO. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Hospitals have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 31st December, 1907, were originally admitted.

Counties and places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 31st December, 1907.										
			Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Total.
Algoma	6	150	5	1	.....	4	14	.....	.....	10	7	41
Brant	13	538	2	3	.....	86	3	.....	1	1	9	105
Bruce	17	546	3	91	.....	2	.....	3	1	4	21	125
Carleton	52	1,099	4	.....	50	2	.....	173	1	2	26	258
Dufferin	7	122	3	.....	.....	29	3	.....	.....	1	5	41
Elgin	23	525	2	89	.....	1	1	2	2	2	5	104
Essex	22	481	1	86	1	1	1	3	1	2	18	114
Frontenac	36	1,161	4	.....	147	10	2	9	1	2	29	204
Grey	21	655	7	4	.....	98	11	3	6	12	19	160
Haldimand	7	350	.....	.....	.....	48	2	1	1	.....	6	58
Haliburton	2	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Halton	11	387	6	.....	.....	36	4	1	2	1	6	56
Hastings	26	766	7	1	93	.....	8	21	3	3	20	156
Huron	21	815	5	114	.....	2	1	5	6	2	18	153
Kent	13	551	1	108	.....	4	2	3	1	.....	13	132
Lambton	19	717	1	94	.....	2	2	6	4	1	20	130
Lanark	16	565	2	.....	27	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	2	92
Leeds and Grenville	41	829	2	.....	21	1	.....	102	.....	.....	11	137
Lennox & Addington	10	405	2	.....	52	.....	.....	7	1	.....	18	80
Lincoln	11	523	4	.....	.....	63	1	2	3	1	4	78
Middlesex	51	1,795	2	260	1	8	2	15	9	6	33	336
Manitoulin	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Muskoka	17	167	4	.....	.....	3	14	.....	.....	10	11	42
Nipissing	9	83	3	.....	1	3	25	1	1	1	2	37
Norfolk	7	359	1	1	1	59	.....	1	.....	.....	13	76
Northumberland and Durham	34	1,186	31	.....	58	2	16	9	23	11	17	167
Ontario	17	768	19	.....	.....	7	58	5	7	10	19	125
Oxford	18	657	3	88	.....	8	3	1	2	3	19	127
Parry Sound	7	55	1	.....	.....	2	19	.....	.....	.....	6	28
Peel	7	459	16	.....	.....	10	25	1	1	2	12	67
Perth	17	639	3	96	.....	3	4	3	3	.....	13	125
Peterborough	26	475	13	.....	3	1	65	1	9	3	15	110
Prescott and Russell	22	306	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	66	.....	3	16	91
Prince Edward	1	239	.....	.....	25	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	33
Rainy River	3	22	.....	.....	1	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Renfrew	29	401	1	.....	58	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	16	84
Simcoe	49	1,078	10	3	1	40	74	3	8	73	55	267
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	26	883	5	.....	29	1	1	101	4	3	19	163
Thunder Bay	14	51	2	.....	1	3	22	1	.....	.....	.....	29
Victoria	21	623	14	1	1	6	57	2	3	7	7	98
Waterloo	22	473	8	2	1	94	1	1	.....	2	15	124
Welland	12	453	7	.....	1	71	1	2	.....	1	2	85
Wellington	23	867	11	1	.....	112	.....	1	3	6	12	146
Wentworth	56	1,761	5	1	4	245	3	4	8	7	39	316
York	282	6,197	598	12	10	46	157	41	29	66	164	1,123
Not classed	16	558	14	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	20	8	50
Total	1,162	31,787	832	1,056	596	1,114	619	675	145	278	775	6,090

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time patients received into the Hospitals for the Insane during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Total.
Under one month	33	26	35	28	26	30	.....	1	179
From 1 to 2 months	24	17	8	15	19	19	.....	.....	102
" 2 " 3 "	20	22	11	11	6	11	.....	1	82
" 3 " 4 "	18	14	10	2	6	7	.....	.....	57
" 4 " 5 "	12	4	6	4	5	8	.....	.....	39
" 5 " 6 "	11	7	1	9	3	6	.....	.....	37
" 6 " 7 "	8	10	8	5	3	6	1	.....	41
" 7 " 8 "	7	2	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	17
" 8 " 9 "	7	9	1	2	1	3	.....	.....	23
" 9 " 10 "	8	2	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	14
" 10 " 11 "	5	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	13
" 11 " 12 "	2	.....	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	15
" 12 " 18 "	18	19	11	8	8	14	.....	1	79
" 18 months to 2 years	12	6	2	16	1	3	.....	1	41
" 2 to 3 years	9	8	6	14	8	9	.....	.....	54
" 3 " 4 "	8	3	6	4	6	2	.....	.....	29
" 4 " 5 "	6	9	1	7	5	5	.....	.....	33
" 5 " 6 "	3	2	2	2	5	3	.....	.....	17
" 6 " 7 "	3	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	9
" 7 " 8 "	10	2	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	19
" 8 " 9 "	2	1	3	5	1	.....	.....	1	13
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	6
" 10 " 15 "	10	2	.....	8	7	.....	.....	18	45
" 15 " 20 "	8	4	.....	4	6	2	.....	21	45
" 20 years and upwards	17	5	.....	.....	8	11	9	5	55
Unknown	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	8	32
Totals	262	176	113	167	164	146	10	58	1,096

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the Hospitals on the 31st December, 1907.

Length of Residence.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Total.
Under one month.....	19	6	7	10	16	9	.....	2	3	72
From 1 to 2 months.....	17	12	12	9	11	22	.....	12	2	97
" 2 " 3 "	19	22	7	11	11	12	.....	1	9	92
" 3 " 4 "	23	13	7	13	12	11	.....	1	6	86
" 4 " 5 "	22	13	2	12	13	9	.....	10	2	83
" 5 " 6 "	32	8	7	14	9	8	.....	1	9	88
" 6 " 7 "	15	10	7	16	8	2	.....	6	5	69
" 7 " 8 "	12	13	8	12	11	8	.....	7	5	76
" 8 " 6 "	16	11	3	11	15	6	.....	16	5	83
" 9 " 10 "	15	5	2	12	8	7	.....	.....	3	52
" 10 " 11 "	9	5	4	7	9	4	.....	.....	9	47
" 11 " 12 "	13	5	7	6	9	4	9	.....	2	55
" 12 " 18 "	46	42	31	41	29	33	13	29	32	296
" 18 months to 2 years	37	50	20	42	22	30	5	.....	29	235
" 2 to 3 years.....	62	80	28	74	55	47	1	49	55	451
" 3 " 4 "	34	65	27	64	44	35	4	144	54	471
" 4 " 5 "	46	60	30	43	28	21	113	.....	45	386
" 5 " 6 "	25	47	24	56	31	58	.....	.....	32	273
" 6 " 7 "	28	24	26	39	21	20	.....	.....	35	193
" 7 " 8 "	22	37	14	34	28	59	.....	.....	33	227
" 8 " 9 "	28	29	19	49	15	24	.....	.....	31	195
" 9 " 10 "	26	31	23	34	12	40	.....	.....	30	196
" 10 " 15 "	105	140	113	164	93	206	.....	.....	150	971
" 15 " 20 "	75	121	74	178	109	.....	.....	.....	118	575
" 20 years and upwards	86	207	94	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	621
Totals.....	832	1,056	596	1,114	619	675	145	278	775	6,090

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the period that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Total.
Under one month	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	6
From 1 to 2 months	12	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	16
" 2 " 3 "	7	2	8	2	1	5	.....	1	26
" 3 " 4 "	13	5	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	26
" 4 " 5 "	14	11	7	2	2	3	.....	.....	39
" 5 " 6 "	2	11	3	7	2	10	.....	.....	35
" 6 " 7 "	5	.....	4	2	2	7	.....	.....	20
" 7 " 8 "	3	6	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	16
" 8 " 9 "	.....	9	2	3	5	4	.....	.....	23
" 9 " 10 "	2	4	2	2	3	2	.....	.....	15
" 10 " 11 "	1	2	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	11
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
" 12 " 18 "	2	8	4	7	8	1	.....	.....	30
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	.....	.....	6	6	2	.....	.....	14
" 2 to 3 years	.....	4	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	11
" 3 " 4 "	1	3	.....	4	1	.....	.....	1	10
" 4 " 5 "	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" 5 " 6 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 6 " 7 "	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	4
" 7 " 8 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
" 8 " 9 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	66	69	38	44	41	51	.....	3	312

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Total.
Under one month	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	...	4
From 1 to 2 months	16	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	....	19
" 2 " 3 "	12	6	1	1	1	1	.....	....	....	22
" 3 " 4 "	7	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	....	12
" 4 " 5 "	4	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	....	8
" 5 " 6 "	3	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	12
" 6 " 7 "	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	4
" 7 " 8 "	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	....	....	8
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	....	3
" 9 " 10 "	3	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	....	....	9
" 10 " 11 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	2
" 11 " 12 "	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	....	....	4
" 12 " 18 "	8	4	2	3	2	3	.....	1	....	23
" 18 months to 2 years	2	3	2	1	1	2	.....	....	....	11
" 2 " 3 years	3	1	3	1	.....	2	.....	....	....	10
" 3 " 4 "	1	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	....	9
" 4 " 5 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
" 5 " 6 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	2
" 6 " 7 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	....	3	5
" 9 " 10 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
" 15 " 20 "	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	3
" 20 years and upwards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1
Totals	76	31	20	17	13	13	.....	3	4	177

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Total.
Under 1 month	5		1	1	2				1	10
From 1 to 2 months	3		2	1		1			1	8
" 2 " 3 "	1								1	2
" 3 " 4 "	4			1	1	1				7
" 4 " 5 "	1					1				2
" 5 " 6 "										
" 6 " 7 "	1			1	1	1				4
" 7 " 8 "	2									2
" 8 " 9 "				1					2	3
" 9 " 10 "	1									1
" 10 " 11 "										
" 11 " 12 "										
" 12 " 18 "		1		1		3				5
" 18 months to 2 years									1	1
" 2 to 3 years										
" 3 " 4 "					1					1
" 4 " 5 "										
" 5 " 6 "										
" 6 " 7 "						1				1
" 7 " 8 "										
" 8 " 9 "										
" 9 " 10 "										
" 10 " 15 "										
" 15 " 20 "										
" 20 years and upwards	1									1
Totals	19	1	3	6	5	8			6	48

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Totals.
Under 1 month	14	9	1	5	7	4	.....	1	.....	41
From 1 to 2 months	1	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	1	1	10
" 2 " 3 "	5	2	1	3	2	1	.....	1	1	16
" 3 " 4 "	1	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
" 4 " 5 "	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	7
" 5 " 6 "	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
" 6 " 7 "	4	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
" 7 " 8 "	3	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	9
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	13
" 9 " 10 "	1	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7
" 10 " 11 "	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	4	11
" 11 " 12 "	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	1	6
" 12 " 18 "	5	5	.....	4	4	2	.....	.....	4	24
" 18 months to 2 years	3	1	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	15
" 2 to 3 years	7	4	6	7	4	3	1	6	2	40
" 3 " 4 "	1	6	4	2	.....	3	.....	3	6	25
" 4 " 5 "	2	2	2	2	5	4	.....	.....	2	19
" 5 " 6 "	2	4	.....	1	2	5	7	.....	1	22
" 6 " 7 "	2	1	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	11
" 7 " 8 "	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
" 8 " 9 "	1	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	10
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	8
" 10 " 15 "	3	7	2	7	2	7	.....	.....	4	32
" 15 " 20 "	3	5	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	3	21
" 20 years and upwards	6	10	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33
Totals	72	70	52	62	45	47	10	15	40	413

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetanguishene Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Total.
Alcoholic	1									1
Apoplexy	2	4	2	4	1					13
Anæmia			1	1						2
" Pernicious			1	1						2
Arterial Sclerosis						3				3
Abcess								1		1
Bright's Disease	4		1	1					1	7
Bronchitis			1							1
Cancer				2	1		1			4
Cardiac Exhaustion	1		3	1	2					7
Caries of Spine			1							1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage				1	1	1				3
Chronic Nephrities						3				3
Diabetes					1					1
Dementia	4									4
Dysentery		3		1	1					5
Exhaustion Melancholia				3						3
Enteritis	6									6
Epilepsy	2	8	1	6	6	3			11	37
Endocarditis					1	6				7
Erysipelas	1				1					2
Exhaustion Dementia	1	2	4	2		3	1	1		14
" Mania	1	8		6		2				17
Grippe			1							1
Gastritis	1									1
Gangrene		1		2	1		2	1		7
General Debility								1	11	12
Goitre		1								1
Heart Disease	5	7	2	1	1	1		1	5	23
Hæmorrhage of Lungs									1	1
Inanition		3								3
Marasmus		1	2		1	1	3			8
Paresis	10	6	4	6	3	4		3		36
Pneumonia	6		2	5		5	1		1	20
" Bronchial		1	2		1					4
Peritonitis		2			1					3
Phthisis				4	3		1			8
Paralysis					3			1		4
Septicæmia	1				1					2
Senility	7	9	9	12	11			5		53
Suicide	3	2				1				6
Softening of Brain									1	1
Tuberculosis	8	11	10	2	1	10		1	5	48
Typhoid Fever			1						2	3
Tubercular Peritonitis					1					1
Uræmia		1								1
Miscellaneous	8		4	1	2	4	1		2	22
Totals	72	70	52	62	45	47	10	15	40	413

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospitals for the Insane during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetanguishene Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Actors											33
Artists	1									1	23
Agents	3	1		1	1					6	85
Architects	1									1	57
Actuaries											12
Basket-makers											3
Bankers						1				1	6
Bookkeepers	3	2		1	1	1				8	108
Bakers					1					1	57
Bricklayers	2									2	37
Butchers	4				1	1				6	30
Blacksmiths	1		1	1	1					4	174
Brass-finishers		1		1						2	34
Brewers											10
Builders	3									3	23
Barbers	1		1							2	42
Broom-makers											29
Barristers											32
Bookbinders											16
Brickmakers						1				1	13
Bridge-tenders											3
Brush-makers											1
Button-makers											2
Baggagemasters											2
Brakemen	1				1					2	8
Bailiffs											1
Bartenders											1
Brokers											1
Com. travellers	4	1			1				1	7	75
Cabinet-makers	2			1		1		1		5	46
Consuls											9
Confectioners											47
Coopers				3						3	51
Carpenters	5	1	1		2	1		1	2	13	500
Clerks	6	4	3	2	2			1	1	19	499
Clergymen	1								1	1	9
Carriage-makers		1								1	25
Cooks	2				1					3	44
Carders				1						1	33
Capts. of steamboats	2									2	9
Cigarmakers		1							1	2	19
Custom-h'se officers											13
Coppersmiths											7
Cheesemakers											2
Civil servants											19
Carters											13
Contractors											1

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospitals for the Insane during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetanguishene Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Cloth dressers											14
Coachmen											11
Dyers											6
Domestic servants, all kinds	20	21	2	5	7	7	1	7	1	71	3,905
Dressmakers	3	2		3	1					9	198
Druggists	1									1	55
Dentists	1			1		1				3	16
Doctors	1					1				2	7
Draughtsmen				1						1	1
Engineers		1	1	1	2					5	94
Editors											3
Engravers											4
Farmers	18	39	19	20	24	25		11	4	160	4,674
Fishermen		1								1	11
Founders											4
Ferryme											2
Furriers											10
Fruit canners											2
Florists											3
Gardeners			1	1				1	1	4	78
Glass-blowers											4
Gentlemen					1					1	70
Glovemakers											12
Gunsmiths											2
Governors											2
Grooms											1
Hucksters											53
Hatters											13
Hostlers	1	1				1				3	10
Hunters											39
Harness-makers					2				1	3	3
Housekeepers	3	52	44	56	47	63	5	7	11	288	6,054
Hack drivers											29
Jewelers	1									1	34
Janitors											6
Journalists									1		2
Lock_keepers											1
Labo rers	15	22	17	30	34	18		12	7	155	4,983
Laundresses					2					2	43
Ladies											271
Lawyers	3									3	45

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospitals for the Insane during the year, and also the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetanguishene Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Lumbermen				1	1	1				3	41
Loom-fixer											1
Liverymen											1
Milliners	1		1		1	1		1	1	6	71
Masons				1						1	84
Machinists	2		1	1		1				5	118
Matchmakers											8
Millers	1		1							2	65
Moulders				3						3	69
Merchants	5		2	2						9	161
Mechanics		1		2		2				5	101
Music teachers											42
Marble cutters											9
Milkmen											3
Millwrights											3
Miners			1							1	1
No occupation	6		10	6	5	6	4	8	18	63	1,238
Nightwatchmen											4
Nurses	3	1	1	2	2	2				11	71
Organ builders											3
Piano case-makers											2
Professors of music											14
Plasterers											5
Pensioners											6
Photographers	1									1	19
Prostitutes											13
Painters	1	1		1	3					6	181
Printers	5	2	1		1					9	103
Pedlars								1		1	102
Physicians		1								1	66
Pumpmakers											5
Plumbers					1					1	5
Policemen											1
Private Secretary											
Porters											1
Proof readers											1
Railway employees					1					1	46
Spinsters				1	4					5	229
Sailors											95
Students	6		2	1		2			2	13	211
Spinners											39
Sisters of Charity						1				1	10
Soda water manuf'rs											2
Stonecutters											27

TABLE No. 12.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospitals for the Insane (exclusive of the Hospital for Idiots) during the year, and also total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetanguishene Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Admissions for the year.	Total admissions.
Showmen											3
Saddlers	4									4	21
Shoemakers	4				1					5	230
Seamstresses				2					1	3	75
Soldiers	2	2								4	45
Salesmen				1						1	24
Surveyors											7
Sail and tent makers											5
Ship-builders											12
Stenographers		1			1					2	8
Station-masters											1
Teachers	4		1	1	1			1		8	344
Tinsmiths			1	1						2	49
Tavern-keepers	1				1	1				3	165
Tailors	3			4	3	1		1		12	114
Tanners		1			1					2	20
Teamsters				1						1	20
Telegraph operators											14
Veterinary surgeons											2
Vinegar maker											1
Watchmakers											15
Woodworkers				1						1	16
Weavers	1			1						2	49
Wheelwrights						1				1	5
Wagonmakers								1		1	29
Waiters											
Wives	56									56	706
Unknown or other employment	47	15	1	5	5	5		4	5	87	1,602
Totals	262	176	113	167	164	146	10	58	110	1,148	29,891

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Hospitals classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Hospital.	London Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.	Total
Medical superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Assistant superintendent	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Second assistant supt.	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Bursar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
" clerk	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Steward	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Storekeeper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	8
Engineer	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	11
Stokers	3	7	4	5	3	3	4	2	1	1	33
Engine driver for laundry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bricklayer and mason	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carpenters	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	14
Gardener	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Assistant gardener	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Porter	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	9
Baker	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	9
Assistant baker	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Tailor	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Teamster	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Night watchers	4	.....	2	5	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	17
Supervisors	8	8	6	9	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	44
Chief attendant	2	4	1	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	13
Ordinary male attendant	19	31	19	25	17	13	16	.....	8	5	153
Painter and jobber	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Attendant tradesman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Portress and typewriter	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
Matron	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Assistant matron	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	9
Supervisors	8	9	7	10	5	2	6	3	2	.....	52
Ordinary attendants	20	31	16	27	18	12	15	7	11	5	162
Night attendants	4	3	.....	8	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	23
Trained nurse	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Musical instructress	1	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Cooks	6	7	2	8	4	3	3	3	3	3	42
Laundresses	7	4	3	5	2	3	3	2	2	..	31
Housemaids	3	7	.....	4	3	8	2	2	1	2	32
Seamstresses	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	.....	.....	13
Dairymaids	1	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	10
Third assistant physician	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1st assistant engineer	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6
2nd assistant engineer	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Engineer (infirmary)	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sewage-man	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Butcher	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Yardman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Farmer	.....	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	1	1	9
Ploughman	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
Farm night watchman	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bandmaster & supervisor	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cowman and dairyman	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
Laundryman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	7
Shoemaker	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Stableman and messenger	.....	1	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	8
Attendant at sewage work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	112	153	89	141	92	73	80	32	45	28	845

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Hospitals (including transfers) during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Ages.	Toronto Hospital.			London Hospital.			Kingston Hospital.			Hamilton Hospital.			Mimico Hospital.			Brockville Hospital.			Cobourg Hospital.			Penetang Hospital.			Orillia Hospital.			Totals.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	9	5	14
From 10 to 15 years	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	5	17	18	6	24
" 15 " 20 "	3	5	8	16	9	25	3	1	4	4	3	7	7	1	8	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	39	27	66
" 20 " 25 "	13	13	26	14	14	28	8	3	11	7	3	10	9	4	13	7	6	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	61	46	107
" 25 " 30 "	24	11	35	8	7	15	6	2	8	10	6	16	15	11	26	7	12	19	...	1	1	3	1	4	4	2	6	77	53	130
" 30 " 35 "	18	13	31	9	14	23	2	8	10	9	12	21	13	14	27	9	13	22	...	1	1	4	...	4	1	3	4	65	78	143
" 35 " 40 "	16	17	33	7	8	15	5	13	18	11	14	25	9	6	15	8	9	17	...	1	1	3	4	7	2	3	5	61	75	136
" 40 " 45 "	12	15	27	5	11	16	5	9	14	7	13	20	10	4	14	9	6	15	...	2	2	4	1	5	2	2	4	54	63	117
" 45 " 50 "	10	11	21	9	7	16	7	2	9	4	11	15	7	6	13	7	1	8	...	1	1	3	4	7	1	2	3	48	45	93
" 50 " 55 "	7	6	13	8	7	15	5	4	9	10	9	19	4	7	11	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	39	41	80
" 55 " 60 "	6	3	9	2	6	8	5	4	9	6	4	10	3	5	8	3	12	15	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	27	39	66
" 60 " 65 "	7	5	12	2	...	2	1	3	4	5	3	8	4	2	6	2	3	5	...	3	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	24	22	46
" 65 " 70 "	6	5	11	6	1	7	5	...	5	3	2	5	5	4	9	5	6	11	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	31	19	50
" 70 " 75 "	2	10	12	...	1	1	2	1	3	5	1	6	4	4	8	1	1	2	...	1	1	6	3	9	...	...	...	20	22	42
" 75 " 80 "	2	2	4	1	...	1	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
" 80 " 85 "	3	5	8	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18
" 85 " 90 "	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
" 90 " 95 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	9	3	12
Totals	139	123	262	91	85	176	60	53	113	85	82	167	93	71	164	68	78	146	...	10	10	32	26	58	35	31	66	603	559	1,162

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing in quinquennial periods and ages of those persons discharged from the Hospitals as cured during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Ages.	Toronto Hospital.			London Hospital.			Kingston Hospital.			Hamilton Hospital.			Mimico Hospital.			Brockville Hospital.			Cobourg Hospital.			Penetang Hospital.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years																						1		1	9	6	15
From 15 to 20 years	2	2	4	4		4	1		1		1	1		2	2	1	1	2				1		1	19	14	33
" 20 " 25 "	5	6	11	3	5	8	2		2				6		6	2	3	5							16	29	45
" 25 " 30 "		8	8	7	6	13	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	3	5	3	6	9							12	18	30
" 30 " 35 "	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	4	6	3	1	4	1	2	3	2	8	10							14	21	35
" 35 " 40 "	2	3	5	1	3	4	4	3	7	1	8	9	2	2	4	4	2	6							22	17	39
" 40 " 45 "	4	6	10	1	2	3	2		2	4	7	11	6	1	7	4	1	5				1		1	17	21	38
" 45 " 50 "	1	5	6	6	6	12	3	1	4	2	4	6	1	3	4	4	2	6							10	11	21
" 50 " 55 "	2	2	4	4	1	5	2	4	6	1		1		2	2	1	2	3							10	12	22
" 55 " 60 "	3	3	6	3	7	10	2		2				2	2	4										10	9	19
" 60 " 65 "	2	1	3	2	4	6	1		1	4	1	5		1	1	1	2	3							6	6	12
" 65 " 70 "	1	3	4		1	1	2		2		1	1	1	1	2	2		2								1	1
" 70 " 75 "														1	1										1		1
" 75 " 80 "	1		1																						1		1
" 80 " 85 "							1		1																		
" 85 " 90 "																											
Totals	25	41	66	33	36	69	24	14	38	17	27	44	21	20	41	24	27	51				3		3	147	165	312

TABLE No. 16.

Showing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Hospitals during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Ages.	Toronto Hospital.			London Hospital.			Kingston Hospital.			Hamilton Hospital.			Mimico Hospital.			Brockville Hospital.			Cobourg Hospital.			Penetang Hospital.			Orillia Hospital.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years																														
From 10 to 15 years																									1	1	2	1	1	2
" 15 " 20 "	1		1																						5	2	7	6	2	8
" 20 " 25 "				1	2	3	1		1							1		1							4	3	7	7	5	12
" 25 " 30 "	2		2	2	1	3				3	3	6	2	1	3	4	1	5				1		1	1	3	4	12	9	21
" 30 " 35 "	4	2	6	3	1	4	1	4	5	3	1	4	2		2	1	2	3		1	1				1	2	3	15	13	28
" 35 " 40 "	4	5	9	1	6	7	3	2	5	3	2	5	1		1	1		1					1	1	1	3	4	14	19	33
" 40 " 45 "	2	4	6	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	3	3		3				1		1	3	1	4	16	13	29
" 45 " 50 "	4	3	7	3	3	6	4	1	5	4	6	10	3	1	4	2	2	4		1	1		2	2	1	1	2	21	20	41
" 50 " 55 "		2	2	3	2	5	4	2	6	3	6	9	3	4	7	3	1	4		2	2				1		1	17	19	36
" 55 " 60 "	2	3	5	2	4	6	1	1	2				1	2	3	4	2	6		2	2				1		1	11	14	25
" 60 " 65 "	4	4	8	5	2	7	5	4	9	6	2	8	2		2	4		4				1	1	2	1	1	2	28	14	42
" 65 " 70 "	5	2	7	4	3	7	2	2	4	3	3	6	3		3	3	5	8				1	1	2	1		1	22	16	38
" 70 " 75 "	3	2	5	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	3	6	3	1	4		2	2	2	1	3		2	2	15	18	33
" 75 " 80 "	6	3	9	3	4	7	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	3	5	4		4		1	1	1	1	2				20	17	37
" 80 " 85 "	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	3								1	1				9	10	19
" 85 " 90 "	1		1				1		1		2	2	1	1	2					1	1							3	4	7
" 90 " 95 "							1		1				1		1													2		2
" 100 " 105 "																														
Unknown																														
Totals	40	32	72	33	37	70	29	23	52	29	33	62	27	18	45	33	14	47	10	10	7	8	15	21	19	40	219	194	413	

TABLE No. 17.

The details of the distribution of all Insane and Idiotic persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year.

Place of Confinement.	December 31st, 1906.			December 31st, 1907.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for Insane, Toronto	391	441	832	397	435	832
" " London	510	551	1,061	511	545	1,056
" " Kingston	317	289	606	311	285	596
" " Hamilton	517	566	1,083	539	575	1,114
" " Mimico	304	276	580	319	300	619
" " Brockville	331	330	661	331	344	675
" " Cobourg	....	146	146	....	145	145
" " Penetanguishene	121	121	242	140	138	278
Total insane in Hospitals for Insane	2,491	2,720	5,211	2,548	2,767	5,315
Hospital for Idiots, Orillia	376	385	761	383	392	775
Total number in Provincial Hospitals for the Insane and for Idiots.	2,867	3,105	5,972	2,931	3,159	6,090
Homewood Retreat, Guelph	7	24	31	17	26	43
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary	26	....	26	25	....	25
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols	6	5	11			
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation	2,906	3,134	6,040	2,973	3,185	6,158
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Hospital	6	10	16			
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Hospital	....	1	1	4	6	10
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Hospital	17	19	36	21	21	42
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Hospital	2	7	9	13	13	26
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Mimico Hospital	4	9	13	4	5	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Brockville Hospital	6	6	12	13	10	23
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Hospital	213	130	343	91	71	162
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 31st December, 1906, and 31st December, 1907	3,154	3,316	6,470	3,119	3,311	6,430

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work, in days, per patient during the year 1907.

Nature of employment.	Toronto Hospital.		London Hospital.		Kingston Hospital.		Hamilton Hospital.		Mimico Hospital.		Brockville Hospital.		Cobourg Hospital.		Penetang Hospital.		Orillia Hospital.	
	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.	No. of patients who worked.	No. of days worked.
Carpenter shop	10	2,814	6	2,209	8	1,951	2	664	4	1,163	12	804	.....	.....	3	806	2	416
Tailor shop	6	1,432	4	1,467	3	841	3	770	3	746	4	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,480
Shoemaker shop	4	1,240	1	46	2	695	5	1,441	1	312	1	204	.....	.....	1	312	.....	.....
Engineer shop	1	268	8	2,978	9	2,664	7	1,992	10	3,119	8	2,798	.....	.....	4	961	5	1,642
Brush shop	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	1	268	5	1,606	6	1,800	3	880	4	1,189	5	1,264	.....	.....	8	2,299	2	400
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	4,563	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	14	3,580	3	987	.....	.....	20	1,554	.....	.....	12	1,467	.....	.....	2	497	12	1,560
Baking	5	1,486	6	1,786	3	995	4	1,292	3	1,078	3	1,080	.....	.....	1	306	4	1,252
Laundry	38	11,402	31	11,341	27	8,076	37	8,876	16	5,050	32	9,352	6	1,496	19	4,882	21	6,141
Dairy	8	2,648	1	62	.....	.....	9	3,213	.....	.....	15	2,574	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2,920
Butcher shop	1	312	3	1,032	.....	.....	1	314	3	1,018	2	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	156
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	728	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730
Painting	6	1,610	4	1,259	4	1,171	5	1,443	2	285	7	1,869	.....	.....	2	368	1	208
Farm	.....	.....	36	13,246	20	4,479	43	8,452	16	5,313	28	6,204	.....	.....	18	5,805	19	2,418
Garden and grounds	44	9,400	49	17,859	18	2,698	69	17,997	34	10,802	48	7,474	.....	.....	23	7,032	34	4,212
Stables	6	1,540	7	2,515	18	6,596	6	1,191	3	1,217	4	1,112	.....	.....	3	592	7	2,190
Kitchen	12	3,216	25	9,077	15	4,562	28	8,084	14	4,876	18	5,922	2	728	5	2,115	6	2,190
Dining rooms	78	24,670	48	17,415	53	14,682	64	21,131	42	13,864	62	15,012	10	3,530	18	6,596	51	18,665
Officers' quarters	4	1,410	.....	.....	5	1,761	9	2,410	6	1,938	16	3,325	.....	.....	2	547	6	2,034
Sewing	7	1,860	29	10,878	55	10,332	49	13,720	29	9,371	29	6,476	5	1,250	9	2,673	9	2,574
Knitting	4	1,540	9	3,419	3	646	38	9,823	12	6,117	16	3,865	1	1,083	1	40	25	6,500
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	54	14,172	3	919	23	5,024	10	1,156	8	2,379	19	4,468	1	17	5	1,424	45	7,200
Wards and halls	138	31,916	311	113,397	132	40,593	539	153,950	.....	.....	147	37,344	17	6,607	35	12,278	225	69,114
Storeroom	1	312	3	1,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	305	2	346	.....	.....	2	863	1	300
Not otherwise specified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,202
Tin shop	1	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholstering	6	1,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	110	28,610	86	31,469	86	19,167	36	11,876	244	87,164	71	24,394	10	2,981	70	19,034	20	6,676
Totals	559	147,498	678	246,050	496	129,136	987	272,229	483	166,476	590	143,371	55	17,692	231	69,027	529	144,180
Total average per patient	.....	264	.....	362	.....	260	.....	275	.....	344	.....	243	.....	321	.....	299	.....	272

Grand totals: No. of patients who worked, 4,608. Days worked, 1,335,659. Average per patient, 289.

TABLE No. 19.

Assigned Causes of Insanity.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed.

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	35	36	14	31	45
Religious excitement	10	10	20	12	24	36
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	24	4	28	38	27	65
Love affairs, including seduction	1	4	5	.....	9	9
Mental anxiety—"worry"	15	15	30	53	64	117
Fright and nervous shocks	1	1	2	2	6	8
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	29	5	34	42	4	36
Intemperance, sexual	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venerel diseases	11	4	15	20	1	21
Self-abuse, sexual	4	1	5	19	.....	19
Over-work	8	15	23	14	21	35
Sunstroke	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Accident or injury	12	2	14	13	4	17
Pregnancy	.....	5	5	.....	11	11
Puerperal	.....	6	6	.....	17	17
Lactation	.....	5	5	.....	6	6
Morphine habit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	33	33	.....	33	33
Uterine disorders	.....	7	7	.....	3	3
Brain disease, with general paralysis	20	1	21	21	2	23
Brain disease, with epilepsy	21	7	28	19	15	34
Other forms of brain disease	2	1	3	2	.....	2
Other body diseases or disorders, including old age	61	50	111	53	41	94
Fevers	10	3	13	3	9	12
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	73	90	163	3	1	4
With other combined cause not ascertained	70	60	130	5	.....	5
Congenital.						
With other ascertained causes in combination	6	.....	6	1	.....	1
With other combined causes not ascertained	11	7	18	3	.....	3
Unknown	174	157	331	228	199	427
Totals	568	528	1,096	568	528	1,096

TABLE No. 20.

The following table shows the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive.

Year.	Patients admitted	Discharged, died, and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	518	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	117	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	251	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	789	522	167	24.24
1895	968	569	399	41.22
1896	753	582	181	23.72
1897	905	594	311	34.36
1898	759	650	109	14.36
1899	711	672	39	5.48
1900	722	651	71	9.83
1901	742	636	106	14.28
1902	959	851	108	11.26
1903	820	764	56	11.73
1904	876	754	122	11.62
1905	1,049	742	307	29.27
1906	1,055	912	173	16.32
1907	1,162	967	195	16.78

TABLE No. 21.

DISCHARGES.

Hospitals.	No. of Cures.	No. of Admissions.	Percentage of Cures to Admissions.
Toronto	66	262	25.19
London	69	176	39.20
Kingston	38	113	33.63
Hamilton	44	167	26.34
Mimico	41	164	25.
Brockville	51	146	34.92
Cobourg	.....	10	.....
Penetang	3	58	5.17
Totals	312	1,096	28.47

TABLE No. 22.

PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	185	208	393
Discharged cured	74	89	163	.....	.....	.....
" improved	30	39	69	.....	.....	.....
" unimproved	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Died before expiration of leave	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Hospital	27	36	63	.....	.....	.....
Out on probation 31st December, 1907	50	44	94	.....	.....	.....
Totals	185	208	393	185	208	393

TABLE No. 23.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.	No. of Deaths.	Total Population.	Percentage of Deaths on Total Population.
Toronto	72	832	8.65
London	70	1,056	6.62
Kingston	52	596	8.72
Hamilton	62	1,114	5.56
Mimico	45	619	7.26
Brockville	47	675	6.96
Cobourg	10	145	6.89
Penetang	15	278	5.43
Orillia, Idiot	40	775	5.16
Totals	413	6,090	6.80

TABLE No. 24.

The following table shows the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the Hospitals in each year since 1882.

Year.	Toronto.	London.	Kingston.	Hamilton.	Mimico.	Brockville.	Orillia.	Cobourg.	Penetang.
1882	32.15	54.00	45.11	37.61					
1883	30.44	69.89	50.33	62.38					
1884	53.90	86.56	76.59	56.40					
1885	38.40	79.58	61.13	48.82					
1886	41.10	77.84	68.26	62.32					
1887	56.37	77.84	68.26	61.49					
1888	52.09	77.54	65.71	73.95					
1889	51.39	77.30	70.56	57.32					
1890	62.01	75.43	70.27	68.43					
1891	67.04	74.40	87.24	77.27					
1892	75.05	77.20	65.89	76.90	36.11				
1893	73.44	78.71	73.22	77.20	43.26				
1894	77.13	77.41	74.47	76.43	72.12				
1895	91.64	76.11	68.60	76.74	53.08	52.84	38.50		
1896	72.04	75.69	70.00	73.64	71.36	73.42	41.85		
1897	64.99	78.01	69.39	78.24	74.18	52.30	40.67		
1898	66.70	71.16	60.00	76.14	74.23	46.25	38.17		
1899	77.63	74.08	69.46	67.62	74.14	46.50	43.55		
1900	67.05	72 67	67.58	76.38	78.76	61.12	41.80		
1901	59.73	79.31	67.60	77.16	86.18	58.68	43.72		
1902	60.68	69.38	65.21	76.16	83.70	61.65	52.20	50.22	
1903	58.76	68.02	63 72	46.76	87.35	60.54	52.74	45.30	
1904	58.07	68.44	62.00	74.84	80.14	64.68	48.15	41.12	
1905	49.	67.	60.	71.	78.	56	48.	38.	74.
1906	49.	60.	59.	72.	74.	51.	56.	35.	75.
1907	48.	63.	59.	67.	76.	59.	33.	72.	51.

TABLE No. 25.

Employment of Patients.

The following table shows the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed.

Hospitals.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	1,094	559	303,390	147,498	48
London	1,237	678	388,805	246,050	63
Kingston	719	496	216,516	129,136	59
Hamilton	1,250	987	410,085	272,229	67
Mimico	744	483	217,827	166,476	76
Brockville	807	590	243,074	143,371	59
Cobourg	156	55	53,129	17,692	33
Penetang	300	231	94,866	69,027	72
Orillia	827	529	281,277	144,180	51
Totals	7,134	4,608	2,199,969	1,335,661	60

TABLE No. 26.

The following table shews the number of beds in each of the Hospitals, and how they were occupied at the close of the official year:

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence on 31st December, 1907.			Number of vacancies.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Toronto	400	400	800	397	435	832	3	.....	3
London	511	555	1,066	511	545	1,056	.....	10	10
Kingston	315	291	606	311	285	596	4	6	10
Hamilton	519	573	1,092	539	575	1,114	.....	.....	.....
Mimico	300	300	600	319	300	619	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	333	332	665	331	344	675	2	.....	2
Cobourg	.....	146	146	.....	145	145	.....	1	1
Penetang	120	124	244	141	137	278	.....	.....	.....
Orillia	362	370	732	383	392	775	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,870	3,081	5,951	2,932	3,158	6,090	9	17	26

TABLE No. 27.

Social State.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions:

Social State.

	Admissions of year.	Total Admissions.
Married	561	15,164
Unmarried	598	16,609
Unknown	3	14

TABLE No. 27—*Continued*

Nationalities.

Canadian	816	18,589
English	150	3,919
Irish	74	4,847
Scotch	42	2,160
United States	22	845
Other countries and unknown	58	1,427

Religious Denominations.

Church of England	245	6,955
Roman Catholic	268	6,736
Presbyterian	194	6,250
Methodist	250	7,196
Baptist	60	1,292
Congregational	4	235
Other denominations and unknown	141	3,123

TABLE No. 28.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Statement of Revenue from Paying Patients, also Farm and Miscellaneous Revenue.

Hospitals.	No. of Paying Patients.	From Paying Patients.	From Farm and Miscellaneous.	Totals.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Brockville	159	10,496 90	1,419 77	11,916 67
Cobourg	9	717 49	288 04	1,005 53
Hamilton	329	27,378 15	6,025 67	33,403 82
Kingston	159	11,152 17	1,662 01	12,814 18
London	363	34,555 69	6,014 87	40,570 56
Mimico	183	13,509 73	1,241 74	14,751 47
Orillia	115	10,524 32	1,721 26	12,245 58
Penetang	21	1,392 52	1,886 89	3,279 41
Toronto	381	49,724 63	862 48	50,587 11
Woodstock	78	6,968 03	146 51	7,114 54
Totals	1,797	166,419 63	21,269 24	187,688 87
Revenue from Railway Taxation, under 6 Edw. VII., c. 9		90,038 80		90,038 80
Grand totals		256,458 43	21,269 24	277,727 67

TABLE No. 29.

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

The following statement shews the revenue received from the Hospitals for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the Hospitals from year to year.

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871..	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872..	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873..	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874..	182	20,035 77	3,373 15	.....
" " 1875..	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876..	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877..	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878..	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879..	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880..	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881..	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882..	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883..	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884..	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885..	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886..	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
" " 1887..	514	48,742 53	.....	4,287 52
" " 1888..	538	59,638 16	10,895 03	.....
" " 1889..	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
" " 1890..	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
" " 1891..	577	48,507 52	.....	14,246 14
" " 1892..	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893..	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894..	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50
" " 1895..	743	68,290 31	.....	4,431 73
" " 1896..	904	97,898 19	29,607 88	.....
" " 1897..	844	100,581 25	2,683 06	.....
" " 1898..	770	72,042 44	.....	28,538 81
" " 1899..	778	74,364 54	2,322 10	.....
" " 1900..	846	81,650 87	7,286 33	.....
" " 1901..	902	90,677 46	9,026 59	.....
" " 1902..	959	101,076 20	10,398 74	.....
" " 1903..	1,029	97,416 03	.....	3,660 17
" " 1904..	1,111	106,167 49	8,751 46	.....
" " 1905..	1,211	114,915 59	8,748 10	.....
For the 3 mos. ending December 31, 1905..	.....	54,897 06	27,403 60	.....
For the year ending December 31, 1906..	1,732	165,404 08	50,488 49	.....
" " 1907..	1,797	*166,419 63	1,015 55	.....

* In addition, $90,038.80 revenue was derived from Railway Taxation under 6 Edw. VII c. 9.

TABLE No. 30.

HOSPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the Hospital during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it.

Hospitals.	Expended, 1906.	Expended, 1907.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Brockville	90,659 14	96,109 48	5,450 34	
Cobourg	21,515 08	23,523 75	2,008 67	
Hamilton	137,359 12	153,343 25	15,984 13	
Kingston	101,314 15	107,475 04	6,160 89	
London	140,103 62	145,567 18	5,463 56	
Mimico	84,638 53	88,630 94	3,992 41	
Orillia	76,242 07	78,219 17	1,977 10	
Penetang	42,153 06	48,878 88	6,725 82	
Toronto	126,428 44	139,775 36	13,346 92	
Woodstock	17,512 10	23,827 91	6,315 81	
Totals	837,925 31	905,350 96	67,425 65	

Increase for 1907, $67,425.65.

TABLE No. 31.

STATEMENT.

Shewing the Expenditure on Maintenance under the different headings of the estimates for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Headings of Estimates.	Brockville Hospital.	Cobourg Hospital.	Hamilton Hospital.	Kingston Hospital.	London Hospital.	Mimico Hospital.	Orillia Hospital.	Penetang Hospital.	Toronto Hospital.	Woodstock Hospital.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines	1,106 95	147 88	1,023 38	1,278 42	1,224 95	858 66	404 50	804 31	1,287 36	319 95
Provisions	30,342 24	6,523 14	48,870 40	28,897 03	45,499 00	26,507 23	25,870 61	11,699 72	48,552 30	4,107 38
Heat and light	15,440 02	2,828 54	27,081 26	13,906 08	18,056 14	13,360 11	9,879 86	5,675 87	18,534 11	3,322 47
Clothing, etc	4,368 78	551 37	6,354 12	5,576 61	9,639 97	4,242 46	6,275 19	3,300 77	4,436 77	215 08
Laundry, etc	1,545 87	427 36	2,417 45	1,867 68	3,413 33	1,572 41	2,000 79	613 97	2,181 61	257 52
Repairs, etc	5,156 88	618 95	10,713 73	8,611 28	12,295 44	4,652 07	3,897 04	2,460 97	8,032 29	724 14
Office expense	895 52	233 36	1,064 70	1,641 31	1,459 41	900 67	506 28	422 37	1,308 77	390 72
Farm "	4,453 79	100 40	6,937 36	7,267 93	6,322 68	3,033 88	2,797 15	4,259 40	6,281 45	1,239 16
Miscellaneous "	3,239 37	1,223 91	6,645 57	984 89	1,265 50	932 07	1,282 91	1,895 64	4,585 62	2,123 91
Total expenses	66,549 42	12,654 91	111,108 97	70,031 23	99,176 42	56,059 56	52,914 33	31,133 02	95,200 28	12,700 33
Salaries	29,560 06	10,868 84	42,234 28	37,443 81	46,390 76	32,571 38	25,304 84	17,745 86	44,575 08	11,127 58
Grand totals	96,109 48	23,523 75	153,343 25	107,475 04	145,567 18	88,630 94	78,219 17	48,878 88	139,775 36	23,827 91

TABLE No. 32.

STATEMENT

Showing the total days' residence of Patients, the Daily Average Number of Patients, and the Per Capita Cost per Day for Consumption under the different headings of the Estimates for the current year.

	Brockville	Cobourg	Hamilton	Kingston	London	Mimico	Orillia	Penetang	Toronto	Woodstock
Days' Residence of Patients, 1907....	241,031	52,951	395,418	215,968	379,672	210,503	279,933	94,034	306,230	20,580
Average number of Patients, 1907....	660	145	1,083	591	1,040	576	766	257	838	56
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Medicines	.46	.28	.26	.59	.33	.41	.14	.86	.42	1.55
Groceries	12.35	8.92	10.83	12.85	11.85	13.49	8.67	11.99	15.36	13.42
Heat and light	5.32	5.50	6.60	4.99	5.90	5.30	2.75	5.86	6.15	11.67
Clothing	1.73	1.08	1.62	2.22	1.63	1.49	2.29	3.50	1.01	.94
Laundry and cleaning	.70	.81	.54	.88	.91	.77	.63	.68	.71	1.18
Repairs and replacements	2.03	.68	2.40	3.97	3.62	2.46	1.35	2.90	2.21	3.32
Office expenses	.37	.42	.29	.73	.39	.44	.17	.50	.45	1.90
Farm expenses	1.86	.19	1.75	2.52	1.31	1.44	.75	4.53	2.11	6.02
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.35	2.28	1.85	.49	.33	.44	.49	2.01	1.49	9.81
Total expenses	26.17	20.16	26.14	29.24	26.27	26.24	17.24	32.83	29.91	49.81
Salaries	14.48	23.65	13.57	21.07	15.67	18.24	10.88	22.27	16.82	61.15
Grand totals	40.65	43.81	39.71	50.31	41.94	44.48	28.12	55.10	46.73	110.96

APPENDIX.

TO FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE HOSPITALS IN TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICO, BROCKVILLE, COBOURG, PENETANGUISHENE AND ORILLIA, TOGETHER WITH THE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS WOODSTOCK, AND HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, GUELPH.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, TORONTO.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, Esq., and E. R. ROGERS, Esq.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the statutory requirements, I have the honor to submit the sixty-seventh annual report of this hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The admissions for the year have numbered two hundred and sixty-two. This is a large admission rate, but is easily acounted for when the facts detailed under the heading of "Immigration" are taken into consideration. The remarks made upon this subject in last year's report are amplified and a careful analysis of the present undesirable condition of affairs made.

The discharges were one hundred and sixty-two, that is 62 per cent. based on the admissions.

Many of these are found on the improved list as we are reluctant to call any case recovered if showing any evidence of mental reduction. This does not accord with common practice but is the only honest method of compiling returns.

The deaths were seventy-two, and as usual general paresis was a prominent cause of death. The suicides were regrettable incidents but unavoidable. One occurred through the unwillingness of the friends, who had the patient with them at their own home, to allow him to return to the Hospital in charge of the attendants who were waiting for him.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The work of the Training School was carried on successfully, the first class graduating eleven nurses.

DEFECTIVE AND INSANE IMMIGRATION.

For years I have, publicly and privately, spoken of the danger to which Canada was exposing herself in encouraging the immigration of classes which should be avoided, if the quality of our population is to be maintained. We are now face to face with a trouble, the magnitude of which, only those who are conversant with the facts, are able to gauge. Toronto and the County of York supplies the Toronto Hospital with its patients, and it is not difficult to make a fairly correct analysis of the different elements which go to make up our admissions. Let us take the figures regarding admissions for 1907 and we are at once confronted by several unpleasant surprises, to which I shall refer. Two hundred and sixty-two persons were admitted, less than half of these were Canadians, or to speak accurately, these admissions were made up of one hundred and thirty-four foreign born persons and one hundred and twenty-eight Canadians. Of course many of the foreign born had been resident in Canada for some years, but no less than seventy-seven were recent arrivals, who should have been deported if a satisfactory law had been in force. To put it more strongly, the majority of these people should not have been allowed to enter Canada.

Owing to technicalities only thirty-four of this number come within the requirements of the Immigration Act, hence Ontario must assume the cost of maintenance of the forty-three who cannot be returned to their own countries. This means that the Province will have to expend two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars for the support of forty-three people who have not the slightest claim to our consideration. The basis of this calculation will be given later on. It is all very well to talk about pumping in the population, but surely the streams tapped should not be those reeking with degeneracy, crime and insanity. The population of Toronto and the County of York is just about 400,000 and basing the admission list on this, one person in every fifteen hundred became insane, a proportion altogether too large. Granting though, that this actually occurred what do we find? Seventy-seven of these admissions were recent arrivals, or about one third; in other words the new comers should number more than one hundred and thirty two thousand if these persons were of the average mentality. Granting that the population was augmented by five thousand foreigners, a number probably far greater than facts would justify us in accepting, the proportion of insane in these is twenty-six times greater than it should have been.

No matter how you regard it, the picture is one we cannot contemplate with equanimity. Bad as it is in itself we can fairly suppose that the proportion of criminals and defectives is almost as large as the proportion of insane, and when we think what these weaklings are likely to do for the future generations we cannot help but be pessimistic regarding the character of the present influx of foreigners.

It is inevitable that most tides of immigration will carry with them a certain proportion of those who have failed in life, but at the present time there is a strong suspicion that many of those we have received were deliberately sent out from Great Britain, to get rid of them, and an analysis of their characteristics is an interesting study in degeneracy of a type we rarely see in Canada. Sexual perverts of the most revolting kind, insane criminals, the criminal insane, slum degenerates, general paretics, in fact weaklings of all objectionable types are represented. Whole families of degenerates have been found, one such family was returned to England; another should have been similarly treated; a husband and wife (both insane) were deported and so the story goes. To show how the thing works out practically: An imbecile young woman admitted to the hospital was the wife of a confirmed alcoholic—an old man. She left a progeny of six children to be cared for by the community. One may easily guess what the future of these children is likely to be.

One man admitted was insane when he came to Canada several years ago. His insanity was of mild type (Dementia Praecox) and he found a woman weak enough to marry him. The children are an interesting study in criminality and, young as they are, have already made their mark in criminal circles.

One sexual pervert hailing from the London Slums we find has induced others of his family to come here. Of these one has already reached us, the others are of weak and unstable type.

Then again if we analyse the mental disease of the recent arrivals we learn just what is to be expected. The seventy-seven included fifty cases of dementia praecox, about 65%, and when it is recollected that normally the proportion should have been about fifteen to twenty per cent., we begin to understand the quality of the immigration. There were four sexual perverts and exhibitionists, five men with criminal records, three general paretics, two

paranoiacs, two epileptics, two imbeciles, and nine cases of manic depressive insanity, the only hopeful class in the group. Many of these people had been in Hospitals for the Insane in other countries, and their insanity was of such character that there was no chance of their succeeding in Ontario. I have before me a list of six cases from this year's admissions, sent to Canada simply with the idea of getting rid of them. With some of these the friends protested bitterly at the deportation of the patient, frankly admitting that they had been sent to Canada to shift the responsibility of their care to other shoulders, one man naively suggesting that if his sister returned he would again have to contribute for her support in the local asylum, and objected to doing so.

Another on the list had been liberated from an English Hospital for the Insane and was sent to Canada by his friends with the idea of getting him away from his mental trouble. He was shortly followed by a young woman who married him. The inevitable occurred, and the unfortunate young man had a recurrence of mental trouble. Fortunately we were able to deport husband and wife.

A third on the list had been in no less than five asylums, but before we could get his case arranged for deportation he escaped from the Hospital. Some months afterwards we learned that he made a determined effort to commit suicide, and although this was not immediately successful he eventually died from the indirect effects of this attempt.

A fourth who was a general paretic, far advanced, was no doubt deliberately shipped to Canada to get rid of him.

A fifth, who was an epileptic and of criminal type, was sent to Canada because of his defects and on account of his being a burden to his relatives. His friends are imbued with imperialistic ideas and cannot see that this part of the British Empire should not assume what might fairly be regarded as the natural burdens of another portion of it.

To show how startling is the preponderance of the foreign born among the insane of the country as represented by the admissions to Toronto Hospital, a very brief study is necessary. It is not a new question and yet one that the persons who thunder for hordes of immigrants to swell our population would do well to regard. Of course I am well aware that "figures unbased on facts are an image for fools to hoard or to circulate," but by a careful study of the unpleasant facts which are available, we learn that the grievance we have to-day is an old story and Toronto Hospital has always suffered. It may be argued that we draw our population from the centres in which the foreign born are in greater proportion than in the rural districts, but such has not always been the case, and what do we find in the days when Toronto Hospital served practically the whole Province. In 1854, of the first 1,000 patients admitted, the nationalities were as follows:

Irish	434
English	180
Scotch	146
Canadians	162
Other Countries	78
	1,000

At that date the Canadian population of Ontario was greater than the foreign and yet the proportion of insanity was infinitely smaller.

Between 1859 and 1864—995 patients were admitted:

Irish	353
English	143
Scotch	149
Canadians	266
United States	43
Other Countries	41

The census of 1861 gave the population of the U. Canada as 1,396,091 made up as follows.

Irish	191,231
English	114,290
Scotch	98,792
Canadians	902,879
Other Countries	88,899
	1,396,091

Quoting from Dr. Workman's report "The table of nativities of the patients admitted in the last six years shows that the three nationalities: Irish, Scotch, English with an aggregate of 404,313 in the population of the Province, have sent in 645 patients, whilst the Canadian nationality, amounting to 902,879 has sent in only 266, in other words a part of the Provincial population equal to 29 per cent. has contributed to the Hospital population nearly 67 per cent. whilst another part, the native Canadian, equal to nearly 65 per cent. in the Provincial population has contributed only about 27 per cent. to the Hospital population. If the native Canadian population sent in patients in the same proportion as the Irish, English, and Scotch together, they would have to furnish 1,141 instead of 266. But taking into consideration the fact that the population of foreign birth is almost altogether or nearly, of adult age, and that the native Canadian includes those under adult age, the proportion of which is almost 40 per cent. in the whole population, we should find that the fair proportion of Hospital admissions for native Canadians would be 865, whereas they have sent in only 30 per cent. of this number, or in other words the Irish, English, and Scotch nationalities sent in the proportion of ten to three as compared with the native Canadians. The disproportion would be still greater comparing the native Candians with the Irish. The contributions of the latter from given equal numbers being over four to one."

"It appears manifest, that if we have much, or an undue share of insanity in Western Canada, it can by no means be said it is of home production. In this respect, as in our material products, we have been very large importers, for about two-thirds of our Hospital inmates have been natives of the United Kingdom and less than one third of Canada and the United States. It certainly then, approximates to swaggering on the part of the natives of the British Islands when they reproach Canadians as a people more prone to insanity than themselves; especially when we find that they contribute only about 29 per cent. of the population."

The disproportion was really greater than Dr. Workman made it because a large number of children must have been included in the numbers of the foreign born, and due allowance should have been made for this. The figures given make it quite apparent that Ontario has always been unduly taxed for the maintenance of imported defectives.

Apparently, as time went on the character of the immigration changed, fewer persons from Ireland and more from other parts of the British Empire.

In 1876 there had been admitted to Toronto Hospital:

Irish	1,597
English	777
Scotch	688
Canadian	1,316
United States	173
Other Countries	150

In 1888

Irish	1,833
English	1,063
Scotch	796
Canadians	2,230
United States	231
Other Countries	212

Nine years later the foreign born still distanced the native Canadians in spite of the disproportion in numbers of population.

In 1897 there had been admitted:

Irish	2,097
English	1,393
Scotch	911
Canadians	3,258
United States	302
Other Countries	284

In 1906 there had been still further change in the proportion and the English immigration was evidently increasing, no less than 53 of the admissions being from England and only 29 from Ireland.

The total admissions then were:

		1907
Irish	2,224	2,246
English	1,671	1,742
Scotch	978	989
Canadian	4,252	4,380
United States	349	357
Other Countries	345	367

In the Year Book for 1907 we find the population of Ontario made up as follows. (This is taken from the last Dominion Census of 1901.)

Canadians	1,858,797

Foreign.

British	239,873
British Islands	2,530
Germany	18,699
Italians	3,301
Russia	3,337
United States	44,175
Other Countries	7,365
	320,080

Thus it is seen that Canadians should supply five-sixths of the Hospital population. In other words, while in the admissions we might have looked for 8,405 Canadians among the 10,087 admissions, only 4,380 were found, while the foreign born furnished 5,707 instead of 1,681. Surely these figures tell their own tale and if the statistics of the present year are any criterion of what is to follow if the influx keeps up, surely something must be done to make the inspection at the ports of departure and entry far more rigorous than that adopted at present.

Some may argue that we magnify the gravity of the situation, but surely those of us who have been scanning family histories for many years are in a position to speak with authority, although we cannot begin to estimate the cost to Canada of the importation of so many defectives, not only now, but in the past. The figures I have already quoted must make plain the suspicion that we have unwittingly taxed ourselves unfairly. Then again when we begin to estimate what undesirable importations of former days have cost us for support in asylums, prisons and reformatories, we may well heed the warning. The quality of some of the classes allowed to settle in Upper Canada is easily obtained by reference to historical records, the results guessed at by a study of asylum and prison records. Some of these are almost as striking as the well known Jukes family history in New York State.

In the United States, where immigration has been encouraged to such an enormous extent of late, their experiences have been such that we cannot disregard them, as our day of reckoning is swiftly approaching if we do not take heed. We must realize that social conditions and conditions of mind are not to be dissociated, and if we must assimilate a large foreign born element it should be of the best possible kind.

Dr. Thos.W. Salmon writing recently on the Relation of Immigration to the Prevalence of Insanity says: "Before 1900, the foreign born insane in the hospitals fairly represented the foreign born population and the Special Report on the Insane and Feeble Minded, recently issued by the Census Bureau provides very valuable material for studying the part played by the "old immigration" in the prevalence of insanity in the U. S., but the "new immigration" has been of such recent origin that it is difficult to estimate the value of data relating to its influence. In many States the effects of the "new immigration" have not been felt at all, but in the State of New York, which receives more than one-third of the yearly quota of the "new immigration" and which has in its institutions more than 28 per cent. of all the foreign born insane of the United States. Some interesting material is available for study: In that State, the ratio of the insane to the population has risen from one in 675 in 1875 to one in 294 in 1905. In 1906, forty-six per cent. of the whole number of patients admitted to New York State Hospital were of foreign birth, while the foreign born population was but twenty-six per cent. of the whole population of the State."

The striking resemblance to the statistics of Toronto Hospital must be observed, although the condition here is even worse than in New York State. Another point must not be overlooked and that is the recent arrivals who become insane, are, as the proportion of cases of Dementia Præcox shows, young, consequently their expectation of life must be great. Putting it at twenty-five which is two years higher than that given by actual observation in New York State, the expectation of life would be thirty-six years—that is—allowing $145.00 as the annual per capita cost of each patient, he would cause an outlay on the part of the government of $5,220. If this is an approximation, and I think it a very modest statement, for this year's accumulation, we will expend eventually $224,460 during the next thirty-

six years, in entertaining these importations. That amount merely covers the actual outlay for maintenance, without computing the cost of buildings and a dozen other things which should fairly come into the calculation.

Now to consider some of the practical aspects of the case:—Here, I think we may profit by the experience in New York State. Our own experiences since the new deportation act came in force are not without value. What is of paramount importance is that the defectives should be weeded out as far as possible at the port of sailing. This would save untold misery, and expense both to the patients, the steamship companies and the country. It is a difficult problem to handle, but it is not going too far to say that a large proportion of the defectives we have received would have been detected at the port of sailing by physicians who had been trained in psychiatric methods.

Dr. Salmon says: "At first thought it would seem a hopeless task to attempt to pick insane and mentally defective immigrants from the unending lines of humanity which file through Ellis Island, but a systematic plan of inspection has been devised which results in the detection of many. Officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service who have had special training in institutions for the insane are assigned to this duty and the other Medical Officers unite with them in searching for immigrants who seem a typical or who present signs even remotely suggesting mental disease.

The Immigration Inspectors, who have to question all immigrants as to their destination, education and many other matters, have been provided with memoranda as to pecularities which might suggest the existence of insanity or mental defect and are requested to return immigrants presenting such abnormalities to the Medical Officers.

Occasionally immigrants who have shown marked evidence of insanity during the voyage are reported by the ship's surgeons but of course, immigrants very obviously insane or defective would be refused passage at the ports of embarkation. Immigrants in whom, for any of these reasons mental disease is suspected are detained, after a preliminary examination, for observation and further examination. Recently, rooms have been set aside for this purpose, and a very noticeable increase in the number of cases detected has occurred. A large separate pavilion in which many more such cases may be detained and observed has been authorized and a psychopathic pavilion in connection with the Immigrant Hospital is being constructed. In the latter pavilion certified cases of insanity will be kept until the return of the ships which has brought them, and acute cases requiring treatment will be cared for until they are in condition to be returned with entire safety."

Those not familiar with the practical side of the subject cannot estimate what it means to protect the coming generations of Canadians from the evil results of the addition of defective and mentally diseased immigrants to our population. Preventive medicine has a duty to perform that cannot be ignored and Federal and Provincial Authorities must unite to fight the threatened evil. Our new law is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and in many cases we are powerless to act, when our duty seems manifest. It would be so much better too, to intercept the defectives at the port of departure whenever possible.

During the year a large number of persons have been deported from this Hospital and in many instances the hardship to the unfortunate patient was manifest. Steamship companies almost invariably refused to allow qualified attendants to travel with the patient, and we had no assurance that the unfortunate would receive the treatment so necessary at such a time. How much better had the stress never been incurred.

There is no intention to criticize anyone in these remarks, but the desire to impress on those in authority the vital importance of a subject fraught with such possibilities for evil to Canada. A cursory glance by those familar with mental disease at the immigrants received at Toronto Hospital during the past two years makes plain the fact that numbers of defectives and diseased persons who should have been easily detected, have slipped through the doors of entry. I do not suppose any system of inspection will succeed in detecting anything like all of the defectives, but no expense should be spared to make the system as thorough as possible, money spent in this way will be well invested.

Scientific Work.

A great deal of attention has been given to the scientific part of the work, and as the equipment of the Hospital is improved even better results are looked for. The enthusiasm shown by all of the assistants has been very gratifying, and the conferences held three times a week, have demonstrated the fact that the emancipation of assistants from all clerical work has had a most stimulating effect. During the summer Dr. M. Cameron, of Toronto University, kindly gave us the benefit of his experience in laboratory work, and with Dr. Fitzgerald began a series of exhaustive investigations into blood conditions in Dementia Præcox. These studies have been full of interest and when corelated with carefully gathered clinical notes will be of great value.

Pathological and bacteriological work is being carried on systematically, and everything possible done to advance our knowledge of psychiatry.

Religious Services.

As has been the case in past years the clergy of all denominations have been most active in ministering to the spiritual needs of our patients.

The services have been greatly improved by the orchestral music supplied by some fifteen musicians from the City, who at great personal inconvenience come here every Sunday. We feel under obligation to them.

Entertainments.

The entertainments furnished by City friends have been numerous and often of high class. The patients have looked forward to these and have thoroughly enjoyed them.

Staff, &c.

Again I have to thank the whole staff for the hearty efforts made by them to carry on the work of the Hospital in the best manner possible. It was indeed gratifying to come home from an extended trip in Europe, to find that the affairs of the Hospital had been carried on with as much attention to detail as if I had been here.

My thanks are also due to the Inspectors for their prompt and efficient help whenever required.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. Clarke,
Medical Superintendent.

CLASSIFICATION OF ADMISSIONS TO TORONTO HOSPITAL FOR 1907.

A. Symptomatic-prognostic groups:

(1)	Dementia præcox	78
(2)	Allied to dementia præcox	..
(3)	Catatonia (other than that of D.P.)	8
(4)	Maniaco-depressive psychosis	50
(5)	Paranoia	2
(6)	Paranoid states	1
(7)	Involutional psychoses (depression of the involutional period, anxiety, depressions, etc.)	10

B. Intoxication psychoses:

(1)	Alcoholic psychoses	19	
	(*a*) Acute alcoholic hallucinatory psychosis	9	Included under alcoholic psychoses.
	(*b*) Chronic alcoholic delusional psychosis	5	
	(*c*) Alcoholic dementing states	2	
	(*d*) Alcoholic disorders on basis of congenital defect	2	
(2)	Drug psychoses Morphinism	2	

C. Ineffective-exhaustive psychoses and allied types:

(1)	Acute confusional hallucinatory psychosis	2

D. Psychoses having an exact pathologic basis:

(1)	Senile psychoses	28
(2)	Arterio-sclerotic psychosis	2
(3)	Post-apoplectic psychosis	2
(4)	Paresis	16

E. Psychoses associated with nervous disease, and constitutional defect:

(1)	Epileptic psychoses	6
(2)	Hysterical psychosis	1
(3)	Psychopathia-sexualis	2
(4)	Psychopathia-conjugalis	1
(5)	Imbecility	5

Not classified	8
Not insane	1
Total admissions for the year 1907	262

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, December 31st, 1906				391	441	832
Admitted during year 1907 :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	60	21	81			
" Medical Certificate	79	102	181	139	123	262
Total number under treatment during year	139	123	262	530	564	1,094
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	25	41	66			
" improved	43	33	76			
" unimproved	9	10	19			
" not insane		1	1			
Total number of discharges during year	77	85	162			
Died	40	32	72			
Eloped	4	1	5			
Transferred	12	12	24	133	130	263
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1907				397	434	831
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				5,133	4,948	10,081
" discharged	2,611	2,664	5,275			
" died	1,389	1,142	2,531			
" eloped	102	15	117			
" transferred	634	693	1,327	4,736	4,514	9,250
" remaining 31st December, 1907				397	434	831
No. of applications, 31st December, 1907						

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January 1907, to the 31st December. 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 13th of March, 1907)	394	449	843
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 25th of August, 1907)	389	431	820
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	143,253	160,137	303,390
Daily average population			

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	66	65	131	2,372	3,014	5,386
Single	73	58	131	2,761	1,934	4,695
Total	139	123	262	5,133	4,948	10,081
Religion.						
Presbyterians	20	16	36	1,116	1,065	2,181
Episcopalians	47	33	80	1,474	1,383	2,857
Methodists	18	24	42	978	1,021	1,999
Baptists	4	8	12	126	132	258
Congregationalists	1	1	2	48	78	126
Roman Catholics	15	20	35	950	910	1,860
Mennonites	1	1	2	3	1	4
Quakers		3	3	7	6	13
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	16	13	29	308	285	593
Not reported	17	4	21	122	67	189
Total	139	123	262	5,133	4,948	10,081
Nationalities.						
English	48	23	71	934	808	1,742
Irish	7	15	22	1,112	1,134	2,246
Scotch	6	5	11	528	461	989
Canadian	59	69	128	2,185	2,195	4,380
United States	6	2	8	166	191	357
Other Countries	7	7	14	160	130	290
Unknown	6	2	8	48	29	77
Total	139	123	262	5,133	4,948	10,081

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				12	16	28
Brant				48	60	108
Bruce				25	14	39
Carleton				81	66	147
Dufferin				6	9	15
Elgin				33	25	58
Essex		1	1	18	16	34
Frontenac	1		1	103	74	177
Grey	1		1	115	89	204
Haldimand				26	25	51
Halton				81	66	147
Hastings				113	88	201
Huron				64	59	123
Kent				26	23	49
Lambton				29	24	53
Lanark				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville				60	52	112
Lennox and Addington		1	1	26	18	44
Lincoln				99	84	183
Middlesex				82	79	161
Muskoka District	5	2	7	20	20	40
Norfolk				18	21	39
Northumberland and Durham	2		3	315	296	611
Ontario				189	177	366
Oxford	1		1	38	40	78
Peel				127	127	254
Perth	1		1	50	48	98
Peterborough	1	3	4	99	98	197
Prescott and Russell				13	17	30
Prince Edward				26	28	54
Renfrew				4	10	14
Simcoe	3	3	6	65	66	131
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				96	71	167
Victoria	1		1	142	144	286
Waterloo	1		1	52	54	106
Welland		1	1	50	50	100
Wellington	1	1	2	149	151	300
Wentworth	1		1	229	210	439
York	119	110	229	2174	2325	4499
Not Classed	1	1	2	180	65	245
Total admissions	139	123	262	5133	4948	10081

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warrant cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				5	1	6
Brant				2	3	5
Bruce				5		5
Carleton				12	2	14
Dufferin				3	1	4
Elgin				1		1
Essex				2	3	5
Frontenac				23	13	36
Grey				58	17	75
Haldimand				5	1	6
Halton and Haliburton				5	2	7
Hastings				53	27	80
Huron				4	1	5
Kent				6	2	8
Lambton				3	2	5
Lanark				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington				12	1	13
Lincoln				14	10	24
Middlesex				1		1
Muskoka District	1		1	3	2	5
Norfolk and Nipissing				1	2	3
Northumberland and Durham				62	28	90
Ontario				61	30	91
Oxford				4	5	9
Peel				31	10	41
Perth				7		7
Peterborough	2		2	42	15	57
Prescott and Russell				5	2	7
Prince Edward				3		3
Renfrew and Rainy River				4	2	6
Simcoe				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	6	19
Victoria				52	26	78
Waterloo	1		1	10	4	14
Welland				6	4	10
Wellington				14	4	18
Wentworth				38	9	47
York	54	22	76	705	479	1184
Not Classed	1		1	88	14	102
Total admissions	59	22	81	1406	752	2158

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	B. B.	F	March 17, 1906	January 1st, 1907	Unim.
2	J. C.	M	November 3rd, 1906	" 4th, "	Rec.
3	E. A.	F	December 15th, "	" 9th, "	"
4	O. J.	M	November 6th, "	" 12th, "	Imp.
5	J. C.	F	August 21st, 1903	" 15th, "	"
6	R. U.	F	October 25th, 1906	" " "	Rec.
7	M. R.	F	September 16th, 1905	" 17th, "	Imp.
8	H. M.	M	July 16th, 1906	" 18th, "	Rec.
9	G. E.	F	August 23rd, "	" 28th, "	"
10	A. E.	F	June 27th, 1898	" 29th, "	Imp.
11	W. H. L.	M	July 14th, 1907	" " "	"
12	T. K.	M	December 5th, 1906	" " "	"
13	J. D.	M	November 7th, "	" 31st "	Rec.
14	M. W.	F	April 26th, "	February 15th, "	"
15	M. C.	F	November 17th, "	" 21st, "	"
16	D. D.	M	January 4th, 1907	" 28th, "	Imp.
17	L. H.	F	October 21st, 1906	" " "	Rec.
18	J. S.	M	September 26th, 1906	" " "	"
19	G. A. W.	M	January 28th, 1907	" 5th, "	Unim.
20	G. H.	F	October 6th, 1006	" 2nd, "	"
21	F. W.	M	September 30th, 1905	March 2nd, "	Imp.
22	M. LaR.	F	December 1st, 1906	" 2nd, "	"
23	F. D. H.	F	February 8th, 1907	" 8th, "	"
24	M. T.	F	August 11th, 1906	" 11th, "	"
25	M. H.	F	October 28th, "	" 14th, "	"
26	R. B.	F	March 13th, 1907	" 15th, "	Unim.
27	L. M.	F	January 26th, "	" 16th, "	Rec.
28	B. H.	F	November 23rd, 1906	" " "	"
29	E. G.	M	September 12th, "	" 20th, "	"
30	F. O.	F	February 18th, 1907	" 22nd, "	"
31	M. M.	F	October 28th, 1906	" 23rd, "	"
32	C. M. C.	F	January 30th, 1907	" 27th, "	Imp.
33	A. P.	F	February 15th, "	" " "	Rec.
34	E. F.	M	December 29th, 1906	" 28th, "	"
35	S. G.	F	December 13th, "	" 30th, "	Imp.
36	A. C.	F	December 4th, "	April 3rd, "	Unim.
37	E. F.	F	February 15th, 1907	" 2nd, "	Imp.
38	S. P.	M	December 22nd, 1906	" 3rd, "	"
39	M. B.	M	February 7th, 1907	" 5th, "	"
40	A. D. L.	F	December 20th, 1906	" 6th, "	Rec.
41	I. C.	F	November 29th, "	" " "	"
42	E. H.	F	August 21st, 1906	" " "	"
43	M. M.	M	November 7th, 1903	" 8th, "	"
44	S. S.	F	August 24th, 1882	" " "	Unim.
45	F. M.	F	February 25th, 1907	" 10th, "	Rec.
46	V. J.	M	September 6th, 1904	" 12th, "	Imp.
47	E. Mc.	F	October 18th, 1906	" 15th, "	Unim.
48	F. J.	F	March 17th, 1907	" 13th, "	Imp.
49	H. W. Y.	M	February 21st, "	" 19th, "	Unim.
50	E. B.	F	December 13th, 1906	" " "	Rec.
51	J. M.	M	March 29th, 1907	" 25th, "	Imp.
52	S. F.	F	December 22nd, 1906	" 29th, "	Rec.
53	J. H.	M	September 9th, "	" 30th, "	Unim.
54	J. J.	M	September 27th, "	May 2nd, "	"
55	L. F.	M	December 14th, 1906	" 4th, "	Imp.
56	J. A. M.	M	May 8th, 1907	" 9th, "	Unim.
57	C. J. Mc.	M	December 21st, 1888	" 15th, "	Imp.
58	C. H.	M	September 21st, 1906	" " "	Rec.
59	E. C.	F	July 28th, 1906	" 21st, "	Imp.
60	E. P.	F	January 15th, 1907	" 24th, "	Rec.
61	J. P.	M	January 21st, "	" " "	Imp.

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
62	M. C....	F	March 5th, 1907...	May 29th, 1907	Rec.
63	C. F.....	F	January 29th, 1907	" 30th, "	"
64	E. S.....	M	April 9th, 1907	June 4th, "	Imp.
65	T. W....	M	December 17th, 1906	" 11th, "	"
66	R. W....	F	October 27th, "	" " "	Rec.
67	F. H....	F	May 8th, 1907	" 17th, "	Imp.
68	J. H....	M	March 28th, "	" 20th, "	"
69	D. H....	F	April 13th, "	" 21st, "	"
70	E. B....	M	May 3rd, "	" " "	"
71	O. P....	M	February 9th, 1907	" " "	Rec.
72	C. E. L	F	April 12th, "	" " "	Imp.
73	C. Mc...	F	March 20th, 1906	" 22nd, "	"
74	E. H....	M	March 8th, 1907	" " "	"
75	H. B....	M	April 8th, 1905	" " "	"
76	R. M....	M	June 5th, 1907	" 25th, "	"
77	J. M....	M	January 30th, 1907	" 26th, "	Rec.
78	M. B....	F	February 19th, "	" 25th, "	"
79	S. E.....	M	July 20th, 1894	" 28th, "	Imp.
80	T. W....	M	March 12th, 1907	" " "	Rec.
81	W. W....	M	April 30th, "	" 29th, "	"
82	G. B....	M	January 4th, "	July 30th, "	"
83	J. T. D..	M	April 13th, "	" 15th, "	"
84	H. T....	M	June 20th, "	" 9th, "	"
85	J. H....	M	June 1st, "	" 12th, "	Imp.
86	A. B....	F	March 24th, 1904	" 18th, "	Unim.
87	C. T.....	F	June 27th, 1907	" " "	Not insane.
88	W. A. M.	M	June 2nd, "	" 17th, "	Imp.
89	T. G.....	M	April 19th, "	" 22nd, "	Rec.
90	M. J. F.	F	April 11th, 1906	" 23rd, "	Imp.
91	A. L.....	F	December 30th, 1906	" 24th, "	Rec.
92	M. G....	F	June 2nd, 1907	" 25th, "	Imp.
93	M. C....	F	April 8th, "	" 26th, "	Rec.
94	J. R.....	M	June 5th, "	August 3rd, "	Unim.
95	D. L	F	May 30th, 1906	" 8th, "	Imp.
96	G. H....	M	January 6th, 1906	" 10th, "	"
97	G. P....	F	April 25th, 1907	" " "	Rec.
98	S. J.....	M	July 11th, "	" 20th, "	"
99	M. P....	F	June 1st, "	" " "	Imp.
100	E. S.....	F	October 8th, 1906	" " "	"
101	J. S.....	F	June 4th, 1907	" " "	"
102	R. C....	M	February 29th, 1892	" 22nd, "	"
103	M. B....	F	August 28th, 1906	" 24th, "	Rec.
104	C. B.....	M	June 18th, 1907	" " "	Imp.
105	E. C.....	F	June 29th, "	" " "	"
106	W. J....	M	April 19th, "	" " "	Rec.
107	W. B....	M	August 20th, 1907	" " "	Imp.
108	M. J....	F	August 9th, "	" " "	Rec.
109	J. W. F.	M	July 10th, "	" " "	"
110	L. S.....	F	April 4th, "	" 31st, "	"
111	H. T....	M	June 13th, "	" 28th, "	Imp.
112	A. H....	F	October 22nd, "	June 1st, "	"
113	M. Mc...	F	June 19th, "	September 7th, "	Rec.
114	C. M....	M	August 20th, 1903	" " "	Imp.
115	J. C.....	M	January 12th, 1906	" 10th, "	"
116	R. P.....	F	June 29th, 1907	" 14th, "	Rec.
117	D. C.....	M	September 12th, 1906	" " "	Imp.
118	J. C.....	M	July 9th, 1907	" " "	"
119	J. C.....	F	September 8th, 1906	" 19th, "	Rec.
120	J. B.....	M	June 26th, 1907.	" 20th, "	Imp.
121	W. F....	M	March 29th, 1902	" 21st, "	"
122	E. H....	F	November 16th, 1905	" 23rd, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
123	G. L.	M	March 22nd, 1907.	September 24th, 1907.	Imp.
124	W. P.	M	January 27th, "	" 27th, "	"
125	W. C.	M	August 9th, "	October 2nd, "	"
126	M. P.	F	March 2nd, "	" " "	Rec.
127	H. G.	M	April 18th, "	" 4th, "	Imp.
128	E. K.	F	September 5th, "	" 5th, "	Rec.
129	L. M.	F	July 10th, "	" 14th, "	"
130	A. S.	M	June 19th, "	September 7th, "	"
131	S. G.	F	June 22nd, "	October 19th, "	Imp.
132	M. H.	F	March 22nd, "	" 22nd, "	"
133	E. M.	M	June 28th, "	" 24th, "	"
134	W. S.	M	September 25th, 1906.	" 25th, "	"
135	S. J.	M	July 29th, 1907.	November 2nd, "	Rec.
136	F. F.	M	August 28th, 1907.	" 5th, "	Imp.
137	E. M.	M	August 9th, "	" " "	Rec.
138	J. I.	M	October 16th, 1906.	" 6th, "	Imp.
139	R. C.	M	September 13th, 1907.	" 7th, "	Rec.
140	A. W.	F	June 26th, "	" 8th, "	Imp.
141	N. F.	F	October 2nd, "	" " "	Unim.
142	T. D.	M	January 18th, "	" 12th, "	Imp.
143	J. DeB.	M	April 19th, "	" " "	Unim.
144	R. K.	F	December 21st, 1906.	" 13th, "	Imp.
145	J. S.	M	November 1st, 1907.	" 15th, "	Unim.
146	C. Mc.	M	August 10th, "	" 21st, "	Imp.
147	L. F.	F	August 2nd, "	" 29th, "	Rec.
148	J. A.	M	August 29th, "	" " "	Imp.
149	E. M.	F	July 9th, "	December 5th, "	Rec.
150	B. S.	M	September 20th, "	" " "	Imp.
151	M. M.	F	August 22nd, "	" 7th, "	Rec.
152	H. M.	F	February 22nd, "	" 13th, "	"
153	B. F.	M	September 15th, "	" 21st, "	Unim.
154	P. D.	M	June 21st, "	" 24th, "	Imp.
155	A. S.	F	February 13th, "	" 28th, "	Rec.
156	M. Mc.	F	September 27th, 1906.	" " "	Imp.
157	C. C.	F	December 28th, 1907.	" 30th, "	Unim.
158	E. H.	F	July 26th, 1906.	" 29th, "	Imp.
159	W. L.	M	November 13th, 1907	" 30th, "	Rec.
160	A. Mc.	F	July 15th, "	" " "	Imp.
161	M. C.	F	September 30th, "	" 31st, "	Rec.
162	J. R.	F	October 9th, "	November 11th, "	Unim.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	W. L.	M	71	Jan. 9th, 1907		3	17	Paresis.
2	A. P.	F	65	Jan. 8th, "			15	Pneumonia.
3	M. C.	F	33	Jan. 10th, "		2	6	Tuberculosis.
4	C. L.	F	45	Jan. 20th, "	2	1	4	Tuberculosis.
5	F. I.	M	36	Jan. 25th, "	9		8	Tubercular.
6	J. A.	M	32	Jan. 30th, "	1	2	5	Paresis.
7	W. F.	M	65	Feb. 7th, "	32	10	29	Valv. heart.
8	A. C.	M	33	Feb. 8th "	6	4	13	Dementia.
9	J. P.	M	63	Feb. 10th, "	1	7	10	Enteritis.
10	F. R.	M	37	Feb. 14th, "	2			Paresis.
11	A. H.	F	44	Feb. 15th, "	1	7	10	Pul. Tub.
12	T. C.	M	46	Feb. 15th, "	6	6	8	Epilepsy.
13	G. D.	F	77	Feb. 23rd, "	7	3	23	Heart Disease.
14	F. S.	M	32	Mch. 2nd, "	1	10	22	Paresis.
15	W. B.	M	35	Mch. 7th, "	1		24	Paresis.
16	C. O'C.	M	65	Mch. 7th, "	7	6	13	Heart Disease.
17	A. M.	F	61	Mch. 7th, "	1	3	9	Bright's Disease.
18	E. S.	F	70	Mch. 7th, "			15	Heart Disease.
19	J. W.	M	27	Mch. 2nd, "			23	Suicide.
20	C. F.	F	38	Mch. 9th, "			21	Pneumonia.
21	R. K.	M	42	Mch. 17th, "	15	8	18	Dementia.
22	S. McD.	M	84	Mch. 25th, "	15	3	10	
23	O. K.	F	49	Mch. 31st. "			7	
24	D. McA.	M	72	Apr. 2nd, "	36	7	1	
25	A. R.	M	47	Apr. 2nd, "			10	
26	W. M.	M	78	Apr. 3rd, "	10	8	13	Senility.
27	G. A.	M	60	Apr. 4th, "	2	9	27	Dementia.
28	D. C.	M	25	Apr. 7th, "	8	11	26	Epilepsy.
29	W. K.	M	65	Apr. 17th, "		5	2	Dementia.
30	C. C.	M	76	Apr. 18th, "		1	4	Erysip.
31	A. F.	M	47	Apr. 20th, "	2	7	14	Paresis.
32	L. C.	F	31	May 1st, "		2		
33	J. L.	M	62	May 11th, "			9	Alcoholic.
34	E. H.	F	48	Apr. 13th, "		2	4	Septicæmia.
35	E. A.	F	50	May 15th, "	14	7	10	Tuberculosis.
36	A. K.	F	63	May 26th, "			17	Pneumonia.
37	E. L.	M	36	June 1st, "		7	3	Paresis.
38	E. B.	F	62	June 1st, "		6	5	Bright's Disease.
39	E. N.	F	55	June 1st, "	22	9	12	Tuberculosis.
40	C. B.	F	75	June 4th, "		6	9	
41	L. D.	F	55	June 11th, "		5	15	Suicide.
42	M. H.	F	37	June 12th, "			1	Collapse.
43	A. S.	M	30	June 19th, "		8	1	Suicide.
44	A. M.	M	19	July 1st, "		2	25	Ender.
45	R. T.	M	46	July 4th, "	3	8	4	Paresis.
46	L. H.	F	54	July 8th, "			10	Exhaustion.
47	M. S.	F	38	July 31st, "	13	5	26	Gastritis.
48	G. L.	M	78	Aug. 15th, "	49	6	13	Senility.
49	J. H.	M	82	Aug. 21st, "			27	Exhst. Man.
50	S. U.	M	66	Aug. 21st. "		7	11	Pneumonia.
51	A. B.	F	35	Aug. 23rd, "	1	4	6	Enter.
52	M. M.	F	48	Aug. 29th, "	4	6	24	Enter.
53	A. H.	F	41	Sept. 2nd, "	21	3	5	Tuber.
54	F. M.	M	55	Sept. 13th, "		2	19	Paresis.
55	E. S.	F	70	Sept. 14th, "		2	22	Enter.
56	H. A.	F	42	Sept. 24th, "	2	6	2	Pneumonia.
57	H. A.	M	72	Sept. 27th, "		10	7	Senility.

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
58	M. Mc	M	77	Oct. 1st, 1907	4	6	20	B. D.
59	R. W.....	M	81	Oct. 5th, "	.....	6	13	Senility.
60	C. P	M	44	Oct. 10th, "	2	.....	18	Paresis.
61	R. R.....	M	57	Oct. 13th, "	17	3	26	Cancer.
62	J. C..	M	79	Oct. 16th, "	5	2	4	
63	G. C.....	M	67	Oct. 19th, "	.....	4	2	Bright's Disease.
64	E. S.....	M	76	Oct. 29th, "	.....	6	18	Senility.
65	G. B.....	M	85	Nov. 8th, "	.....	.....	30	Senility.
66	A. S..	M	73	Nov. 17th, "	46	8	6	Apoplexy.
67	E. P.....	F	38	Nov. 17th, "	5	7	17	Consumption.
68	T. J.....	M	61	Nov. 30th, "	1	.....	21	Cardiac.
69	M. G.. ...	F	80	Dec. 9th, "	.....	7	12	Senility.
70	E. B.....	F	65	Dec. 13th, "	.....	9	1	Enter.
71	E. H.....	F	64	Nov. 11th, "	2	1	30	Apoplexy.
72	H. C.....	F	55	Feb. 27th, "	.....	.....	10	Pneumonia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital, year ending 31st December, 1907.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agents	3	..	3
Architects	1	..	1
Artists	..	1	1
Book-keepers	2	1	3
Bricklayers	2	..	2
Butchers	4	..	4
Blacksmiths	1	..	1
Builders	3	..	3
Barbers	1	..	1
Brakesmen	1	..	1
Commercial travellers	4	..	4
Cabinet-makers	2	..	2
Carpenters	5	..	5
Clerks	2	4	6
Clergymen	1	..	1
Cooks	2	..	2
Captains of steamboats	2	..	2
Domestic servants, all kinds	..	20	20
Dressmakers	..	3	3
Druggists	1	..	1
Dentists	1	..	1
Doctors	1	..	1
Farmers	18	..	18
Gardners	3	..	3
Hostlers	1	..	1
Housekeepers	..	3	3
Innkeepers	1	..	1
Ironmongers	1	..	1
Jewellers	1	..	1
Labourers	15	.	15
Lawyers	3	..	3
Milliners	..	1	1
Machinists	2	..	2
Millers	1	..	1
Merchants	1	..	1
No occupation	..	6	6
Nurses	..	3	3
Not stated	21	11	32
Photographers	1	..	1
Painters	1	..	1
Printers	5	.	5
Students	5	1	6
Shoemakers	4	..	4
Seamstresses	..	4	4
Soldiers	2	.	2
Teachers	1	3	4
Tailors	2	1	3
Weavers	1	..	1
Wives	..	56	56
Unknown or other employments	10	5	15
Total	139	123	262

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
MORAL.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	28	28	9	17	26
Religious excitement	8	9	17	5	11	16
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	18	.....	18	31	9	40
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	13	9	22	11	21	32
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PHYSICAL.						
Intemperance in drink	6	.....	6	6	.....	6
Intemperance, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease	9	1	10	14	1	15
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	2	8	10	2	8	10
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	4	4	.....	4	4
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Puberty and change of life	.....	18	18	.....	18	18
Uterine disorders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	16	1	17	16	1	17
Brain disease with epilepsy	5	3	8	5	3	8
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	17	11	28	11	9	20
Fevers	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	21	17	38	.....	.....	.....
CONGENITAL.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	20	10	30	29	17	46
Total	139	123	262	139	123	262

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
9,855	Female	M. B.	June 3rd, 1907	1 month	Discharged rec.
9,409	Male	H. B.	April 24th, "	2 months	" imp.
9,805	Female	E. B.	March 14th, "	1 month	" rec.
9,953	Male	J. R. B.	Aug. 19th, "	1 "	" imp.
7,188	"	R. C.	May 27th, "	3 months	" imp.
9,960	Female	E. A. C.	Aug. 20th, "	1 month	" imp.
9,862	"	M. C.	April 29th "	"	" rec.
10,024	"	M. F. C.	Nov. 28th, "	"	" rec.
9,985	Male	W. C.	Sept. 25th, "	"	" rec.
10,000	"	R. C.	Sept. 28th, "	2 months	Recovered.
9,648	Female	E. C.	March 9th, "	"	Improved.
9,826	Male	T. D.	Aug. 5th, "	3 months	"
9,945	"	P. D.	Nov. 24th, "	1 month	"
9,895	"	J. T. D.	May 6th, "	2 months	Recovered.
9,809	Female	A. DeL.	Feb. 6th "	"	"
7,696	Male	S. E.	March 28th, "	3 months	Improved.
9,980	Female	L. F.	Nov. 9th, "	1 month	Recovered.
10,011	Male	B. F.	Nov. 21st, "	"	Unimproved.
9,699	Female	M. J. F.	May 23rd, "	2 months	Improved.
9,899	Male	H. G.	Sept. 24th, "	1 month	"
9,720	"	J. H.	March 31st, "	"	Unimproved.
9,729	"	C. H.	March 9th, "	2 months	Recovered.
9,867	"	E. H.	April 24th, "	"	Improved.
9,639	Female	E. H.	Oct. 29th, "	"	"
9,526	Male	G. H.	May 4th, "	3 months	"
9,507	Female	E. H.	July 19th, "	2 months	"
9,880	"	M. A. H.	Aug. 22nd, "	"	"
9,742	Male	J. C. I.	Aug. 29th, "	3 months	"
9,734	"	J. J.	March 23rd, "	2 months	Unimproved.
9,902	"	W. J.	Aug. 10th, "	1 month	Recovered.
9,978	"	S. J.	Aug. 26th, "	2 months	"
9,587	Female	D. L.	May 30th, "	3 months	Improved.
10,053	Male	W. L.	Nov. 30th, "	1 month	Recovered.
9,971	Female	A. Mc.	Dec. 30th, "	"	Improved.
9,990	Male	C. Mc.	Oct. 12th, "	2 months	"
9,560	Female	C. Mc.	June 15th, "	1 month	"
9,733	"	M. E. Mc.	Oct. 28th, "	2 months	"
9,928	Male	W. A. M.	July 3rd, "	1 month	"
9,858	Female	H. M. M.	Nov. 15th, "	"	Recovered.
9,986	Male	E. M.	Sept. 30th, "	"	"
10,006	"	L. M.	Sept. 27th, "	"	Improved.
9,992	Female	M. M.	Nov. 7th, "	"	Recovered.
9,859	"	F. M.	March 23rd, "	"	"
9,956	Male	E. M.	Sept. 13th, "	"	Improved.
9,965	Female	L. M.	Sept. 14th, "	"	Recovered.
9,838	Male	J. M.	April 26th, "	3 months	"
9,882	Female	M. A. P.	Aug. 30th, "	2 months	"
9,834	Male	W. A. P.	March 25th, "	6 months	Improved.
9,926	Female	M. P.	July 15th, "	1 month	"
9,906	"	G. D. P.	July 20th, "	"	Recovered.
9,959	"	R. P.	Aug. 22nd, "	"	"
9,931	Male	J. R.	June 29th, "	"	Unimproved.
9,732	"	W. S.	July 22nd, "	3 months	Improved.
10,018	"	A. S.	Oct. 28th, "	2 months	Recovered.
9,888	Female	L. S.	July 31st, "	1 month	"
9,756	"	E. G. S.	July 17th, "	"	Improved.
9,942	Male	A. S.	Oct. 11th, "	"	Recovered.
9,929	Female	J. G. S.	July 16th, "	"	Improved.

TABLE No. 9.— *Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
9,848	Female	A. G. S.	Oct. 25th, 1907.	2 months	Recovered.
9,837	"	C. T.	March 30th, "	"	"
9,752	"	R. A. W.	May 11th, "	1 month	"
9,911	Male	W. W.	May 29th, "	"	"
9,808	"	T. W.	March 28th, "	2 months	Improved.
9,819	"	G. C.	March 30th, "	"	Returned.
9,893	Female	J. H.	May 13th, "	1 month	"
8,756	"	M. D.	June 5th, "	"	"
819	Male	G. C.	June 22nd, "	"	"
8,756	Female	M. D.	Dec. 7th, "	"	"
9,496	"	C. L. D.	Oct. 3rd, "	"	"
9,898	"	J. H.	Oct. 2nd, "	"	"
9,017	"	L. H.	June 1st, "	6 months	"
7,418	"	S. E. M.	Aug. 20th, "	3 months	"
9,790	"	C. W.	Oct. 12th, "	2 months	"
9,476	"	L. C.	Dec. 31st, "	1 month	
9,934	Male	H. P.	Dec. 20th, "	2 months	
9,841	"	G. P. R.	Dec. 23rd, "	"	
9,146	Female	E. Y.	Dec. 9th, "	1 month	
9,981	"	F. D. H.	Dec. 2nd, "	2 months	

Summary for Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	37	41	78
Discharged, recovered	11	17	28
" improved	16	14	30
" unimproved	4	0	4
Died before expiration of leave			
Returned to hospital	2	8	10
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907.	3	3	5
	73	83	156

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	3	5	8	2	2	4	1	.....	1
" 20 " 25 "	13	13	26	5	6	11	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	24	11	35	.....	8	8	2	.....	2
" 30 " 35 "	18	13	31	2	2	4	4	2	6
" 35 " 40 "	16	17	33	2	3	5	4	5	9
" 40 " 45 "	12	15	27	4	6	10	2	4	6
" 45 " 50 "	10	11	21	1	5	6	4	3	7
" 50 " 55 "	7	6	13	2	2	4	.....	2	2
" 55 " 60 "	6	3	9	3	3	6	2	3	5
" 60 " 65 "	7	5	12	2	1	3	4	4	8
" 65 " 70 "	6	5	11	1	3	4	5	2	7
" 70 " 75 "	2	10	12	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
" 75 " 80 "	2	2	4	1	.....	1	6	3	9
" 80 " 85 "	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 85 " 90 "	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	139	123	262	25	41	66	40	32	72

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days Worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	10	2,814	..	2,814
Tailor's shop	6	1,432	....	1,432
Shoe shop	4	1,240	....	1,240
Engineer's shop	1	268	....	268
Mason work	1	268	....	268
Wood yard and coal shed	14	3,580	....	3,580
Bakery	5	1,486	....	1,486
Laundry	38	1,856	9,546	11,402
Dairy	8	2,648	....	2,648
Butcher's shop	1	312	....	312
Painting	6	1,610	....	1,610
Garden	24	5,240	....	5,240
Grounds	20	4,160	....	4,160
Stable	6	1,540	....	1,540
Kitchen	12	3,216	....	3,216
Dining rooms	78	9,360	15,3 0	24,670
Officers' quarters	4	....	1,410	1,410
Sewing rooms	7	....	1,860	1,860
Knitting	4	300	1,240	1,540
Mending	54	....	14,172	14,172
Wards	138	9,836	22,080	31,916
Storeroom	1	312	....	312
General	110	12,320	16,290	28,610
Tinshop	1	312	....	312
Upholstering	6	1,480	....	1,480
Total	559	65,590	81,908	147,498

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	5	6
Brant	.....	2	2
Bruce	1	2	3
Carleton	4	.....	4
Dufferin	1	2	3
Dundas	.....	1	1
Durham	11	7	18
Elgin	1	1	2
Essex	1	.....	1
Frontenac	2	2	4
Glengarry	2	.....	2
Grenville	1	.....	1
Grey	6	1	7
Halton	.....	6	6
Hastings	4	2	6
Huron	2	3	5
Kent	1	.....	1
Lambton	1	1	2
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	2	.....	2
Lincoln	1	3	4
Middlesex	1	1	2
Muskoka District	1	3	4
Nipissing District	2	1	3
Norfolk	.....	1	1
Northumberland	9	5	14
Ontario	7	11	18
Oxford	3	.....	3
Parry Sound District	1	.....	1
Peel	6	10	16
Perth	2	1	3
Peterborough	9	3	12
Renfrew	1	.....	1
Simcoe	5	5	10
Stormont	1	1	2
Thunder Bay District	1	2	3
Victoria	9	5	14
Waterloo	4	4	8
Welland	3	4	7
Wellington	3	8	11
Wentworth	3	2	5
York	274	324	598
Not classed, unknown, etc	8	3	11
Total	397	434	831

TABLE No. 13.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals.

	Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. English.	Nationality. Irish.	Religious denomination. Church of England.	Religious denomination. Roman Catholic.	Religious denomination. Presbyterian.	Religious denomination. Methodist.	Religious denomination. Other denominations.	Social State. Married or Widowed.	Social State. Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mo's.	Admitted by Warrant.	Admitted by Certificate	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
Jan. 17, 1907	J. W.	35	1		York	1						1		M		3			1	Dentist	Hamilton.
Mar. 21, 1907	S. Y.	26	1		York					1					1			1			Penetang.
" "	J. T. L.	48	1		York						1				1			1			"
" "	R. A.	60	1		York					1				M				1			"
" "	C. M.	75		1	Essex				1					M				1			"
" "	S. J.	65		1	York				1						1			1			"
" "	J. C.	26		1	York				1						1						"
" "	H. A.	73		1	Muskoka Dist.				1					W							"
April 23, 1907	C. H.	43		1	York					1					1	4	6		1		Cobourg.
June 20, 1907	S. M.	63		1	Durham						1								1		"
June 22, 1907	G. H. J.		1		Waterloo				1						1				1		Mimico.
Aug 7, 1907	E. F.	71		1	York		1		1					W					1		"
Aug 21, 1907	J. B.	28	1		Durham		1		1						1				1		Penetang.
" "	J. B.	41	1		York			1			1				1			1		Laborer	"
" "	G. F. C.*		1																		"
" "	J. D.	31	1		York		1					1			1				1	Laborer	"
" "	G. L.	47	1		Wellington	1							1		1				1	Farmer	"
" "	A. B.	58		1	Durham	1			1					M					1	Housewife	"
" "	E. C.	37		1	Grey	1					1				1				1		"
" "	E. McT.	45		1	York	1				1					1				1		"
" "	E. C. M.	49		1	York		1						1		1			1		Housemaid	"
" "	O. R.	56		1	York										1			1			"
Oct. 29, 1907	L. M.	51	1		York	1					1				1				1	Blacksmith	Kingston.
Dec. 12, 1907	M. McN.			1	Wentworth	1			1										1		Hamilton.

* This man was admitted from Kingston Hospital and no information.

TABLE No. 14.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	33	19	3	2	5
From 1 to 2 months	24	17	12	16	3
" 2 " 3 "	20	19	7	12	1
" 3 " 4 "	18	23	13	7	4
" 4 " 5 "	12	22	14	4	1
" 5 " 6 "	11	32	2	3	
" 6 " 7 "	8	15	5	3	1
" 7 " 8 "	7	12	3	3	2
" 8 " 9 "	7	16		1	
" 9 " 10 "	8	15	2	3	1
" 10 " 11 "	5	9	1	1	
" 11 " 12 "	2	13	1	1	
" 12 " 18 "	18	46	2	8	
" 18 months to 2 years	12	37		2	
" 2 to 3 years	9	62		3	
" 3 " 4 "	8	34	1	1	
" 4 " 5 "	6	46		1	
" 5 " 6 "	3	25		1	
" 6 " 7 "	3	28			
" 7 " 8 "	10	22			
" 8 " 9 "	2	28		1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	26			
" 10 " 15 "	10	105		1	
" 15 " 20 "	8	75		2	
" 20 years and upwards	17	85			1
Totals	262	831	66	76	19

TAILOR'S SHOP.

No. of Patients Employed 6
No. of Days Employed 1,432

For whom made.	Description of Article.	Made.	Repaired.
Employees	Blue serge uniform coats	46	43
"	" " " vests	46	29
"	" " " trousers	46	113
Page	Blue cheviot uniform coat	1	
"	" " " vest	1	
"	" " " trousers	1	
"	Tweed Inverness cape	1	
"	White drill coats	8	
Painter	" " "	2	
"	" " trousers	2	
Baker	" " "	2	
Butcher	Blue Denin coat	1	
"	" " trousers	2	
Fireman,	Gardener and Mason, B. Denin trousers	10	
Patients	Tweed coats	138	647
"	" vests	84	395
"	" trousers	212	1,346
"	Overcoats		10
"	Blue Denin coats	2	
"	" " trousers	59	78
"	Moleskin coats		1
"	" trousers		1
"	" combination suits		2
	Carriage covers	3	
	Canvas covers for continuous baths	2	
	Repairing tent, days	2	
	Total	671	2,665
		2,665	
	Total made and repaired	3,336	

Boot and Shoe Department.

To men's cghs.....155 pairs.
" men's long boots..... 35 pairs.
" men's slippers..... 12 pairs.
" women's boots..... 66 pairs.
" women's slippers..... 5 pairs.

253 pairs.

To No. of pairs of boots and shoes repaired, 675 pairs.

Tinsmith Department.

To 6 soap cans.
" 5 medical pans.
" 6 meat dishes.
" 6 large coppers.
" 12 pudding dishes.
" 2 pans for laundry.
" 6 potato steamers.
" 1 porridge dish.
" 23 roast pans.
" 54 bread pans.
" 819 pieces of tinware repaired.

Mattress Making Department.

To 278 mattresses made.

Upholstering Department.

To 36 sofas repaired.
" 23 chairs repaired.
" 3 pillows made.
" 3 cushions made.
" 1 trunk repaired.

Harness Department.

To 8 new pieces made.
" 8 pieces of harness repaired.

Knitting Department.

To 42 doz. of men's new socks.
" 17 doz. of women's stockings.

Book Binding and Repairing Department.

To 53 new books.
" 146 books repaired.

SEWING ROOM.

Annual report shewing work done in sewing room during year ending December, 1907.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons (store)	694	12	105
" (uniform)	337	311	....
Bibs (store)	12	12	17
" (uniform)	337	207	....
Blouse waists (uniform)	16	14	....
" (store)	8	8	3
Bath robes	21	22	..
Box covers	1	....	....
Blinds	79	9	8
Clown costumes	1	....	....
Corset covers	2	....	....
Clothes bags	88	....	....
Coseys	10	10	....
Caps (uniform)	104	104	....
Cosey covers	6	6	....
Curtains	255	116	24
Cuffs, pairs	213	36	....
Chemises	299	....	....
Cushion covers	93	15	....
Centre pieces	38	8	4
Chair covers	15	15	....
Cushion tops	72	....	....
Collars	....	12	....
Counterpanes	....	2	....
Doyleys	....	....	2
Dresses (uniform)	134	115	....
" (private)	2	3	....
" (store)	383	221	6
Dress skirts (uniform)	8	8	....
Drawers, pairs	247	....	27
Dressing jackets	4	4	....
Drapes	6	2	....
Flags	....	....	18
Guernseys	....	....	22
Handkerchiefs	6	....	....
Mattress ticks	238	200	....
Night gowns	188	4	....
" shirts	24	24	....
Piano covers	1	....	....
Pillow cases	1,426	24	1
" shams	9	9	....
Pudding cloths	98	....	....
Quilts	187	....	1
Sheets	1,322	12	....
Shirts	377	2	60
Skirts	292	4	....
Shrouds	18	18	....
Screen covers	24	12	....
Splashers	4	2	....
Sideboard covers	2	....	2
Sofa covers	6	....	....
Socks, pairs	....	....	101
Stockings, pairs	....	....	46
Table covers	100	31	....
" cloths	303	29	....
" napkins	....	60	....
Toilet covers	136	75	9
Towels, dish	617	....	....
" roller	284	....	....
" diaper	16	....	....
Tray cloths	....	....	2
Vests	....	....	50
Window seats	4	4	....

LAUNDRY.

Annual report shewing work done in laundry during year ending December, 1907.

Aprons	18,549	Pants	2,375
Bibs	4,147	Quilts	7,587
Blankets	11,130	Skirts, cotton	1,706
Blinds	318	" flannel	7,941
Bags	10,227	" colored	2,695
Blouses	6,897	Counterpanes	10,996
Chemises, cotton	5,495	Sheets	79,321
" flannel	6,215	Shirts, cotton	19,515
Combination suits	175	" flannel	13,522
Curtains	1,029	Socks	15,011
Collars	11,714	Stockings	8,250
Cuffs	4,377	Shawls	94
Caps	1,186	Shams	513
Coats	1,379	Table cloths	17,256
Cushion covers	710	" napkins	13,843
Dresses	11,045	Tray covers	1,810
Dress skirts	2,855	Toilet covers	8,831
Drawers, cotton	11,125	Ties	261
" flannel	12,910	Towels, dish	13,755
Dusters	2,044	" drapes	44,404
Fancy pieces	3,822	" roller	8,093
Guernseys	9,680	Waists	3,319
Handkerchiefs	9,021	Vests	901
Night shirts	7,790		
" gowns	19,204	Totals	531,319
Pillow cases	76,276		

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

TO S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ. AND EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc.,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,— In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I herewith submit the thirty-sixth annual report of this Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

By reference to table No. 1, it will be seen that there were 1,237 patients treated during the year as against 1,230 last year. The number of discharged, 101 as against 81 last year. Remaining in the Hospital at the end of the year are 1,056 as against 1,062 last year, and 70 died as against 66 last year.

We regret having to report that during the year there were two suicides, one by drowning and one by taking carbolic acid. The former was a desperate suicide, and although physically well and out working in the field in a deep ditch and where at least forty others, patients and attendants, were working, he, unnoticed for five minutes, was able to slip along the ditch a short distance and springing over the reservoir fence, he threw himself headfirst under the ice in an open place, where the water was not more than fifteen inches deep. During the year he had made several similar attempts, but was thwarted. The patient was one of the best of workers and had been out with his gang for three months almost regularly and seemed so well that he was thought to have almost gotten over his tendency. The coroner was called but decided that an inquest was unnecessary since no negligence could be shown.

The other was a female constantly on the watch for a chance to end her existence. She too had made several attempts and at last, by some means, made her entrance into the bathroom, where there was a small locked medicine cupboard. This she broke open by sheer force, breaking the lock. There she found a small bottle of carbolic acid, some of which she took to her room and swallowing it, was almost instantly dead.

An inquest was held in this case and everything thoroughly investigated and a verdict rendered, exonerating anyone of carelessness or negligence. These cases are very painful ones to have occur in our Hospital, but in a large number where a great proportion are suicidal, it is not to be wondered at that an occasional one will be successful in ending their miserable existence in spite of the greatest care on the part of those entrusted with their supervision.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Again this year, through the kindness of the Government, we have been enabled to complete some very much needed work. Indeed, the Government has very generously acceded to our requests, and much money has been expended most judiciously and much to the benefit of the Hospital. Perhaps chief among these was the placing of two more new 100 horse power steam boilers and the removal of six small marine boilers. The difference in the heating capacity of these new boilers is very marked as compared with the old state of things, for the temperature of every part of the building is

improved and no complaint of cold is now heard anywhere, an even temperature of 65 or 70 degrees being maintained.

This, too, is all accomplished by a greatly reduced amount of coal and with much less work on the part of the stokers. It is a vast improvement.

The work of installing this plant was done most efficiently by our staff of masons and engineers. The floor of the room was raised about two feet and covered with cement, the result being that all is now dry and comfortable, where formerly the stokers had to work in mud and often water.

We are still delighted with the convenience of the railway switch in bringing in our coal and other heavy loads of material needed. It has more than paid for itself already without taking into consideration the saving of work and the convenience.

During the late dry autumn the water in the reservoir ran very low and we were obliged to economise in the use of the water, which is very objectionable in a large Hospital like this. To avoid such a contingency in the future it was deemed advisable to get an increased supply from the springs on the north farm, where the supply is plentiful. Accordingly about 3,000 feet of 6 inch iron pipe was sent to us and after having the levels laid out by a competent engineer, we put our men to work early in the autumn, and have already succeeded in laying several hundred feet of it, although the ditch necessary has to be from five to eight feet deep. This work will probably be completed this winter, when we shall certainly have solved the water problem for the Hospital for all time, for I have no doubt we shall be able, if needed, to run beside the present supply, a six inch stream into our reservoir. In addition to this work, with a view to increase and improve our ability to cope with a fire should we be unfortunate enough to have a large one, it has been arranged to take up the four inch pipe, now bringing the water from the reservoir to the supply tanks, and to replace it with an eight inch iron pipe, which, of course, will give us an unlimited supply for all purposes and enable us to be assisted by engines from the city in case of necessity. (As it is now they are unable to assist us owing to scarcity of water, and our own water works are quite capable of throwing the four inch stream which we now possess.) The pipe for this is here on the ground and it too will be put in place as rapidly as we can do it with our own labor. The four inch pipe taken up will be utilized in laying it to the front gate to furnish fire protection to the government buildings near there. I am proud to be able to say that I am sure, when this work is completed, we shall have a perfect and ample supply of water for all purposes and as complete fire protection as possible. The whole of this work is being ably managed by our own engineering staff in addition to their other work.

During the summer our masons built two magnificent cement silos ample to hold all the ensilage we shall require, probably for all time. They are 30 feet high by 16 feet in diameter, perfectly permanent structures and a credit to those who built them.

On the north farm a very fine brick barn has been built which will be ready for use next year. It is 70 feet by 42 feet and on account of its capacity will fill a great want.

Our greenhouses are rapidly going to pieces from natural decay and will gradually have to be replaced by better ones. A very fine greenhouse for the sewage garden has already been built. This is a modern structure of cement, steel, and cypress wood, and is nearly completed. It is 71 feet in length by 60 feet 6 inches by 21 feet in width. It is L shaped and will be very handsome and convenient.

Those of the main garden are decaying so rapidly that it would be well to replace one each year until all are rebuilt.

We have also built a large addition to the engineer's shop,—a brick structure 37 feet by 28 feet, one half of which will be used as a blacksmith shop, where we can have our horseshoeing and general blacksmithing done. This is a convenience which we have long needed and which will be a great saving in time and money.

Some other important work has been carried out, such as the replacing in the back rooms on flats 2 and 4 of the Main Building, an old wooden base by a cement one. Behind the old one, vermin was harbored and could not otherwise be exterminated. This was a larger work than would at first appear, since in taking off the old base, often much of the brick wall would tumble down, on account of the poor material used in the mortar of the original building. However, these rooms are now clean and comfortable. These halls have also recently been painted thoroughly and now present a very tidy appearance. The painter has done a great deal of work during the year. The three cottages have been painted nearly throughout; also the engineer's house. The centre building at the North Building, the main kitchen and hall leading to it, the men's dormitory, and the Infirmary Building have all been completely painted, and the last especially presents a very neat appearance.

The Laundry had to be painted throughout and it is done. The above work with painting of carriages, sleighs, bedsteads, and furniture, etc., have kept this department very busy during the whole year.

The carpenters did a good work when they built a partition with a swinging door across the hall leading to the kitchen. This almost effectually prevents the odours from the kitchen prevading the whole main building, as was the case formerly. The laundry repairing was also a credit to them. The reroofing of the engineer's old and new shops and the reshingling of the long shed in the men's airing court were good and necessary.

The masons have been very busy throughout the year and they, too, have done good work in many different places, not the least of which was the replacing of a large new screen gate, made by the engineer, in the sewer tank. This was a difficult and disagreeable job, yet it was done without murmur.

Laundry Fire.

Unfortunately during this season we had what might have been a most disastrous fire. Early on the 14th of May, before anyone was about, the upper flat of the laundry was discovered to be on fire and so rapidly did it spread that within a few minutes the whole upper story seemed to be ablaze. Luckily we have a well trained organization for fire protection and within five or ten minutes we had three inch streams of water playing upon the fire. Owing, however, to the fire getting between the ceiling and the slated roof, for some time it was difficult to get the water where it could do most good. However, after about an hour's fierce struggle, it was overcome, but not until the roof was destroyed.

I wish here to state that it is seldom that better work is seen performed by firemen. Many perfectly heroic acts were done and all fought with a determination that could not have been surpassed by the best trained firemen.

The building is situated within a few feet of the carpenter shop with its wooden sheds filled with dry lumber, and adjoining the Fire Hall, a wooden structure and close to this is the store. Over the carpenter shop are all the industrial rooms. Yet so good and efficient was our fire service that the flames were confined to the laundry roof, thus controlling what might easily have been a disastrous fire. Our mechanics agreed to undertake the reparation of the damage; this has been accomplished and we have now a complete and efficient laundry. It has since, too, been much improved by the introduction of eight patent metal drier chambers.

I cannot leave this subject without complimenting the laundry staff for their efficient work in keeping the Hospital supplied with clean clothes during over two months under the most trying circumstances, having no roof over their heads and having to dry the clothes in the old fashioned way on the grass and on lines. Of course, some of the most particular goods had to be sent to the city laundries, but the immense Hospital washings, between two and three thousand pieces each day, were taken care of by our laundry people.

The Farm.

The work done on the farm has been of a good character, and, although generally the crops this year have not been as good as usual, ours have been fairly good. A new wire fence, 42 rods in length, was built on the north line of the North Farm, also another, 120 rods long, was run from east to west to divide the fields; also two cross fences, 42 rods each. As to the crops, a table is given herewith.

The Garden.

This department, as usual, has been most successful and the result is given in a report. Much good work was done on the ornamental grounds, paths cut and gravelled trees pruned, etc. The grounds during the season were much admired.

Ice.

During the winter we usually have a most profitable crop of ice and the last winter was no exception, since, besides storing an ample supply for the use of all connected with the Hospital we were able to sell about 300 tons at a profitable price. This is certainly one of our best conveniences.

The Training School.

We, last spring, graduated three female nurses and we regret that we are unable to have the men attend the lectures, but owing to the immense amount of outside work done here, it does not seem possible to allow them the time to do so.

Amusements.

The usual ntertainments generally given throughout the year, by various musical and other organizations of the city, were all much enjoyed by the patients and employees. It would be great charity, however, if we could have more of them.

The spiritual comforts of the patients have been very kindly attended to by the various clergymen of the city and elsewhere, who have as usual been self-denying enough to come to us each Sunday during the year, and indeed at any other time when desired by the patients or their friends. It is impossible not to admire the zeal and kindness of the ministers in carrying out their work here; much credit and thanks is due them.

Milk Supply.

It is generally conceded now that a large proportion of the ills, from which humanity suffers, are due to the water and milk supplies and the efforts of all those interested in hygiene should be directed towards providing these as pure as possible. The responsibility resting upon the Government in these matters is immense, when it is considered the number of afflicted of whom it is the guardian. If only in the matter of Hospitals for the Insane, where thousands of afflicted citizens are confined and on account of their confinement and diseased mental condition are all or nearly all below par physically; on this account it is at least necessary that the Government should see that they are supplied with milk and water above suspicion. In this Hospital special efforts have been made looking towards this end and we are reasonably sure that the water supply is as pure as it is possible to have it without having it sterilized by boiling . It has been tested on more than one occasion and found pure. Of the milk, however, not so much can be said, although every effort has been made to have the cows cared for well and the milking done in the most approved manner, yet an occasional tubercular cow has had to be destroyed from our herd, as would be expected, and yet there may be others there, whose milk is being used for food. When we consider that Dr. V. Moore, of Cornell University, has asserted, without contradiction, that 72 per cent. of all the cattle in New York State are tuberculous, and that of 2,753 milch cows examined and tested with tuberculin, no less than 22.8 per cent. responded to the test, there is reason enough to excite alarm and cause those interested to try to devise means to lessen this evil. With that end in view I would suggest that the herd at each Hospital be tested and those animals which respond be rejected, and all cows bought to supply these Hospitals should be bought subject to the tuberculin test and rejected if they are found to respond. Further, so as to be absolutely certain that these patients are not fed myriads of tubercle bacilli, while they are struggling to throw off their nervous disorders, I would suggest that at each Hospital a Pasteurising apparatus be established.

This would cost but a trifle and without doubt should be provided, and thus, beside being a benefit, set an example to municipalities, which, in their fight against tuberculosis, should each and every one establish such a protection to the public. If these procedures were adopted throughout the Province we should not have to lament that tuberculosis causes the death of more than all the other infectious diseases together.

Changes in the Staff.

Dr. Buchan, we all regret to say, was called to join the great majority after a long illness, borne with a great deal of patience. He had served the

Province a very long time and was always uniformly affable and agreeable to those about him.

SUMMARY.

A great deal of good work in the way of building and other improvements has been accomplished in the face of many difficulties and the general condition of the Hospital vastly improved.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. A. MACCALLUM,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, LONDON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1906				510	551	1,061
Admitted during year 1907 :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	33	12	45			
" Medical Certificate	58	73	131	91	85	176
Total number under treatment during year				601	636	1,237
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	33	36	69			
" improved	20	11	31			
" unimproved	1		1			
Total number of discharges during year	54	47	101			
Died	33	37	70			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred		7	7	90	91	181
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1907				511	545	1,056
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				3,068	2,758	5,826
Total number discharged	1,227	1,163	2,390			
" " died	984	809	1,793			
" " eloped	110	12	122			
" " transferred	236	229	465	2,557	2,213	4,770
" " remaining 31st Dec., 1907				511	545	1,056
" " of applications on file 31st December, 1907	4	6	10			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 16th of May, 1907	523	555	1,078
Minimum number of patients in residence on the 19th of March, 1907	506	550	1,056
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	187,315	201,490	388,805
Daily average population	513.19+	552.02+	1065.21+

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	33	55	88	1,323	1,698	3,021
Single	58	30	88	1,745	1,060	2,805
Total	91	85	176	3,068	2,758	5,826
Religion.						
Presbyterians	23	24	47	679	607	1,286
Episcopalians	18	8	26	570	487	1,057
Methodists	16	24	40	725	736	1,461
Baptists	4	7	11	215	210	425
Congregationalists	1	1	2	27	22	49
Roman Catholics	19	11	30	500	469	969
Mennonites				7	3	10
Quakers		1	1	14	5	19
Infidels				37	9	46
Other denominations	6	6	12	142	131	273
Not reported	4	3	7	152	79	231
Total	91	85	176	3 068	2,758	5,826
Nationalities.						
English	16	8	24	406	306	712
Irish	5	4	9	338	399	737
Scotch	5	3	8	241	202	443
Canadian	61	62	123	1,841	1,648	3,489
United States	2	5	7	104	86	190
Other Countries	2	2	4	66	72	138
Unknown		1	1	72	45	117
Total	91	85	176	3,068	2,758	5,826

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	7	16
Brant				38	35	73
Bruce	5	9	14	223	175	398
Carleton				4	7	11
Dufferin						
Elgin	9	13	22	203	201	404
Essex	15	4	19	198	172	370
Frontenac				5	8	13
Grey	1		1	12	14	26
Haldimand				22	24	46
Halton				10	7	17
Hastings				5	9	14
Huron	7	12	19	294	289	583
Kent	8	4	12	209	218	427
Lambton	8	6	14	332	237	569
Lanark				3	3	6
Leeds and Grenville					5	5
Lennox and Addington				3	1	4
Lincoln				10	6	16
Middlesex	25	22	47	735	698	1,433
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				31	37	68
Northumberland and Durham				14	10	24
Ontario				6	13	19
Oxford	5	9	14	265	191	456
Peel				4	6	10
Perth	8	5	13	249	197	446
Peterborough				1	6	7
Prescott and Russell				2	3	5
Prince Edward				1	1	2
Renfrew				13	21	34
Simcoe				5	6	11
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				12	14	26
Victoria				33	21	54
Waterloo				8	7	15
Welland				20	16	36
Wellington		1	1	13	23	36
Wentworth				46	48	94
York				27	22	49
Not Classed				3		3
Total admissions	91	85	176	3,068	2,758	5,826

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st Dec., 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	2	10
Brant				20	11	31
Bruce	2		2	112	61	173
Carleton					2	2
Dufferin						
Elgin	5	2	7	61	21	82
Essex	5		5	84	53	137
Frontenac					1	1
Grey				9	9	18
Haldimand	1		1	11	3	14
Halton				7	3	10
Hastings				2	5	7
Huron		1	1	113	67	180
Kent	1	3	4	67	35	102
Lambton	3		3	167	53	220
Lanark					1	1
Leeds and Grenville						
Lennox and Addington				1		1
Lincoln				8	1	9
Middlesex	9	5	14	215	141	356
Muskoka District						
Norfolk				21	13	34
Northumberland and Durham				4	2	6
Ontario				1	5	6
Oxford	3	1	4	132	40	172
Peel				3	5	8
Perth	4		4	108	54	162
Peterborough				1	6	7
Prescott and Russell				1	1	2
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew						
Simcoe				5	8	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				1		1
Victoria				9	9	18
Waterloo				17	8	25
Welland				3	5	8
Wellington				13	11	24
Wentworth				6	9	15
York				29	31	60
Not Classed				1		1
Total admissions	33	12	45	1,240	677	1,917

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of Residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	G. W.	M	October 24, 1906	January 10, 1907	Improved.
2	M. S.	F	April 26, 1902	" 12, "	Recovered.
3	E. H.	F	June 11, 1905	" 15, "	"
4	R. C.	M	August 29, 1901	" 25, "	"
5	W. D. H.	M	October 8, 1906	" 26, "	Improved.
6	H. T.	M	July 21, 1906	" 26, "	"
7	D. H. M.	M	August 1, 1906	" 28, "	Recovered.
8	R. N.	M	March 15, 1906	" 31, "	"
9	B. L. W.	F	August 23, 1906	February 5, "	"
10	M. O. M.	M	July 10, 1903	" 12, "	"
11	F. S.	F	May 17, 1906	" 12, "	"
12	A. M. M. N.	F	August 29, 1906	" 12, "	"
13	G. F.	M	October 12, 1906	" 18, "	"
14	E. J. E.	F	December 18, 1905	" 25, "	Improved.
15	D. G.	M	July 10, 1906	March 6, "	Recovered.
16	S. B.	F	January 9, 1896	" 6, "	"
17	C. H.	F	September 26, 1899	" 15, "	Improved.
18	J. W. B.	M	March 2, 1905	" 15, "	Recovered.
19	J. Z.	M	October 1, 1906	" 15, "	Improved.
20	F. S.	M	" 27, 1903	" 15, "	"
21	C. M. M.	F	March 24, 1903	" 23, "	"
22	J. McM.	F	October 10, 1906	" 28, "	"
23	D. L.	M	March 29, 1906	" 30, "	"
24	L. O. L.	M	November 6, 1906	April 8, "	Recovered.
25	F. H.	M	January 8, 1906	" 12, "	Improved.
26	A. J. P.	F	February 4, 1907	" 12, "	Recovered.
27	B. C.	F	July 18, 1906	" 12, "	"
28	E. C.	F	" " "	" 12, "	"
29	H. Q.	M	August 15, 1906	" 18, "	"
30	C. H. B.	M	November 24, 1906	" 26, "	"
31	F. L. R.	M	December 24, 1906	May 2, "	"
32	J. R.	M	February 12, 1907	" 18, "	"
33	E. S.	F	April 6, 1906	" 19, "	"
34	E. S.	F	May 22, 1906	" 20, "	Improved.
35	A. M.	F	October 3, 1906	" 20, "	Recovered.
36	A. C.	M	July 3, 1903	" 23, "	Improved.
37	G. H. O.	M	February 2, 1904	" 24, "	Recovered.
38	J. H.	F	November 7, 1904	" 28, "	"
39	R. A. M.	M	January 16, 1907	" 30, "	"
40	J. R.	M	July 18, 1906	" 30, "	"
41	M. W.	F	April 14, 1906	June 1, "	"
42	C. M. C.	F	November 22, 1905	" 1, "	"
43	M. R.	F	December 5, 1906	" 22, "	"
44	M. R.	F	October 18, 1906	" 22, "	"
45	C. H.	F	June 14, 1906	" 22, "	"
46	T. A.	F	July 13, 1905	" 22, "	"
47	C. H.	F	September 12, 1906	" 22, "	"
48	H. L.	F	April 8, 1907	" 28, "	"
49	S. R. C.	M	March 8, 1906	July 5, "	Unimprov'd.
50	W. R. A.	M	January 31, 1907	" 9, "	Recovered.
51	J. T.	M	September 26, 1903	" 9, "	Improved.
52	G. B.	F	March 5, 1907	" 9, "	Recovered.
53	I. M. T.	F	January 22, 1907	" 9, "	"
54	J. F. M.	M	September 26, 1906	" 15, "	"
55	C. S.	M	January 19, 1907	" 15, "	"
56	J. B.	M	June 21, 1907	" 15, "	Improved.
57	H. B.	M	October 16, 1906	" 23, "	Recovered.
58	J. W. B.	M	March 28, 1907	August 24, "	Improved.
59	C. K.	F	July 30, 1906	" 24, "	"
60	C. P.	F	March 3, 1903	" 27, "	"

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of Residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
61	L. L.	F	July 12, 1907	August 31, 1907	Recovered.
62	J. B. M.	M	May 13, 1907	September 6, "	"
63	J. M.	F	" 4, 1904	" 16, "	Improved.
64	J. H.	M	" 14, 1907	" 26, "	"
65	A. B.	F	April 21, 1906	" 26, "	Recovered.
66	S. M.	M	May 13, 1907	" 26, "	"
67	P. M. V.	F	April 19, 1907	" 26, "	"
68	S. D.	F	September 12, 1905	" 26, "	"
69	M. E. F.	F	October 24, 1905	" 26, "	"
70	J. P.	M	April 12, 1905	" 30, "	"
71	H. J. M	F	March 2, 1907	" 30, "	"
72	E. J.	F	May 9, 1907	October 1, "	"
73	A. A.	F	June 29, 1907	" 7, "	"
74	B. E. T.	F	May 12, 1907	" 10, "	"
75	S. L.	F	March 30, 1905	" 21, "	Improved.
76	E. T.	F	" 13, 1907	" 30, "	Recovered.
77	T. B.	M	February 21, 1907	" 30, "	"
78	R. B.	M	May 23, 1907	November 1, "	"
79	A. D.	M	January 16, 1907	" 4, "	"
80	N. D.	M	April 12, 1907	" 4, "	Improved.
81	R. W.	M	September 2, 1907	" 4, "	"
82	J. K.	M	July 4, 1899	" 6, "	"
83	I. D.	F	August 9, 1907	" 14, "	Recovered.
84	A. G.	M	June 21, 1907	" 15, "	Improved.
85	Q. S.	M	September 30, 1907	" 15, "	"
86	A. J.	M	August 24, 1907	" 18, "	Recovered.
87	W. T.	M	September 19, 1907	" 20, "	Improved.
88	P. J. J.	F	October 9, 1907	" 24, "	"
89	A. M. G.	M	July 15, 1907	" 26, "	Recovered.
90	F. S.	F	" 4, 1907	" 26, "	"
91	H. McI.	M	October 29, 1907	" 28, "	"
92	F. R.	M	July 24, 1907	" 29, "	"
93	W. P.	M	April 22, 1907	" 30, "	"
94	A. T.	M	January 18, 1907	December 4, "	Improved.
95	S. L.	F	October 10, 1007	" 13, "	"
96	M. B.	F	August 24, 1907	" 19, "	Recovered.
97	D. B.	M	April 27, 1907	" 20, "	"
98	E. T. K.	M	August 15, 1907	" 20, "	"
99	A. J. E.	F	July 1, 1907	" 20, "	"
100	A. R. B.	M	March 13, 1902	" 28, "	Improved.
101	J. B.	M	April 27, 1907	" 28, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	J.D.P	M	28	January 5..	.....	.....	8	Uraemia.
2	D.F	M	66	" 5..	.....	8	29	Inanition.
3	A.K.	M	42	" 15..	.....	3	28	Paresis.
4	S.B.	F	76	" 16..	3	9	1	Inanition
5	S.J.H	F	48	" 18..	1	9	14	Tuberculosis
6	M.A.H	F	37	February 3..	.....	.....	4	Exhaustion of mania.
7	E.R.C.	M	82	" 9..	2	4	19	Senility.
8	Wm. K.	M	54	" 16..	.....	3	9	Broncho-pneumonia.
9	C C	F	39	" 23..	.....	9	14	Paresis.
10	Jas. L.D.	M	19	" 23..	5	10	1	Marasmus.
11	H.L.	F	81	" 24..	36	3	1	Senility.
12	E.S.	F	73	March 2..	15	9	19	Peritonitis.
13	C.K	F	59	" 3..	20	10	.....	Gangrene.
14	O.R.	M	26	" 4..	5	2	6	Epilepsy.
15	J.W	M	39	" 10..	.....	10	21	Paresis.
16	M.J.A.	F	36	" 10..	5	4	23	Tuberculosis.
17	N.G.	F	74	" 17..	35	11	13	Tuberculosis.
18	C.McT.	F	53	" 19..	1	5	12	Epilepsy.
19	M.A.R.	F	60	" 31..	.....	.....	16	Epilepsy, senile.
20	G.S.	F	80	April 4..	33	10	22	Senility.
21	W.H.T.	M	50	" 8..	.....	2	24	Paresis.
22	L.T	M	58	" 8..	21	10	17	Apoplexy.
23	M.McG	F	71	" 15..	14	7	13	Senilty.
24	C. C	F	62	" 22..	.....	5	17	Tuberculosis.
25	F.J.M.	M	66	" 29..	.....	.....	6	Epilepsy.
26	R.B	M	22	" 29..	23	.....	28	Tuberculosis.
27	M.A.P.	F	50	May 1.	2	9	21	Tuberculosis.
28	E.M.B.	F	29	" 4..	.....	10	18	Chronic dysentery.
29	H.R.	M	31	" 19..	10	9	13	Epilepsy.
30	L.Y.W.	F	41	June 1..	.....	.....	17	Exhaustion of mania.
31	J.C.S.	M	58	" 2..	10	10	5	Inanition.
32	J.W.J.	M	74	" 3..	2	4	18	Senility.
33	J.W.L.	M	37	" 6..	2	1	.....	Paresis.
34	L.T	F	35	" 18..	1	4	3	Tuberculosis.
35	H.O.	M	61	July 4..	.....	.....	7	General paresis.
36	M.E.W.	F	37	" 4..	.....	2	10	Suicide by carbolic acid.
37	J.H.B.	M	64	" 7..	16	5	22	Tuberculosis.
38	E.H.A.	F	44	" 14..	18	8	11	Tuberculosis.
39	J.B.	M	63	" 15..	29	5	8	Exhaustion of mania.
40	M.A.J.	F	67	" 17..	3	8	13	Valvular heart disease.
41	Wm.W.	M	58	" 19..	16	5	2	Apoplexy.
42	R. W.	M	34	" 27..	3	9	2	Heart disease.
43	G.J.	M	52	" 27..	11	6	27	Goitre.
44	C.G	M	75	" 28..	.....	7	6	Apoplexy.
45	A.S	M	60	" 28..	.....	.....	8	Exhaustion of mania.
46	M.W	F	47	" 29..	16	9	7	Tuberculosis.
47	M.A.H.	F	33	" 30..	11	.....	11	Epilepsy.
48	T.H.	M	45	" 30..	4	2	29	Heart disease.
49	R.H.	M	70	August 15..	8	11	21	Peritonitis.
50	C.H.	F	62	" 16..	.....	3	.....	Dysentery.
51	H.McN.	M	41	" 18..	7	1	24	Tuberculosis.
52	J.D	F	27	Septemb'r 3..	5	5	19	Epilepsy.
53	S.S.	F	41	" 8..	3	8	9	Dysentery.
54	M.H.	M	74	" 19..	3	11	21	Senile decay.

TABLE No. 6.—*Concluded.*

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
55	M.P.....	F	56	Septmb'r 19..	.....	5	8	Exhaustion of melancholia
56	J.M.	F	78	October 1..	36	10	8	Senilty.
57	H.J.W.....	F	70	" 1..	1	1	14	Epilepsy.
58	T.J.D	M	51	" 2..	1	4	10	Exhaustion of chr. mania.
59	T.B	M	45	" 3..	4	11	10	Heart failure.
60	S.P.	F	65	" 12.	3	1	12	Heart failure.
61	J.P.	M	58	" 22..	6	.....	.....	Heart failure.
62	A.W	M	65	" 31..	.....	3	13	Exhaustion of mania.
63	N.W.	F	44	November 1..	.....	.....	4	Exhaustion of mania.
64	S.E.W.	F	45	" 3..	.....	.....	20	Exhaustion of mania.
65	C.R	F	83	" 26..	14	1	12	Senility.
66	C.T	F	63	December 4..	30	3	15	Senile decay.
67	M.McK	F	35	" 7..	.....	9	25	Exhaustion of melancholia.
68	C.C	F	66	" 7..	31	5	22	Apoplexy.
69	M.W.....	M	49	" 16..	10	8	28	Valvular heart disease.
70	J.S.....	M	39	" 20..	1	1	26	Suicide by drowning.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	18	1	19	20
Architects				1		1	1
Artists				2	1	3	3
Book-keepers	1	1	2	19	3	22	24
Bakers				12	1	13	13
Bricklayers				5		5	5
Butchers				9		9	9
Blacksmiths				36		36	36
Brass-finishers	1		1	2		2	3
Brewers				2		2	2
Builders				2		2	2
Barbers				8		8	8
Broom-makers				3		3	3
Barristers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1		1	1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Brakesmen				1		1	1
Baggagemen				2		2	2
Commercial travellers	1		1	14		14	15
Cabinet-makers				19		19	19
Confectioners				2		2	2
Coopers				17		17	17
Carpenters	1		1	82		82	83
Clerks	4		4	55	3	58	62
Clergymen				6		6	6
Carriage-makers	1		1	3		3	4
Cooks				4	2	6	6
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigar-makers	1		1	4		4	5
Custom-house Officers				2		2	2
Civil Servants				3		3	3
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		21	21	8	383	391	412
Dressmakers		2	2		36	36	38
Druggists				5		5	5
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	20		20	21
Farmers	39		39	1,127	120	1,247	1,286
Fishermen	1		1	6		6	7
Founders				2		2	2
Ferrymen				2		2	2
Furriers				2		2	2
Gardeners				20		20	20
Grocers				3		3	3
Gentlemen				10		10	10
Grooms				1		1	1
Hucksters					1	1	1
Hatters				1		1	1
Hostlers	1		1	4		4	5
Harness-makers				8		8	8
Housekeepers		52	52		1,493	1,493	1,545
Hack-drivers				1		1	1
Inn keepers				5		5	5
Jewellers				4		4	4
Labourers	22		22	769	1	770	792
Laundresses					5	5	5
Ladies					15	15	15
Lawyers				1		1	1
Lumbermen				5		5	5

TABLE No. 7—*Continued.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the Year.			During Former Years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Milliners					15	15	15
Masons				9		9	9
Machinists				19		19	19
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers				12		12	12
Moulders				15		15	15
Merchants				46		46	46
Mechanics	1		1	8		8	9
Music-teachers				1	7	8	8
Marble-cutters				2		2	2
No occupation				51	153	204	204
Nurses		1	1		8	8	9
Not stated				16	49	65	65
Other occupations	1		1	40	9	49	50
Plasterers				4		4	4
Pensioners				4		4	4
Photographers				5		5	5
Prostitutes					6	6	6
Painters	1		1	27		27	28
Printers	2		2	18		18	20
Peddlers				4	2	6	6
Physicians	1		1	8	1	9	10
Pump-makers				1		1	1
Railway Foremen				5		5	5
Railway Conductors				2		2	2
Spinsters					23	23	23
Sailors				15		15	15
Students				32	4	36	36
Spinners				1	2	3	3
Sisters of Charity					1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone cutters				5		5	5
Showmen				2		2	2
Saddlers				6		6	6
Shoemakers				34		34	34
Seamstresses					26	26	26
Soapmakers				1		1	1
Soldiers				5		5	5
Salesmen	2		2		1	1	3
Surveyors				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers					1	1	1
Shopkeepers				2		2	2
Stenographers		1	1				1
Teachers				23	23	46	46
Tinsmiths				14		14	14
Tavern-keepers				11	1	12	12
Tailors				30	17	47	47
Tanners	1		1	7		7	8
Teamsters				5		5	5
Toll-gate keeper				1	1	2	2
Telegraphers				4	1	5	5
Watchmakers				8		8	8
Wood-workers				3		3	3
Weavers				4	2	6	6
Wheelwrights				1		1	1
Waggon-makers				12		12	12
Unknown or other employments	7	7	14	107	253	360	374
Total	91	85	176	2,977	2,673	5,650	5,826

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	2	.....	2	3	2	5
Love affairs, including seduction	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	4	5	4	5	9
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	7	.....	7	9	.....	9
Intemperance, sexual	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	1	2	3	2	.....	2
Self-abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Over-work	2	4	6	3	3	6
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Puerperal	.....	1	1	.....	7	7
Puberty and change of life	.....	6	6	.....	9	9
Uterine disorders	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	1	3	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	9	9	18	7	9	16
Fevers	2	.....	2	3	2	5
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	11	8	19	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	19	16	35	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	26	27	53	50	40	90
Total	91	85	176	91	85	176

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5039	M.	F. S.	Jan. 10, 1907	1 month	Improved, discharged.
5592	F.	M. M. W.	" 13, "	2 "	Recovered, discharged.
5644	F.	M. R.	" 17, "	2 "	" "
5250	F.	J. H.	" 25, "	2 "	" "
5590	F.	B. L. W.	" 27, "	2 "	" "
5585	M.	H. Q.	" 28, "	2 "	" "
5133	F.	E. B.	" 31, "	2 "	Returned.
5413	F.	S. D.	Feb. 25, "	2 "	"
5244	F.	I. E.	" 25, "	2 "	"
5623	F.	M. R.	" 26, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5655	M	R. A. M.	Mar. 2, "	2 "	" "
5383	F.	L. A. W.	" 13, "	2 "	Returned.
5601	F.	L. A.	" 15, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5469	F.	M. B.	" 16, "	2 "	Returned.
5599	F.	L. P.	" 23, "	2 "	"
5663	F.	A. P.	" 28, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5569	M.	J. R.	April 3, "	2 "	" "
5661	M.	U. R. A.	" 8, "	2 "	" "
5579	M.	W. W.	" 9, "	2 "	Returned.
5608	M.	J. F. M.	" 9, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5488	M.	A. M. K.	" 13, "	6 "	Returned.
5668	M.	J. R.	" 13, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
5366	M.	J. F.	" 13, "	2 "	Returned.
5643	M.	J. L.	" 15, "	2 "	"
5413	F.	S. D.	" 18, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5675	F.	G. B.	" 19. "	2 "	" "
5429	F.	M. E. F.	" 29, "	2 "	" "
5025	M.	J. T.	May 1, "	2 "	" improved.
5658	F.	I. M. I.	" 1, "	2 "	" recovered.
5657	M.	C. S.	" 3, "	2 "	" "
5133	F.	E. B.	" 15, "	2 "	Returned.
5653	M.	A. D.	" 25, "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
5693	F.	H. L.	" 25, "	2 "	" "
5175	M.	J. C.	June 6, "	2 "	Returned.
5717	M.	S. M.	" 11, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5697	M.	J. P.	" 12, "	3 "	" "
5704	F.	S. D.	" 14, "	3 "	Returned.
5577	F.	C. K.	" 28, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
5520	F.	A. B. B.	" 29, "	3 "	" recovered.
5712	F.	M. M. L.	" 29, "	6 "	Returned.
5681	F.	E. T.	July 1, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
5528	F.	M. C.	" 2, "	2 "	Returned.
5390	M.	W. C.	" 10, "	6 "	Still out.
4369	M.	J. K.	" 6, "	4 "	Discharged improved.
5718	M.	J. B. M.	" 18, "	2 "	" recovered.
5280	M.	A. T.	" 10, "	6 "	" improved.
5634	M.	M. H.	" 19, "	3 "	Returned.
5671	M.	T. B.	" 27, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
5673	F.	H. M.	" 27, "	2 "	" "
5694	F.	P. V.	Aug. 2, "	2 "	" "
5393	M.	D. P.	" 5, "	6 "	Still out.
5686	M.	J. W. B.	" 8, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5696	M.	N. D.	" 12, "	3 "	" improved.
5715	F.	B. T.	" 12, "	2 "	" recovered.
5528	F.	M. C.	" 14, "	2 "	Returned.
5748	F.	L. L.	" 24, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5690	M.	E. H.	" 24, "	2 "	Returned.
5743	F.	F. S.	" 30, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
5545	M.	J. S.	" 31, "	3 "	Still out.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
5723	M.	R. B.	Sept. 2, 1907	2 month	Discharged recovered.
5704	F.	S. F.	" 4, "	2 "	Returned.
5758	M.	F. R.	" 19, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5750	M.	A. M. G.	" 23, "	2 "	" "
5538	M.	C. M.	" 24, "	4 "	Still out.
5013	M.	R. R.	" 24, "	4 "	"
5366	M.	J. F.	" 24, "	6 "	"
5555	M.	H. A.	" 28, "	6 "	"
5740	F.	A. J. E.	" 29, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
5665	F.	A. J.	Oct. 2, "	6 "	Still out.
5703	M.	W. P.	" 12, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
5707	M.	D. B.	" 17, "	2 "	" "
5766	M.	E. K.	" 21, "	2 "	" "
5244	F.	J. E.	" 21, "	3 "	Still out,
5690	M.	E. H.	" 29, "	2 "	Returned.
5731	M.	Z. I.	" 31, "	2 "	"
5780	M.	G. O.	Nov. 2, "	3 "	Still out.
5560	F.	G. G.	" 9, "	2 "	"
5528	F.	M. C.	" 23, "	2 "	"
5761	M.	B. S.	" 30, "	2 "	Returned.
5685	F.	M. G.	" 26, "	2 "	Still out.
5183	F.	E. B.	" 28, "	2 "	"
5132	M.	J. R.	Dec. 2, "	2 "	"
5799	F.	S. L.	" 10, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
5783	M.	T. J.	" 11, "	2 "	Still out.
5690	F.	E. H.	" 12, "	2 "	Returned.
5767	M.	W. E. O.	" 21, "	2 "	Still out.
5747	M.	A. W.	" 21, "	2 "	"
5816	F.	L. A. R.	" 21, "	2 "	"
5613	F.	C. M. W.	" 21, "	2 "	"
5700	F.	M. M.	" 21, "	2 "	"
5770	F.	J. O.	" 23, "	2 "	"
5757	F.	W. H.	" 24, "	2 "	"
5709	M.	T. E.	" 24, "	2 "	"
4837	F.	M. D.	" 24, "	2 "	"
5416	F.	L. M. C.	" 25, "	1 "	"
5640	F.	M. J. J.	" 31, "	2 "	"

Summary of probational discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				47	49	96
Discharged recovered	19	20	39			
" improved	4	3	7			
Returned to Hospital	11	12	23			
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907	13	14	27	47	49	96

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	16	9	25	3	5	8	1	2	3
" 25 " 30 "	14	14	28	7	6	13	2	1	3
" 30 " 35 "	8	7	15	2	1	3	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 "	9	14	23	1	3	4	1	6	7
" 40 " 45 "	7	8	15	1	2	3	3	4	7
" 45 " 50 "	5	11	16	6	6	12	3	3	6
" 50 " 55 "	9	7	16	4	1	5	3	2	5
" 55 " 60 "	8	7	15	3	7	10	2	4	6
" 60 " 65 "	2	6	8	2	4	6	5	2	7
" 65 " 70 "	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	3	7
" 70 " 75 "	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4
" 75 " 80 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Totals	91	85	176	33	36	69	33	37	70

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	26	6	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	17	12	.....	1	.....
" 2 " 3 "	22	22	2	6	.....
" 3 " 4 "	14	13	5	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	4	13	11	2	.....
" 5 " 6 "	7	8	11	6	.....
" 6 " 7 "	10	10	.....	1	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	13	6	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	9	11	9	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	2	5	4	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 "	2	5	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	19	42	8	4	1
" 18 months to 2 years	6	50	.....	3	.....
" 2 to 3 years	8	80	4	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	3	65	3	5	.....
" 4 " 5 "	9	60	1	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	47	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	24	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	2	37	.....	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	29	1	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	2	140	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	4	121	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	5	207	.....	.....	.....
Totals	176	1,056	69	31	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	6	2,209	.....	2,209
Tailor's shop	4	1,467	.....	1,467
Shoe shop	1	46	.....	46
Engineer's shop	8	2,978	.....	2,978
Blacksmith's shop	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mason work	5	1,606	.....	1,606
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	3	987	.....	987
Bakery	6	1,786	.....	1,786
Laundry	31	3,186	8,158	11,344
Dairy	1	62	.....	62
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	1,032	.....	1,032
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	4	1,259	.....	1,259
Farm	36	13,246	.....	13,246
Garden	49	17,859	.....	17,859
Grounds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stable	7	2,515	.....	2,515
Kitchen	25	2,895	6,182	9,077
Dining rooms	48	6,444	10,971	17,415
Officers' quarters	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewing rooms	29	.....	10,878	10,878
Knitting	9	109	3,310	3,419
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	3	.....	919	919
Wards	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halls	311	59,491	53,906	113,397
Storeroom	3	1,080	.....	1,080
General	86	19,476	11,993	31,469
Total	678	139,733	106,317	246,050

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1
Brant	.....	3	3
Bruce	51	40	91
Carleton	42	47	89
Elgin	42	44	86
Essex	3	1	4
Grey	.....	1	1
Huron	57	57	114
Kent	60	48	108
Lambton	46	48	94
Middlesex	113	147	260
Norfolk	.....	1	1
Oxford	36	52	88
Perth	58	38	96
Simcoe	.....	3	3
Victoria	.....	1	1
Waterloo	1	1	2
Wellington	.....	1	1
Wentworth	.....	1	1
York	1	11	12
Total	511	545	1,056

TABLE No. 14.

Annual report of patients transferred to other Hospitals for year ending 31st December, 1907.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Female.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Religious denomination.			Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
					Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Mo's.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
E.L.R.	33	F	Kent	1		1			1		2		C	Book-keeper	Hamilton.
E.J.W.	47	F	Haldimand	1			1	1		1			C	Housewife	Hamilton.
M.M.M.	59	F	Peterborough	1			1	1		30		W		Domestic	Penetang.
L.C.	57	F	York	1	1			1		5		W		Housewife	Penetang.
J.B.	51	F	Bruce	1	1				1		1	W		Domestic	Penetang.
E.A.M.	48	F	Middlesex	1		1			1	21			C	School teacher	Penetang.
J.T	63	F	Middlesex	1			1	1			3		C	House duties	Penetang.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Pairs of shoes repaired	651	Wristlets repaired	6
Soles	616	New Mits	2
Heels	765	Mits repaired	12
Patches	426	New muffs	2
Rips	544	Muffs repaired	4
Pairs of new slippers	22	Mail bags repaired	6
Pairs of men's new shoes	2	Buckles and straps	44
Pairs of women's new shoes	2	Belts repaired	4
Pieces of harness repaired	48	New belt for blacksmith shop	1
Pairs of new wristlets	4	Miscellaneous repairs	20

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

MAIN BOILER HOUSE—

Changed boilers Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Fitzgibbon boilers.
Steam 4 in. pipes on Nos. 5 and 6 taken off, and 3 in. pipes connected to high pressure steam 3 in. pipe mains for power.
4 in. pipes connected to Nos. 3 and 4 and 8 in. heating main pipes.
Old hot water boiler changed three times to make room for two large new boilers, to be bricked in.
Two large new boilers bricked up to boiler brackets. Foundation bricked up 2 ft. above old floor for new floor.
6 ft. diameter round hole for smoke stack cut and two iron braces with 2½ bolts.
80 ft. 8 in. in diameter smoke stack raised 6 ft. high to hole in chimney.
The Fitzgibbon boilers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 pipes disconnected and moved out of boiler house.
Fitzgibbon boilers Nos. 5 and 6 high pressure moved west to chimney, connecting with 4 in. pipes to 8 in. steam heating pipes.
8 in. main steam heating pipes changed and lengthened for connections from heating boilers.
Two new large boilers raised and brick work finished, and pipe connecting made.
Ash hoist and engine changed ; foundation 2 ft. higher for new floor.
Hot water boiler heated by return steam pipes moved to west end of boiler house.
Large open hot water tank catching drips from return steam pipes.
Traps used for boiler feeding moved to west end from east. Steam pumps connected.
Main steam heating 3 in. return pipes connected to receiver and boilers water feed pumps.
Hot water heater, cold and hot water main pipes enlarged from 2 in. to 3 in. pipes, 300 ft.

LAUNDRY—

Drying room, after fire, disconnecting old steam heating pipes and connected eight new drying room section steam feed pipes and return ; 60 ft. shafting, eleven hangers, ten pulleys and belting.
100 lbs. babbit, used in rebabbiting washing machines.

SEWAGE TANK—

Sewage tank air blower and pipes in tank refitted, new steel frame and two new gates 6 ft. by 6 ft. each cemented in place.

SILO—

Four large steel sheets made with fittings.
Changing of blower and water pipes.
New large boiler next to coal bunk, brick and pipes taken down, and boiler raised 2 ft.
One steam boiler feed-pump rebuilt. New rods and borings.
1,000 ft. 6 in. cast iron water main pipes laid out of 3,500 ft. from reservoir to North farm.

GENERAL REPAIRS—

New and old	2,760
Hours steaming, heating main building	3,690
" " north "	2,980
Water pumped by well and fire engines	52,925,000
Sewage pumped	35,340,000

SEWING ROOM.

Articles repaired	22,243
" made in sewing room and wards	17,485
" passing in and out of laundry	300,699

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Report of Articles made in the year 1907.

Made—		Repaired—	
Uniform Coats	98	Uniform Coats	87
" Vests	8	" Pants	80
" Pants	98	Patients' Coats	6
Patients' Coats	274	" Vests	5
" Vests	289	" Pants	14
" Pants	597	Overalls Coats	10
" Overcoats	1	" Pants	14
Overalls Coats	39	Carriage robes	10
" Pants	41	Flags	2
Drawers	244		
Dresses, lady patients	3		
Blinds	179		
Lounge covers	8		
Bags	6		
Carriage robes	2		
Total	1,446	Total	228

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Report of Articles made in the year ending Dec. 31st, 1907.

Carpet	412 yds.
82 Blanket rugs	200 "
Total	612 yds.

FARM REPORT.

	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.
Hay	80	137	
Oats	40		1,600
Potatoes	35		3,700
Mangolds	10		9,000
Corn Ensilage	14	238	
Corn Cob	14		1,200
Straw		40	
Summer Fallow	10		
Pasture	160		

Note.—16 tons of hay has been gathered from the orchard and ornamental grounds and the stalks of the corn from which the cobs were taken were put in the silo.

PRODUCE OF EAST GARDEN FOR YEAR 1907.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Asparagus	1,581	Onions, pickling	27
Beans	56	Parsnips	11,540
Beets	11,766	Potatoes	17,959
Cabbage	42,180	Peas	6,172
Carrots	20,515	Rhubarb	6,554
Cauliflower	5,818	Radish	3,003
Celery	4,290	Spinach	2,537
Cucumber	284	Squash	1,734
Citron	136	Sage	200
Corn	4,448	Summer savory	120
Lettuce	1,623	Turnips	23,449
Onions, dry	1,055	Tomatoes	642
" green	3,755		

FRUIT FROM EAST GARDEN FOR YEAR 1907.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Apples	15,810	Plums	1,432
" crab	532	Raspberries	1,175
Cherries	210	Strawberries	3,722
Currants	1,377	Melons, musk	3,434
Gooseberries	2,121	" water	5,624
Pears	2,028		

PRODUCE OF SEWAGE FARM FOR THE YEAR 1907.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Asparagus	1,788	Melons, water	5,624
Beets	6,800	Onions, green	2,933
Beans	3,423	Onions	35,691
Cabbage, forced	101½	Peas	6,172
Cabbage	23,948	Peppers	16
Carrots	8,323	Radishes, forced	127
Cucumbers	725	Radishes	1,357
Celery	713	Rhubarb, forced	628
Horse Radish	4	Spinach	1,158
Lettuce, forced	227¼	Strawberries	1,823
Lettuce	4,031	Tomatoes	20,359
Melons, musk	3,434	Tomatoes, green	1,574

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, KINGSTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

To EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ., AND S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc., Toronto, Ont.

SIRS,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report for Rockwood Hospital for the year 1907.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining in Hospital Dec. 31st, 1906				317	289	606
Admitted during year by Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	16	9	25			
Admitted by medical certificate	44	44	88	60	53	113
Total under treatment during year				377	342	719
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	24	14	38			
As improved	10	10	20			
As unimproved		3	3			
Total number of discharges during year	34	27	61			
Died	29	23	52			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred		7	7			
				66	57	123
Remaining Dec. 31st, 1907				311	285	596

During the past season the water pipe has been extended and typhoid, formerly almost endemic here has now ceased to exist, a source of great relief to all concerned.

The new industrial building has been opened and promises to be most satisfactory. The various departments assigned have taken possession, and the work has thus been removed from the wards of the hospital, a most welcome change for all concerned.

Many outside repairs have been made and necessary changes completed. The appearance of the premises is thus very much improved.

The farm has been very productive, especially in regard to material necessary to provide a varied dietary for our patients.

Vegetables have been produced of excellent quality and of sufficient quantity to supply our patients the year round. Where the question of diet enters so largely into the treatment of this class of hospital patients, the advantages this affords are much valued.

The new forms for application and Medical Examination have proved a marked advance. Much information as to the family history, personal characteristics, and previous life of the patient has been ascertained. The value of such information is quite apparent.

During the past year an important addition has been made to our therapeutic apparatus, in the introduction of hot air cabinets in both the male and

female wards. These have been extensively used for the treatment of our patients, with most satisfactory results.

Our continuous baths have now been in use for some time, and the good results expected have been fully realized. It is a pleasure to note the general interest awakened in this line of treatment from its success at Rockwood. Our plans and specifications are in constant requisition, and information desired by many hospitals both public and private, where similar systems are now being installed.

During the past year Dr. W. T. Connell has been appointed Pathologist to Rockwood Hospital, a most important addition to the staff. A post-mortem room has been erected and equipped with everything essential for this important department of hospital investigation.

Already much valuable work has been accomplished. Full records of gross and microscopical findings have been fyled with case histories, while microscopical slides of various organs have been fyled so as to be accessible for future reference. With the accumulation of such material, a series of cases, of various types of mental diseases will thus be at hand for study and comparison. Some of these cases studied will provide material for future publications in Medical Journals.

With the aid of the Clinical Assistants each new patient has had a record made of the blood characters, urinary and other excretions, and such other of the patients whose condition warranted same have had similar examinations. This work will require and receive greater attention and further elaboration.

Dr. Wm. Gibson has very kindly undertaken the examination of the opsonic index of several suitable tubercular cases, (as practiced by Sir A. E. Wright) and their treatment by Tuberculin, with encouraging results; also along similar lines has treated several cases of severe localized staphylococcus infections (Boils and Carbuncles) with excellent results. Work along this line is very encouraging, and it is our intention to make suitable provision for its continuance.

It has been our endeavor to bring the scientific side of our work in close union with University life, and to open the wards of our hospital for clinical observation, and the study of the various forms of insanity. This is done with a view to arousing greater public interest in the study of the many forms of mental alienation, that they may be the earlier recognized and the more successfully treated.

The student of to-day will be the practitioner, the teacher of to-morrow and it is our aim to arouse in him some enthusiasm in the study of this hitherto almost neglected department of Medical Science. True the conditions are not ideal, but after all ideals are never reached, and one's duty lies in doing the best with the material at hand.

The opening of our wards for the prosecution of clinical study and research work has been attended wilth most beneficial effects. It removes much of the dread and mystery with which many, even in the profession of medicine, regard institutions for the treatment and care of this helpless though by no means hopeless portion of our population. It breaks the monotony of life for the patient, who is encouraged and rendered happy in the thought that his condition is receiving constant attention. Above and beyond all it has a stimulating effect on physicians, officers, nurses and attendants, who are exercised that their work shall stand in the best light before those whose present and future criticism may mean much. The hospital that is open to student life must keep abreast of the times. Those in charge must know their work and perform it well. Improvements are being made slowly but

surely and the efforts greatly appreciated by both the patient and the student.

The year has happily passed without a single untoward event, no accidents, no suicides.

Upon the advice of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, I had the great pleasure, in company with the Hon. Dr. Willoughby and Dr. Clarke of Toronto Asylum, of visiting this summer the various Psychiatric Clinics in Germany, and the leading Asylums in France and the British Isles. The report of our investigations is now in the hands of the Department.

I cheerfully acknowledge my obligations to the members of the staff, one and all, for their devotion, their loyalty for the true cultivation of the "Rockwood Spirit."

EDW. RYAN.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, December 31st, 1906				317	289	606
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	16	9	25			
" Medical Certificate	44	44	88	60	53	113
Total number under treatment during year				377	342	719
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	24	14	38			
" improved	10	10	20			
" unimproved		3	3			
Total number of discharges during year	34	27	61			
Died	29	23	52			
Eloped	3		3			
Transferred		7	7	66	57	123
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1907				311	285	596
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				2,226	1,933	4,159
Total number discharged	908	837	1,745			
" died	701	544	1,245			
" eloped	65	1	66			
" transferred	241	266	507	1,915	1,648	3,563
" remaining, 31st December, 1907				311	285	596
Number of applications on Fyle, 31st December, 1907				21	21	42

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily Average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 27th of February, 1907	316	289	605
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 11th of October, 1907)	304	275	579
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	113,035	103,481	216,516
Daily average population	309.6	283.5	593.1

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Married	35	38	73	883	1,029	1,912	1,985
Widowed							
Single	25	15	40	1,283	851	2,134	2,174
Not reported							
Total	60	53	113	2,166	1,880	4,046	4,159
Religion.							
Presbyterians	8	7	15	314	306	620	635
Episcopalians	7	5	12	449	355	804	816
Methodists	19	21	40	464	459	923	963
Baptists	.....	1	1	37	38	75	76
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	10	6	16	16
Roman Catholics	24	15	39	678	603	1,281	1,320
Other denominations	1	2	3	161	91	252	255
Not reported	1	2	3	53	22	75	78
Total	60	53	113	2,166	1,880	4,046	4,159
Nationalities.							
English	5	1	6	182	126	308	314
Irish	3	6	9	318	287	605	614
Scotch	2	1	3	83	89	172	175
Canadian	48	45	93	1,417	1,250	2,667	2,760
United States	1	.....	1	27	24	51	52
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	65	32	97	97
Unknown	1	.....	1	74	72	146	147
Total	60	53	113	2,166	1,880	4,046	4,159

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	6	9	9
Carleton				202	161	363	363
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac	15	16	31	393	382	775	806
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	7	13	13
Halton				3	2	5	5
Hastings	10	14	24	201	167	368	392
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				125	122	247	247
Leeds and Grenville	1	1	2	138	124	262	264
Lennox and Addington	5	3	8	152	132	284	292
Lincoln				9	7	16	16
Middlesex				9	6	15	15
Muskoka District				1	1	2	2
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	11	7	18	111	152	263	281
Nipissing		1	1				1
Ontario				19	23	42	42
Oxford				14	4	18	18
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				9	14	23	23
Prescott and Russell				48	32	80	80
Prince Edward	1		1	79	65	144	145
Renfrew	15	10	25	132	127	259	284
Rainy River	1		1				1
Simcoe				13	12	25	25
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				145	132	277	277
Victoria				5	13	18	18
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Welland				6	5	11	11
Wellington				6	4	10	10
Wentworth				16	20	36	36
York	1	1	2	42	62	104	106
Not Classed				204	48	252	252
Total admissions	60	53	113	2,166	1,880	4,046	4,159

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted During Year.			Total Admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				3	2	5	5
Brant				6	7	13	13
Bruce				3	5	8	8
Carleton				166	125	291	291
Dufferin							
Elgin				3	4	7	7
Essex				3	2	5	5
Frontenac		1	1	165	105	270	271
Grey				7	9	16	16
Haldimand				6	6	12	12
Halton				2	1	3	3
Hastings	2	2	4	119	62	181	185
Huron				6	5	11	11
Kent				3		3	3
Lambton				12	2	14	14
Lanark				97	87	184	184
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	78	57	135	136
Lennox and Addington	2	1	3	86	45	131	133
Lincoln				9	5	14	14
Middlesex				6	4	10	10
Muskoka District					1	1	1
Norfolk				7	5	12	12
Northumberland and Durham	7	4	11	59	57	116	127
Nipissing District		1	1				1
Ontario				18	22	40	40
Oxford				14	3	17	17
Peel				4	1	5	5
Perth				10	9	19	19
Peterborough				8	8	16	16
Prescott and Russell				41	24	65	65
Prince Edward				29	16	45	45
Renfrew	2		2	54	21	75	77
Rainy River District	1		1				1
Simcoe				12	11	23	23
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				111	73	184	184
Victoria				5	12	17	17
Waterloo				11	4	15	15
Wellard				6	5	11	11
Wellington				4	4	8	8
Wentworth				13	12	25	25
York	1		1	33	50	83	84
Not Classed				27	7	34	34
Total admissions	16	9	25	1,246	878	2,124	2,149

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	W. P.	M	May 11, 1906	January 7, 1907	Improved.
2	A. E. T.	M	March 26, 1906	" 9, "	"
3	M. G.	M	October 12, 1905	" 9, "	Recovered.
4	G. H.	M	November 24, 1906	" 24, "	"
5	S. B.	M	December 8, 1906	February 11, "	"
6	H. B.	M	January 7, 1907	" 28, "	"
7	J. S.	M	November 18, 1902	March 3, "	Improved.
8	C. McK.	F	August 25, 1904	" 3, "	"
9	F. E. Y.	M	January 15, 1902	" 15, "	"
10	J. R.	M	April 10, 1906	" 20, "	Recovered.
11	G. R.	M	January 17, 1907	April 9, "	"
12	N. W.	F	March 29, 1907	May 1, "	Unimprov'd.
13	R. McK.	M	October 13, 1906	" 2, "	Recovered.
14	M. D.	F	January 11, 1907	" 2, "	"
15	D. Q.	M	August 6, 1906	" 3, "	"
16	S. B.	M	February 26, 1906	" 14, "	"
17	G. S. H.	M	April 8, 1905	" 14, "	"
18	A. W.	F	September 19, 1906	" 29, "	"
19	A. S.	M	August 9, 1905	June 1, "	Improved.
20	M. M.	F	" 9, 1906	" 3, "	"
21	W. J. W.	M	March 25, 1907	" 12, "	Recovered.
22	F. M.	F	April 13, 1906	" 19, "	"
23	D. O'H.	M	November 10, 1906	" 21, "	"
24	J. M.	F	May 24, 1907	July 2, "	Unimprov'd.
25	E. L.	F	August 10, 1906	" 2, "	Recovered.
26	M. F.	F	July 25, 1906	" 2, "	"
27	W. McQ.	M	April 6, 1907	" 6, "	"
28	G. McB.	M	" 30, "	" 9, "	Improved.
29	C. N.	F	May 16, 1907	" 22, "	Recovered.
30	F. W.	M	July 31st, 1906	" 22, "	"
31	R. H.	M	January 16, 1907	" 30, "	"
32	S. J. C.	F	September 8, 1906	" 31, "	"
33	A. M. S.	F	February 5, 1907	August 5, "	"
34	H. S.	F	January 14, 1907	" 13, "	Improved.
35	J. B.	M	February 2, 1907	" 17, "	Recovered.
36	P. B. L.	M	July 3, 1907	September 4, "	"
37	T. McG.	M	May 3, 1907	" 14, "	"
38	N. V.	F	July 26, 1907	" 14, "	Improved.
39	A. J. V.	F	September 7, 1907	" 23, "	Unimprov'd.
40	V. M. W.	F	March 15, 1906	" 23, "	Improved.
41	R. D.	M	April 26, 1907	October 3, "	"
42	C. F. S.	M	February 17, 1903	" 7, "	"
43	J. B.	F	May 23, 1907	" 11, "	Recovered.
44	M. A. M.	F	" 27, 1907	" 11, "	"
45	J. J. G.	M	June 12, 1907	" 15, "	"
46	W. O'C.	M	July 30, 1906	" 15, "	"
47	L. S.	F	August 29, 1906	" 15, "	Improved.
48	L. T.	F	June 19, 1907	" 22, "	Recovered.
49	M. H.	F	May 21st, 1907	" 22, "	"
50	T. R.	M	August 22, 1907	" 25, "	"
51	J. McK.	M	September 4, 1907	November 22, "	"
52	D. M.	M	July 15, 1907	" 30, "	"
53	F. J.	F	April 4, 1907	" 30, "	Improved.
54	H. M. W.	F	May 16, 1905	" 30, "	"
55	R. S.	M	January 25, 1907	December 4, "	Recovered.
56	E. R.	M	September 11, 1907	" 11, "	Improved.
57	W. T.	M	November 1, 1906	" 11, "	"
58	S. McI.	F	July 12, 1907	" 20, "	Recovered.
59	D. M. M.	F	" 12, 1907	" 28, "	"
60	J. A.	F	March 15, 1907	" 28, "	Improved.
61	S. A. M.	F	" 28, 1905	" 28, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate Cause of Death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	B. G.....	M	53	Jan. 3, 1907	27	6	25	Anaemia.
2	S. M. A....	F	51	" 3, "	9	10	21	Cardiac disease.
3	R. C.....	F	80?	" 8, "	33	8	17	Senile decay.
4	J. McL....	F	44	" 17, "	.....	11	1	Exhaustion of melancholia.
5	J. A. McC.	F	79	" 17, "	2	6	20	Grippe.
6	C. R.....	F	62	" 26, "	1	6	14	Tuberculosis.
7	J. B.....	M	92	" 26, "	.....	2	17	Senile decay.
8	W. W.....	M	49	" 27, "	21	.....	14	Apoplexy.
9	A. A	F	36?	Feb. 1, "	.....	.....	4	Acute bronchitis.
10	F. A.....	F	63	" 12, "	15	6	29	Pneumonia.
11	G. S. C....	M	62	" 12, "	.....	3	20	Apoplexy.
12	W. McL...	M	72	" 19, "	8	11	3	Exhaustion of melancholia.
13	J. McG...	M	50?	" 28, "	.....	1	23	Bright's disease.
14	P. O.....	M	50	Mar. 1, "	2	4	18	General paresis.
15	F. W. W..	M	35	" 9, "	2	1	7	" "
16	J. L.	F	30	" 14, "	3	3	23	Tuberculosis.
17	R. S.	F	58	" 23, "	.....	4	24	Typhoid fever.
18	M. F.....	F	75	" 29, "	21	3	17	Senile decay.
19	J. F.....	M	78	Apr. 3, "	.....	6	23	" "
20	T. D.	M	60	" 7, "	37	2	11	Caries of spine.
21	L. McL. ...	F	74	" 11, "	1	8	20	Cardiac disease.
22	D. R.....	M	51	" 16, "	25	7	17	Tuberculosis.
23	W. B.....	M	76	" 18, "	.....	6	.....	Senile decay.
24	D. C.....	M	49	" 27, "	2	5	15	Tuberculosis.
25	A. M	F	39	May 5, "	3	11	9	"
26	A. M. E ...	F	31	" 7, "	3	1	4	"
27	W. A.....	M	80	" 13, "	.....	6	17	Senile decay.
28	E. N.....	F	66	" 15, "	1	10	19	Exhaustion of dementia.
29	W. N. T...	M	63	" 31, "	9	1	8	Heart failure.
30	P. H	M	49	June 5, "	1	8	14	Exhaustion of dementia.
31	T. H.....	M	88	" 13, "	.....	4	13	Senile decay.
32	J. A. T. ...	M	66	" 15, "	36	11	8	Valvular heart disease.
33	M. O'K....	F	38	" 18, "	2	10	14	Tuberculosis.
34	F. H	F	33	" 25, "	4	2	17	Ex. of Epil. & Marasmus.
35	N. B.....	M	64	" 27, "	.....	7	19	Pneumonia.
36	T. G. S	M	65	July 6, "	.....	8	26	Marasmus.
37	C. A. F....	M	23	" 8, "	.....	1	14	Broncho pneumonia.
38	S. K.....	F	63	" 9, "	12	8	21	Tuberculosis.
39	J. D.....	M	63	" 15, "	39	8	4	"
40	H. B. D...	F	33	" 20, "	2	.....	14	"
41	W. H. C ..	M	34	" 23, "	3	11	23	Multiple sclerosis.
42	M. M.....	F	66	" 28, "	4	9	5	Pernicious anaemia.
43	W. L. W..	M	39	Sept. 2, "	1	11	5	General paresis.
44	B. McC ...	F	80	" 18, "	21	.....	9	Mitral disease.
45	H. B.....	M	44	" 25, "	17	7	3	Epilepsy.
46	H. Y.....	M	80	Oct. 6, "	.....	4	13	Senility.
47	F. S.....	F	48	" 6, "	.....	9	29	General paresis.
48	R. F.....	F	51	" 25, "	14	10	19	Cardiac disease.
49	J. McD....	M	47	" 27, "	21	5	2	Injury to spinal cord.
50	M. A. S...	F	79	Nov. 4, "	.....	8	14	Senile decay.
51	F. K.....	M	37	Dec. 4, "	22	5	.....	Acute broncho pneumonia.
52	C. S.....	M	52	" 13, "	6	5	19	Endocarditis with Gastric Ulcer.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents				10		10	10
Architects				1		1	1
Book-keepers				4	1	5	5
Bakers				10		10	10
Bricklayers				4		4	4
Butchers				3		3	3
Blacksmiths	1		1	33		33	34
Brass-finishers				1		1	1
Brewers				2		2	2
Barbers	1		1	7		7	8
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Barristers				5		5	5
Bookbinders					1	1	1
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				11		11	11
Coopers				7		7	7
Carpenters	1		1	82		82	83
Clerks	3		3	48		48	51
Clergymen				11		11	11
Carriage-makers				9		9	9
Cooks				3	9	12	12
Carders				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats				3		3	3
Cigar-makers				1		1	1
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Civil servants				4		4	4
Carters				5		5	5
Dyers					1	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		2	2	17	427	444	446
Dressmakers					49	49	49
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				5		5	5
Dentists				1		1	1
Doctors				1		1	1
Engineers	1		1	14		14	15
Farmers	19		19	645	4	649	668
Fishermen				2		2	2
Furriers					1	1	1
Fireman				1		1	1
Gardeners	1		1	3		3	4
Grocers				2		2	2
Gentlemen				4		4	4
Grooms				1		1	1
Gun-smiths				1		1	1
Hatters				2		2	2
Hunters				1		1	1
Harness-makers				11		11	11
Housekeepers		44	44		847	847	891
Hackdrivers				5		5	5
Inn-keepers				6		6	6
Jewellers				2		2	2
Janitors				3		3	3
Labourers	17		17	624		624	641
Laundresses					2	2	2
Ladies					17	17	17
Carried forward							

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, Callings, and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Brought forward							
Lumbermen				12		12	12
Milliners		1	1		5	5	6
Masons				10		10	10
Machinists	1		1	14		14	15
Matchmakers				1		1	1
Millers	1		1	4		4	5
Moulders				3		3	3
Merchants	2		2	30		30	32
Mechanics				4		4	4
Music teachers					4	4	4
Miners	1		1	1		1	2
No occupation	5	5	10	55	136	191	201
Nurses		1	1		11	11	12
Not stated				127	180	307	307
Other occupations				42	29	71	71
Plasterers				3		3	3
Prostitutes					1	1	1
Painters				20		20	20
Printers	1		1	13		13	14
Peddlers				5		5	5
Physicians				14		14	14
Pumpmakers				2		2	2
Railway foreman				2		2	2
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					40	40	40
Sailors				23		23	23
Students	3		2	19	4	23	25
Spinners					2	2	2
Stone cutters				2		2	2
Shoemakers				1		49	50
Seamstresses					59	59	59
Soap-makers							
Soldiers				1		1	1
Salesmen				5		5	5
Surveyors				11		11	11
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Teachers	1		1	15	37	52	53
Tinsmiths	1		1	8		8	9
Tavern-keepers				18		18	18
Tailors				5	4	9	9
Teamsters				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Weavers				4		4	4
Waggon-makers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments	1		1	14	9	23	24
Total	60	53	113	2,117	1,929	4,046	4,159

TABLE NO. 8.

Shewing Causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	2	2	1	8	9
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	8	2	10
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	7	1	8	6	2	8
Self abuse, sexual	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Accident or injury	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
Pregnancy	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Puerperal	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Puberty and change of life	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disorders	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy	2	.....	2	2	1	3
Other forms of brain disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	10	6	16	6	6	12
Fevers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	8	17	25	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Unknown	17	12	29	24	16	40
Total	60	53	113	60	53	113

TABLE NO. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
3794	F.	C. McK.	Jan. 3, 1907	2 months	Discharged improved.
4016	M.	R. McK.	" 8, "	1 month	Returned.
4042	M.	S. B.	" 10, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
3950	M.	S. B.	" 13, "	2 "	" "
3911	F.	M. F.	" 25, "	1 "	Returned.
4049	M.	H. B.	" 31, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
4055	M.	G. R.	Feb. 9, "	2 "	" "
4052	F.	M. D.	Mar. 2, "	2 "	" "
2729	F.	S. P.	" 13, "	6 "	Returned.
4033	M.	D. O'H.	" 21, "	3 "	Discharged recovered.
4011	F.	A. W.	" 29, "	2 "	" "
3726	M.	M. C.	" 29, "	2 "	Returned.
3899	M.	A. S.	April 1, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
3865	M.	G. S. H.	" 12, "	1 "	" recovered.
3961	F.	F. M.	" 18, "	2 "	" "
3995	F.	E. L.	" 22, "	2 "	" "
4078	M.	W. McQ.	May 6, "	2 "	" "
4074	M.	W. J. W.	" 6, "	2 "	" "
2729	F.	S. P.	" 14, "	6 "	Returned.
4007	F.	S. C.	" 18, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3986	M.	L. M.	" 21, "	2 "	Returned.
3991	M.	F. V. W.	" 21, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3953	F.	V. M. W.	" 23, "	2 "	" improved.
4053	F.	H. S.	" 23, "	3 "	" "
3988	F.	M. F.	" 24, "	1 "	" recovered.
3871	F.	H. M. W.	" 27, "	3 "	" improved.
4082	M.	G. McB.	June 8, "	1 "	" "
3990	M.	W. O'C.	" 8, "	4 "	" recovered.
4088	F.	C. N.	" 22, "	1 "	" "
4054	M.	R. H.	" 27, "	1 "	" "
3882	M.	J. T. C.	" 29, "	1 "	Returned.
4071	F.	J. A.	July 1, "	6 "	Discharged improved.
3858	F.	S. A. M.	" 1, "	1 "	" "
4063	F.	A. M. S.	" 3, "	1 "	" recovered.
4096	F.	J. B.	" 6, "	3 "	" "
3653	M.	C. F. S.	" 22, "	2 "	" improved.
4097	F.	M. A. M.	" 31, "	2 "	" recovered.
4111	M.	P. B. L.	Aug. 1, "	1 "	" "
4103	M.	J. J. G.	" 1, "	2 "	" "
4105	F.	L. T.	" 2, "	2 "	" "
4095	M.	T. McG.	" 3, "	1 "	" "
2142	F.	M. J. R.	" 3, "	1 "	Returned.
4025	M.	W. T.	" 5, "	2 "	Discharged improved.
3726	M.	M. C.	" 5, "	2 "	Returned.
4118	F.	N. V.	" 13, "	1 "	Discharged improved.
4001	F.	L. S.	" 14, "	2 "	" "
4068	M.	M. G.	" 19, "	2 "	Returned.
3773	F.	C. B.	Sept. 7, "	1 "	"
4090	F.	M. H.	" 11, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
4124	M.	J. McK.	" 16, "	2 "	Returned.
4114	M.	D. M.	" 19, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4123	M.	T. R.	" 21, "	1 "	" "
4122	M.	W. J. W.	Oct. 9, "	2 "	Returned.
4113	F.	S. McI.	" 11, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4077	F.	F. J.	" 26, "	1 "	" improved.
4129	M.	F. E.	" 29, "	6 "	
4112	F.	D. M. M.	" 30, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
4122	M.	W. J. W.	" 31, "	3 "	

TABLE NO. 9.—*Continued.*

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
4057	M.	R. S.	Nov. 1, 1907	1 month	Discharged recovered.
4127	M.	E. R.	" 14, "	2 "	" improved.
4031	M	S. A. P.	" 16, "	2 "	
4059	F.	O. J. T.	" 19, "	3 "	Returned.
4134	M.	I. H.	Dec. 9, "	2 "	
4136	M.	J. K.	" 13, "	1 "	
4110	F.	E. O.	" 24, "	2 "	

Summary of Probational Discharges.

——	Males	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	35	30	65	35	30	65
Discharged recovered	17	14	31	.....	.....	.....
" improved	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
Returned to Hospital	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation, Dec. 31st, 1907	5	1	6	35	30	65

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	8	3	11	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
" 25 " 30 "	6	2	8	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	2	8	10	2	4	6	1	4	5
" 35 " 40 "	5	13	18	4	3	7	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	5	9	14	2	.....	2	1	1	2
" 45 " 50 "	7	2	9	3	1	4	4	1	5
" 50 " 55 "	5	4	9	2	4	6	4	2	6
" 55 " 60 "	5	4	9	2	.....	2	1	1	2
" 60 " 65 "	1	3	4	1	.....	1	5	4	9
" 65 " 70 "	5	.....	5	2	.....	2	2	2	4
" 70 " 75 "	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 75 " 80 "	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 80 " 85 "	2	1	3	1	.....	1	2	2	4
" 85 " 90 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Totals	60	53	113	24	14	38	29	23	52

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	35	7	.....	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months	8	12	1	1	2
" 2 " 3 "	11	7	8	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	10	7	1	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	6	2	7	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	1	7	3	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	8	7	4	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	8	1	3	.....
" 8 " 9 "	1	3	2	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	2	2	3	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	4	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	7	2	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	11	31	4	2	.....
" 18 months to 2 years	2	20	.....	2	.....
" 2 to 3 years	6	28	1	3	.....
" 3 " 4 "	6	27	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	1	30	.....	2	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	24	.....	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	26	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	1	14	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	19	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Totals	113	596	38	20	3

TABLE No. 12

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	8	1,951	.....	1,951
Tailor's shop	3	841	.....	841
Shoe shop	2	695	.....	695
Engineer's shop	9	2,664	.....	2,664
Brush shop	6	403	.....	403
Mason work	6	1,800	.....	1,800
Repairing roads	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood yard and coal shed	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bakery	3	995	.....	995
Laundry	27	1,262	6,814	8,076
Dairy	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piggery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painting	4	1,171	.....	1,171
Farm	20	4,479	.....	4,479
Garden	18	2,698	.....	2,698
Grounds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stables	18	6,596	.....	6,596
Kitchen	15	2,313	2,249	4,562
Dining rooms	53	5,294	9,388	14,682
Officer's quarters	5	.....	1,761	1,761
Sewing rooms	55	.....	10,332	10,332
Knitting	3	.....	646	646
Spinning	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mending	23	.....	5,024	5,024
Wards	132	29,081	11,512	40,593
Halls	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storeroom	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	86	10,479	8,688	19,167
Total	496	72,722	56,414	129,136

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	.....	.....	.....	Norfolk	1	.....	1
Brant	.....	.....	.....	Northumberland and Durham	32	26	58
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	Ontario	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	33	17	50	Oxford	.....	.....	.....
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	Parry Sound District	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	4	5	9	Peel	.....	.....	.....
Durham	.....	.....	.....	Perth	.....	.....	.....
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	Peterborough	2	1	3
Essex	1	.....	1	Prescott	1	3	4
Frontenac	59	88	147	Prince Edward	12	13	25
Glengarry	7	4	11	Rainy River District	1	.....	1
Grenville	2	2	4	Renfrew	33	25	58
Grey	.....	.....	.....	Russell	.....	2	2
Haldimand	.....	.....	.....	Simcoe	1	.....	1
Halton	.....	.....	.....	Stormont	4	5	9
Hastings	52	41	93	Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Huron	.....	.....	.....	Victoria	1	.....	1
Kent	.....	.....	.....	Waterloo	1	.....	1
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	Welland	.....	1	1
Lanark	14	13	27	Wellington	.....	.....	.....
Leeds	9	8	17	Wentworth	2	2	4
Lennox and Addington	31	21	52	York	5	5	10
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	Not classed, unknown, etc.	1	2	3
Middlesex	1	.....	1				
Muskoka District	.....	.....	.....				
Nipissing District	.....	1	1	Total	311	285	596

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals.

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex. Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. English.	Nationality. Other countries or unknown.	Religious Denomination. Church of England.	Religious Denomination. Roman Catholic.	Religious Denomination. Presbyterian.	Religious Denomination. Methodist.	Social State. Married or widowed.	Social State. Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mo's.	Admitted by Warrant.	Admitted by Certificate.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to
A. L. McD.	46		F.	North	1						1		1	1			1	Housemaid	Cobourg.
M. M. B.	32		F.	Durham	1			1					1		6		1	None	"
E. S.	28		F.	North	1					1			1				1	"	"
S. E. M.	36		F.	"	1						1		1	4			1	"	"
I. McD.	35		F.	Glengarry	1				1			1			10		1	Housewife	"
S. E. K.	59		F.	Lennox & Ad.	1			1				1		4		1		"	"
E. E.	67		F.	Hastings		1				1		1			1		1	"	"

TAILOR SHOP.

	Number.	Each.	Total.
Coats made, attendants	37	$7 00	$259 00
Pants " "	37	4 00	148 00
Vests " "	4	2 00	8 00
Coats, summer, attendants	32	1 00	32 00
Coats made, patients	218	2 25	490 50
Pants " "	290	1 60	464 00
Combination suits	6	1 00	6 00
Vests, patients	20	75	15 00
Strong blankets, male	7	2 00	14 00
" " female	8	1 20	9 60
Cotton duck, corn hopper	1	75	75
Bath sheets	2	2 20	4 40
Total			$1,451 25

SHOE SHOP.

	Number.	Each.	Total.
Long boots, pairs	16	$3 00	$48 00
Laced " "	3	1 20	3 60
Leather slippers	55	60	33 00
Long boots repaired	75	50	37 50
Laced " "	185	50	92 50
Women's boots repaired	127	50	63 50
Leather slippers	21	50	10 50
Total			$288 60

SEWING ROOM.

	No.
Aprons, men's	210
" colored	82
" uniform	248
" oilcloth	4
" patients	141
" rubber, con. bath	1
Art blinds	6
Bathing suits	12
Bath sheet, canvas	7
" rubber	16
Bed ticks	68
Blankets, strong	6
Blinds, window	87
Bureau covers	27
Caps, uniform	34
" patients	9
Chemises	295
Curtains, lace and scrim	258
" for clothes	1
Cushion covers	88
Curtains, sash	16
Dresses, patients	192
Drawers, women's	147

	No.
Drawers, men's	69
Dresses, strong canvas	3
Fever gowns	40
Factory cotton sacks	5
Hose cupboard cover, linen	1
Kerchiefs	248
Lambrequins	15
Mattress ticks	51
Mantle drapes	6
Night gowns	275
Neck ties	384
Pillow cases	1,087
Petticoats	193
Pillow shams	134
Pin cushion covers	19
Pudding cloths	160
Piano cover	1
Rugs, hessian	8
Sheets	1,072
Shrouds	48
Screens	2
Stand back covers	14
Shirts, men's	441

SEWING ROOM.—*Continued.*

	No.
Shirt waists	8
Stockings, surgical	2
Skirts, cloth	2
Shirts, night	2
Stand covers	11
Sideboard covers	5
Stand covers, oilcloth	3
Shelf covers, oilcloth	1
Table covers, felt	6
" cloths, red	8
" covers, linen	36
Table cloths, oilcloth	46
Tray cloths	83
Table cloths	125
Towels, roller	466
" dish	132
Uniforms	95
" waists	3
Under waists	10
Window seat covers	20
Stretchers, canvas	3
Minstrel show, collars 6, sashes 18	24

LAUNDRY.

	No.
Aprons	20,640
Bed ticks	1,748
Blankets	6,395
Belts	275
Bibs	145
Broom bags	256
Coats, white	25
Coats, cloth	1,696
Curtains	2,704
Chemises, cotton	8,470
Chemises, woollen	953
Counterpanes	6,878
Collars	7,099
Cuffs	3,052
Covers, washstand	1,340
Covers, bureau	177
Covers, sideboard	85
Covers, corset	3,116
Collars, fancy	699
Carving cloths	1,232
Caps, night	75
Dresses, cotton	7,072
Dresses, night	10,960
Dresses, strong	175
Dresses, uniform white	364
Dresses, uniform colored	1,503
D'Oyles	260
Dish covers	28
Drawers, cotton	8,797
Drawers, woollen	2,614
Drawers, under	2,220
Gowns, operating	520
Handkerchiefs	5,670
Kerchiefs	6,500
Neckties	1,725
Overalls	195
Pants, white	60
Pants, cloth	2,392
Pyjamas	175
Pillow cases	27,024
Petticoats, white	1,075
Petticoats, colored	8,200
Pillow shams	1,823
Sheets	60,419
Shirts, cotton	10,744
Shirts, woollen	1,228
Shirts, under	1,858
Shirts, night	669
Socks	15,756
Stockings	5,098
Skirts, dress	728
Smocks	79
Towels, chamber	9,468
Towels, roller	9,074
Towels, bath	2,116
Towels, dish	1,680
Table cloths, white	9,457
Table cloths, colored	100
Table mats	180
Tray cloths	1,368
Table napkins	6,245
Trousers, boys	104
Vests, white	216
Vests, under	2,072
Vests, cloth	616
Waists, shirt	3,528
Blankets, strong	780
Blinds, window	900
Robes, bath	171
	298,071

FARM REPORT.

Beets	54,000 lbs.	@	5.50	$148 50
Beans	935 "	@	.03½	32 72
Carrots	63,960 "	@	5.50	175 89
Green Peas and Oats	5½ tons	@	4.00	22 00
Hay	50 "	@	16.00	800 00
Mangolds	206.000 lbs.	@	5.50	566 50
Milk	68,747½ qts.	@	.04	2,749 90
Oats	780 bush.	@	.50	390 00
Potatoes, large	116,310 lbs.	@	.01	1,163 10
" small	16,090 "	@	.00⅓	53 73
Pasture				150 00
Straw	7 tons	@	6.00	42 00
Turnips	16,860 lbs.	@	.00½	84 30
				$6,378 64

MEAT.

Beef	4,659 lbs.	@	.06½	302 84
Lamb	215 "	@	.10	21 50
Mutton	1,275 "	@	.09	114 75
" on hand	270 "	@	.09	24 30
Pork	7,429 "	@	.08	594 32
Pigs, live	166 "	@	9.00	1,494 00
" sold (26)	5,235 "	@	6.80	355 98
Veal	437 "	@	708	34 96
				$2,942 65

PAINT SHOP.

Furniture filled, stained, colored and varnished.

108 Single Chairs.
40 Rockers.
35 Settees.
12 Sofas.
35 Large Oak Chairs.
4 Cupboards.
12 Clothes Presses.
45 Curtain Poles.
25 Toilet Tables.
12 Centre Tables.
9 Common Tables.
25 Chairs Enamelled.
8 Bureaus.
9 Bedsteads Enamelled.
3 Rockers "
8 Settees scraped and varnished.
6 Round Tables.
9 Large Arm Chairs scraped and varnished.
5 Sideboards varnished.
30 Benches for Lawn.
9 Tables, Square.

449

449 Pieces, at 60c. a piece..... $269 40

Painting done in wards.

No. 1 Ward	649 yards.	Skating Rink	70 yards
" 2 "	984 "	Gardener's House	30 "
" 3 "	90 "	Chief Attendant's House	68 "
" 4 "	975 "	Engineer's House	40 "
" 5 "	453 "	Carpenter's House	30 "
" 6 "	2,948 "	Farmer's House	12 "
" 7 "	221 "	Electric Poles	6 "
" 8 "	882 "	Pantry and Refrigerator	8 "
" 9 "	600 "	New Library	106 "
Basement	180 "	Stenographer's Room	68 "
South Cottage	98 "	Surgery	35 "
Two Summer Cottages	168 "	Telephone Office	98 "
Beech Grove	170 "	Steam Pipes above boilers	40 "
Superintendent's Residence	2,900 "	Assistant Superintendent's Room	68 "
Stable	108 "	Benches, etc., in grounds	45 "
Fences	95 "	New Court, etc	98 "
R. C. Chapel	824 "		

PAINT SHOP.—*Continued.*

House on Farm	80	yards.	15,716 Yards at 18c. per sq. yard	$2,828 88
Butcher's House	10	"		
Leahurst	15	"		
Power House	18	"		
Sewage Plant	108	"	2 Heavy sleighs painted.	
Fire Pumps on Grounds	8	"	3 Cutters "	
Clothes Presses	8	"	1 Gladstone Buggy "	
Spare Bedroom, C.B.	45	"	2 Double seated light carriages.	
Male and Female Dining Room	180	"	8 Rigs painted at $6 each	48 00
Stairway on Female Side	200	"		
Laundry	68	"		
Bath Room, C.B.	9	"	449 Pieces of furniture stained, etc., at 66c. each	269 40
	13,916		2,316 feet of Glass cut and set at 6c. per ft.	1,389 60
Industrial building	1,800	"		
	15,716			$4,535 88

MASON WORK.

Rebuilding boilers	$114 00	Covering steam pipes	18 00
Building piers, 30	30 00	Lathing	30 00
" chimneys, 4	36 00	Making mortar	60 00
" Brick work	18 00	Plastering on wards	366 00
" up holes after plumbers, etc.	24 00	" hen house	32 00
		" industrial building	150 00
Built foundation for cut stone walls and stone piers, front entrance, five cut stone piers 24 x 24x8 ft. for front entrance	240 00	" stable, and rebuilding frames	200 00
		Pointing paint shop, etc	120 00
Built, stone foundation	80 00	" blacksmith shop	8 00
Building silo, drain traps, etc	300 00	Putting in hot air registers	24 00
" man hole	24 00	Rebuilding engine bed	24 00
Breaking holes for plumbers, etc.	30 00	Plastering W. Stephenson's house	40 00
Cement floors and drains	200 00		$2,168 00

GARDEN REPORT.

——	Lbs.	Price.	Amount.
		$	$
Asparagus	67½	.15	10 12
Apples	8,033	.01	80 33
Annuals	11,000	.0.	110 00
Beans	1,117	.03	33 51
Beets	10,842	.00⅔	72 28
Cucumbers	629¼	.01½	10 38
Currants	767	.06	46 02
Celery	2,771	.01½	41 57
Cauliflower	662	.00½	4 96
Carrots	19,496	.00⅔	129 97
Cabbage	29,429	.00¾	220 71
Corn	3,354	.01	33 54
Cut Flowers, Bunches	800	.10	80 00
Greenhouse Plants	5,500	.05	275 00
Lettuce	2,995¼	.10	299 52
Musk Melons	50½	.03	1 51
Onions (green)	1,177¼	.04½	79 97
" (dry)	14,352	.01	143 52
Plants and Pots	960	.50	430 00
Parsnips	12,270	.61	122 70
Potatoes	490	.01	4 90
Peas	3,403	.01½	51 04
Rhubarb	11,249	.01	112 49
Raspberries	112	.10	11 20
Radishes	661	.05	33 05
Red Peppers	18	.04	0 72
Radishes, Winter	104	.05	5 20
Savory	10	.05	0 50
Sage	10	.05	0 50
Squash	456	.00½	2 28
Strawberries	225	.05	11 25
Spinach	1,372	.02	27 44
Turnips	3,053	.00½	15 26
Tomatoes	12,385	.01½	185 77
Vegetable Marrow	109	.00½	0 54
			$2,687 75

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Band saws, brazed	6	2 00
Base boards made	88 feet	8 80
" repaired	111 "	5 50
Benches made	6	6 00
" repaired	23	11 50
Boxes made	8	4 00
" repaired	7	3 50
" for bread made	1	2 50
" " steam pipes	280 feet	14 00
" " gardener	20	5 00
" " electric battery	4	2 00
Bread cutters repaired	6	3 00
Braces for fences	28	7 00
Boards for stone steps	3	1 50
" beds	9	2 25
" telephones	1	1 00
" electric wires	10	2 50
" prolonged baths	4	2 00
Belt shifter	2	2 00
Blind rollers put up	15	3 75
Book case repaired	1	1 00
" shelves made	2	4 00
Bread board	1	50
Casters, nut on sets	5	1 25
Ceiling repaired	4	4 00
Chairs repaired	286	71 50
Closet seats made	15	7 50
" tops repaired	2	1 00
Cupboards made	2	5 00
" repaired	3	1 50
Curtain poles repaired	6	1 50
" stretchers made	2	2 50
Centres for brick arch	3	1 50
Clothes rails	2	1 50
Crutches made	1 pair	1 00
Chimney stand made	1	1 00
" saddle made	1	2 00
Clothes box	1	3 00
Ceiling hooks put on	145	2 00
Clothes horses, large	2	6 00
Crate wire	1	10 00
" for machine	1	2 00
Doors made	7	14 00
" repaired	33	33 00
Drawers made	4	2 00
" repaired	7	3 50
Dumb waiter repaired	1	2 00
Double bass violin repaired	1	1 00
Floors laid	2	10 00
" repaired	21	42 00
" taken up for engineer	14	28 00
Fan put up	1	10 00
Grommets put in hammock	48	1 00
Greenhouse repaired	1	2 00
Handle for broom, long	4	2 00
" chisels	18	1 80
" hammer	7	1 75
" mop	25	2 50
" scrubbers	71	7 10
" knives	2	1 00

CARPENTER'S SHOP.—*Continued.*

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Handle for sledges	3	75
Ice saws sharpened	3	2 00
Ice scrapers repaired	4	2 00
Ice sleighs repaired	4	8 00
Locks put on	77	38 50
Lumber Dressed	11,000 feet	22 00
List boards made	4	1 00
Mortar boxes made	2	6 00
" boards made	1	50
Mattress trestles	2	2 00
Medicine cabinet made	5	10 00
" repaired	4	4 00
Mat frame made	1	50
Oak frames for wire	2	2 00
Pulls made	5	2 50
Picture frames made	46	11 50
" mats	9	1 00
" moulding put up	130 feet	2 00
Platforms made	1	2 00
" repaired	4	4 00
Posts footed	30	7 50
Partitions made	3	15 00
" repaired	2	4 00
Put down oilcloth in room	1	2 00
Put wire net, cold storage	1	2 00
Pressing jack	1	1 00
" board	1	50
Portico repaired	1	15 00
Roofs repaired	1	5 00
Refrigerator repaired	6	3 00
Sash made	4	2 00
" repaired	5	2 50
" hung	28	7 00
" locks put on	5	1 25
Settees repaired	6	3 00
Screens made	11	8 00
" repaired	23	5 75
" doors made	4	8 00
Shelves made	9	4 50
Sidewalk repaired	2	4 00
Slat walk repaired	2	5 00
Sink frames repaired	1	1 00
Sofas repaired	4	4 00
" upholstered	17	34 00
Straight edges	2	50
Saws sharpened (butcher and New Court)	10	1 50
Stairs repaired	1	5 00
Storm sash taken off and put on Superindent's residence		10 00
Storm porch " " "		5 00
Storm sash " " officers' quarters		5 00
" " " infirmary		5 00
" taken off female wards		15 00
" put on amusement hall		5 00
Stepladders made	6	12 00
" repaired	7	7 00
Strips on wall	40 feet	2 00
Stands for ironing boards	2	1 00
Stretchers made	1	2 00
Seats in mortuary	3	6 00
Tables repaired	49	49 00

CARPENTER'S SHOP.—*Continued.*

	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Trestles made	7	3 50
Towel roller	1	50
Template for drain	4	2 00
Tool chest	1	5 00
Taking off and replacing iron guards		25 00
Wardrobes repaired	3	1 50
Washstands "	11	5 50
Window frame made	3	3 00
" repaired	10	10 00
Window stops made	64	6 40
" shutters made	1	3 00
" blinds cut to fit	30	3 00
Wooden tray made	1	1 00
Kitchen paddles	2	1 00
Work done at Newcourt.		
Made wagon box	1	5 00
" box for swill, large	1	10 00
" bridge at cow stable	1	3 00
" meal bin at pig pen	1	3 00
" bridge at front gate	1	3 00
" partition in boiler room	1	5 00
" two large trestles	2	4 00
Built large yard for pigs	1	25 00
Repaired mangers in beef stable		5 00
" grain boxes in horse stable		1 00
" veranda at slaughter house		10 00
" manure cart		1 00
" two doors pig pen		2 00
" partitions in pig pens		10 00
" pig yard		5 00
" partitions horse stable		2 00
" hen house		1 00
" manure doors		2 00
" mangers and feed boxes, stable		10 00
Other work done round Institution.		
Fitted up paint shop, put in beam post, joist floors, stairs, etc		75 00
Finished glass partition in infirmary		25 00
Built dressing room at rink, and made general repairs to rink		50 00
Put in new joists, flooring, steps, resetting machines, etc., in carpenter shop		50 00
Fitted up storerooms, female wards		100 00
Made four hotbed frames		12 00
" eight hotbed sash		16 00
" large door frame with three sets of doors, ice-house		40 00
" two hot-air cabinets		100 00
General repairs to stable, coach house, new cornice, door and window frames, etc		100 00
Taking down shelving in old library and putting up in new library, also new shelving		50 00
Built front fence on street		50 00
Built mould and hoisting frame silo, scaffold and hoisting gear		60 00
Built roof with dormer window, silo		75 00

CARPENTER'S SHOP—*Concluded.*

——	Number.	Amount.
		$ c.
Studded, sheathed and put new ceiling, ventilators, etc, in root house, two stories		100 00
Built cabbage racks, root house		25 00
Built two sets outside steps and general repairs to gardener's house		40 00
Built walks at engineer's and carpenter's houses		20 00
Repaired front steps chief attendant's house		10 00
Built partition with side lights, mortuary		15 00
Designing and making templates and laying out gateway, front entrance		25 00
Built 16 bins for clothes, laundry		10 00
Plugging stone walls, furring and putting jamb linings to doors, etc., in assorting room, laundry		50 00
All the carpenter and joiner work of new Industrial building		1,000 00
		$3,059 35

CARPENTER WORK DONE AT NEWCOURT, 1907.

Bridge laid at cow stable	$ 3 00
" iron gate	3 00
Box made for waggon	5 00
" swill	10 00
Dump cart repaired	1 00
Grain boxes repaired in horse stable	1 00
Hen house repaired	1 00
Gate rebuilt at cow stable	5 00
Mangers repaired in beef stable	5 00
Mangers and feed boxes repaired in cow stable	5 00
Pig pens, doors repaired	2 00
Pig pens, partitions repaired	10 00
" meal bins built	3 00
" yards on north side repaired	5 00
" large yard built	25 00
Partitions repaired in horse stable	2 00
" built in boiler room	10 00
Small doors in cow stable repaired	2 00
Trustles for whitewashing built	4 00
Verandah post repaired at slaughter house	10 00
	$112 00

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

——	New.	Rep.	Amount.
Air vents	37	50	$13 00
Agricultural machines	1	3	8 00
Arch plates (set)	1	2	14 00
Boiler doors		14	14 00
Brush heads	9	12	5 25
Boilers, steam		34	136 00
Belts	8	60	20 00
Bath sprays		28	7 00
Baths cleaned		50	12 50
Basins cleaned		180	36 00
Basins, new	5	12	11 00
Basin plug and chain	24	30	5 40
Ball cocks	1	18	10 00
Batteries, wet and dry connection	16	1	4 20
Brooches (patients)		20	2 00
Coffee grinders		3	1 50
Circuit breakers		2	2 00
Covering Steam Pipes, boiler room			10 00
Cylinder cocks		12	6 00
Chairs, spring		1	1 00
Countershafts	3	2	35 00
Comp. Taps refaced	20	100	35 00
" repaired		220	55 00
Closets re-set	20		30 00
" cleaned	4	425	170 00
" tanks	4	16	12 00
" flush pipes		24	12 00
" syphons	2	10	3 00
" valves	24	20	22 00
" chains	12		1 20
" cleaners		6	6 00
" circulators	4		20 00
" columns, water		6	12 00
Dead plates, large	2		30 00
Door bells		6	1 50
Dynamos		10	20 00
" brushes, carbon		180	90 00
Discs	68		17 00
Extractor		1	4 00
Engines		5	100 00
Expansion tanks		3	6 00
Engine valves		12	24 00
Elevators, hydraulic		10	20 00
" " valves	3		3 00
Electric switches	16	60	15 20
" " handles	16	40	11 20
" sockets	34	48	16 40
" attach plugs	5	10	3 00
" fuses		60	12 00
" clusters	1	18	10 00
" table lamps	3	6	9 00
" rosettes	40	8	9 60
" fixtures	2	6	8 00
" shade rollers	8	6	1 40
" shades, large	24		4 80
" fuse plugs	20	18	5 70
" bells	2	40	10 40
" buzzers		3	0 60
" drop lights		58	11 60
" flexible wire attached		40	10 00
" lamps connected		40	16 00
Furnaces, hot water		10	40 00
Firing tools	12	20	22 00

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

	New.	Rep.	Amount.
Furnace doors		4	4 00
Guard rails, laundry		14	2 80
Governors	7		7 00
Grate bars, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 boilers	14	12	13 00
" shakers	2	8	12 00
Glue boiler		2	2 00
Gegenstrom baths		20	10 00
Gasoline lamps		4	2 00
Guage glasses	14		7 00
Gaskets	12		12 02
Hose ends	6	4	2 00
Hose ties	10	12	2 20
Hose		20	4 00
Hangers	30		7 50
Hydrants		10	20 00
Heating coils		14	14 00
Hot water heaters	3		12 00
Injectors		18	18 00
Ice scraper		1	2 00
Ice coolers		2	2 00
Joints, rubber	50	20	35 00
Joints, union and flange	40		8 00
Key chains	18	20	3 80
Keys	12	30	4 20
Kettles, cooking		10	30 00
Locks		12	3 00
Lawn mowers		20	10 00
Lanters		14	3 50
Lubricators	2	10	8 00
Mangle		2	4 00
Mud ports		16	4 00
" bolts			3 00
Nipples		70	7 00
Oil separators	3	3	6 00
" cans	10	10	1 00
Plugs, brass		4	2 00
Pistons, packed		40	20 00
Pumps, "		30	15 00
" repaired		12	36 00
" surgery		2	2 00
Pipe clips		10	5 00
Pails, iron		10	2 50
Reducing valve discs	2		8 00
Refrigerators		6	3 00
" pans			1 50
Radiators, packed		50	10 00
" fitted up	6		18 00
Rat holes		70	7 00
Scales, weigh		2	3 00
Steam separator		1	2 00
Stove, coal oil		18	3 60
Smoke pipes		2	4 00
Steam gauges		7	3 50
" traps		4	2 00
Scissors		18	1 80
Sinks cleaned		35	7 00
"		10	5 00
Steam leaks		40	20 00
Sprinklers		6	1 50
Stove-pipes made and put up	50		3 00
Safety valves		6	12 00
Sewing machines		6	3 00
Suction pipe			10 00

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

	New.	Rep.	Amount.
Stamping knives, forks, spoons, 20 dozen			12 00
Skates (patients)		10	1 00
Screens (window)		10	5 00
Try cocks		21	6 30
Tanks, cold water		6	12 00
" hot water		4	8 00
Turn buckles	6		3 00
Telephones		10	2 50
Tongs		8	2 00
Tubes		4	2 00
Urns, tea		4	4 00
" coffee		4	4 00
Ventilators	6	12	7 00
Valve spindles	6	12	6 00
Valves, check		14	3 50
" globe and angle	20	40	20 00
" refaced and ground	40		20 00
" repacked	70		14 00
Water gauge		2	1 00
Whistle		2	2 00
Washing machines		3	3 00
Wheelbarrows		8	8 00
Whitewashing machine			3 00
Water pipe, summer use		12	6 00
Water fountain		2	2 00
Water supply pipes, masons			2 00
			$1,823 15

Fitting up and connecting new brass springs, 5 in. rubber valves and repairing No. 1 Duplex pump, pump house 10 00
Fitting up new 2½ in. main shaft, hangers, etc., and installing new ventilator fan, with gal. iron casing for same in laundry 40 00
Fitting up counter shaft, connecting pulleys and extracter in laundry 20 00
Fitting up eave-trough and conductor pipe, stove and pipes in Green Cottage, No. 1 ..... 10 00
Fitting up new frame and connecting new set of Cyclone grate bars, No. 3 boiler 12 00
Fitting up iron tank soap box with steam coil valves, etc., in laundry 10 00
Fitting up 120 ft. of 1¼ in. iron pipe for steam pipe to laundry 8 00
Fitting up 2 water feed pipes under floor and connecting same to steam boilers 10 00
Fitting up large iron roller, making 40 spikes and 8 iron plates 12 00
Fitting up 6 in. iron pipe, 5 in. iron pipe, 4 in. iron pipe and 3 in. iron pipe and 2 in. iron pipe and valves for low pressure connection in No. 4 steam boiler 25 00
Fitting up barb wire screens for sewage plant 4 00
Fitting up main 3 in. water pipe and hydrants at Newcourt 8 00
Fitting up 20 ft. 1½ in. pipe, 250 ft. 1 in. pipe, 18 ft. 2 in valves, etc., for hot and cold water connections at Industrial building 30 00
Fitting up 3 new dead plates and one new arch plate, drilling and bolting up same for No. 1, 2 and 3 boilers 25 00
Fitting up and making hangers and turn buckles for hanging steam pipe, Industrial buildi g 18 00
Fitting up new range water front to hot water boiler, Newcourt 4 00
Fitting up and making 4 in. iron telephone pole and cementing in ground 5 00
Fitting up new hot water range and connecting to water front on cooking range, Beech Grove 5 00
Fitting up and covering table with zinc 3 00
Fitting up and replacing cold water pipe going to blacksmith shop 6 00
Fitting up 60 ft. 2½ in. steam pip , union flanges, valves, etc., for new steam pipe to pump sewage plant 20 00
Fitting up burst steam pipes from boiler room to paint shop 10 00
Fitting up and making iron bands, straps, bolts and fitting on iron circle for building new silo at Newcourt 10 00

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.—*Concluded.*

Fitting up steam boiler with tubes and water supply, grinder, etc., at boiler room, Newcourt	20 00
Fitting up 165 ft. 4 in. steam pipe and 165 ft, 3 in. valves and return pipe from boiler room, Industrial building	80 00
Fitting up new hot water pipes to continuous baths, 130 ft. 1½ in. pipe and 120 ft. 1¼ in. pipe, valves, etc	40 00
Fitting up 6 new radiators, 100 ft. 2 in. pipe and 100 ft. 1½ in. pipe, 60 ft. 1 in. pipe, valves, vents, etc., in paint shop	60 00
Fitting up 40 ft. 1¼ in. pipe, valves, etc., on hot water tank in laundry	10 00
Fitting up 40 ft. 1¼ in. pipe, 40 ft. 1 in. pipe, valves, etc., for connecting radiator, first landing	18 00
Fitting up 5 in. pipe, 5 in. valves and 5 in. ties and 5 in. elbows, on temporary suction pipe, pump house	12 00
Fitting up and drilling holes in cement floor and connecting 25 ft. pipe, traps, etc., for drain pipe, No. 2 Ward	12 00
Fitting up hot water circulators with 70 ft. 1½ in. pipe and valves in boiler room	25 00
Covering all steam pipes with asbestos in carpenter shop	20 00
Covering all hot water pipes on hot water boiler with sheet asbestos, North Cottage	20 00
Fitting up stoves and pipes at rink, industrial building, tailor shop, etc	6 00
Fitting up water pipes at slaughter house, stable, etc., at Newcourt	8 00
Fitting up in Spring, and disconnecting in Fall, 2,500ft. 1in., 500ft. ¾in., 450ft. ½in. pipe for Summer out-door watering	35 00
Fitting up and covering two hot air furnaces with sheet asbestos, Newcourt	10 00
Fitting up new ideal trap, pipe and fittings, on No. 1 Ward	6 00
Fitting up four new porcelain lined slop sinks, and hot and cold water supply to same, Female Wards	10 00
Fitting up 2 one qt. oil sight feed pipes, etc., on duplex pumps	8 00
Fitting up 60ft. ¾in. pipes and valves, on drain from steam pipe, at Industrial Building	5 00
Fitting up water pipes, valves, etc., at horse stables	4 00
Fitting up water supply pipes, stop valve, etc., Skating Rink	5 00
Fitting up iron rings, and eyebolts, on Dock	4 00
Fitting up iron smoke stack on chimney at boiler room, Greenhouse	3 00
Fitting up steam pipes for alum barrels, sewage plant	12 00
Fitting up new electric line, putting in new lights in drying room, sorting room, ironing room and washing room, Laundry	40 00
Fitting up electric lights, Carpenter Shop and Pump House	5 00
Fitting up electric lights, switches, lamp sockets, etc., Skating Rink	10 00
Fitting up new electric lights in boiler room	5 00
Fitting up new electric lights, and table electric lights, etc., Centre Building	10 00
Repairs to boiler tubes, smoke stack, grate bars, etc., South Cottage Steam Boiler	10 00
Repairs to 70 beds	105 00
Repairs to wheelbarrows	12 00
Repairs to stone drills	20 00
Repairs to mason's points	10 00
Repairs to sleighs	6 00
Repairs to waggons	20 00
Repairs to buggies	15 00
Repairs to sad irons	5 00
Repairs to screens	10 00
Repairs to chisels	12 00
Repairs to pinch bars	10 00
Repairs to keys	5 00
Repairs to iron rakes	6 00
Repairs to ir n hoes	10 00
Repairs to iron shovels	3 00
Making and repairing bolts, spikes, etc.	12 00
Making and repairing pipe cramp	5 00
Making and repairing pipe clips	4 00
	$280 00

Total value of work done in Engineer's Department $2,911 00

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

SIRS,—In accordance with the statutory requirement, I beg herewith ot submit the thirty-second annual report of this Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

From the appended reports it will be seen that the number of admissions for the year was 167, *i.e.* exactly the same number as for each of the preceeding two years; while the discharges, through various causes, numbered 136.

The recoveries numbered 44, and constituted 26 per cent. of the original commitments, and if to these be added those patients who had sufficiently recovered to return home and resume their ordinary employment, this percentage is raised to 36½.

We started the year with a population of 1,083, and close with that number increased to 1,113.

In filling in Table No. 8, which shows the "Causes of Insanity" I have taken the liberty of adding the word "probable," as the friends are in many instances loath to acknowledge intemperance, immorality or heredity, as it may be taken as a reflection upon themselves, or made use of by those many statistic hunters who frequently arrange these necessarily inaccurate returns to suit their peculiar fads.

CHANGES IN STAFF, ETC.

Many changes have occurred among our staff of nurses, attendants and other employees, and I have been fortunate in promptly filling all vacancies with efficient help, but must very shortly make considerable additions thereto if we are to properly care for the increasing numbers committed to our charge.

On July 1st our 3rd Assistant Physician was transferred to Toronto, and for a short time we have had a most efficient substitute in the person of of Dr. Harvey Clare.

On July 15th a bricklayer was added to our number who, until he was taken ill early in November did excellent work in the construction of the new paint shop, the partial "pointing" of the brick and stone work at Orchard House, and the many necessary repairs.

In October a new Second Chief Attendant was appointed in the person of Henry Peirce, and I am pleased to say that he is filling the position to our entire satisfaction.

On October 24th our Head Nurse, Miss Maud Gill, who had been in the service since July, 1896, resigned, and we have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Ida M. Carr, a graduate of the General Hospital of this city, who is most capably filling the position.

BUILDINGS.

We have had the former cottage of the Assistant Storekeeper thoroughly overhauled and have placed the Butcher therein, and are moving his old house to a more suitable locality and with a small addition thereto will provide a residence for one of our assistant engineers.

I am pleased to be able to report that steps have been taken for the providing of a suitable building for the care of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and that the "Boulderwood Chalet" has been moved to a suitable position adjacent to the hospital, which with an addition for administration purposes will give accommodation for 24 patients—12 of each sex—and thus allow us to remove from the several halls those prolific sources of infection, as well as place these unfortunates in such surroundings that they will have a fair chance for, at least, physical recovery.

The utilization of another vacant building will add much, at least to the pleasure, of our patients, that is we are now about to raise the old skating ring, to the level, in place of having it depressed some three feet, and after removing forty feet from the front portion will fit up the balance as a bowling alley and hope to put in two beds for "ten-pins."

Deportation.

Five patients have been deported to Quebec, New Brunswick, the United States and Italy, and we have still three or four more who are eligible therefor, but we have thus far been unable to obtain full and reliable information regarding them.

Heating System, etc.

The changes in the heating system of the Main Building which were commenced in '06, were completed, and have added much to the comfort of the halls and dining-rooms, and the consequent removal of the hot-water boilers in the basements has provided us with one for replacement at East House, and the other for the heating of the tuberculosis shack.

A new water main for fire purposes has been laid from the rear of the Orchard House to the Hospital and two hydrants placed thereon, and thus these buildings will be more easily protected in the event of fire—the latter hydrant will also provide adequate protection for the Tuberculosis Shack.

In laying the sewer for the shack a serious leak was discovered in the domestic 2-in. water supply pipe which was found to be badly corroded and eaten through in a couple of places by some constitutent in the surrounding clay, and it will be necessary to replace the whole pipe in the spring.

The Superintendent's residence has been painted both without and within, and partially refurnished, and is now most comfortable though there are a few improvements that should yet be made.

Cement Walks.

With our own staff and patients we laid during the summer 710 ft. of 3-ft. wide cement walk, and 3,403 ft. of 4-ft. wide walk, and put down 56 ft. of 3-ft. wide, and 91 ft. of 4-ft. wide brick crossings. Also furnished stone and cinders, and laid for the Township of Barton—they furnishing the cement, sand, etc.—700 ft. of 4-ft. walk along the Mountain Brow toward the Incline Railway, and we hope to see this walk completed early in the coming year.

Requirements.

The cold storage apartments in the Main Building are inadequate in size and unsanitary in condition, and they should be immediately re-constructed or new quarters erected.

Large verandahs should be constructed along the inner sides of the wings of the Main Building, where the patients while protected from the cold northerly and westerly winds may get ample air and sunlight at all times and, in fact, at times it might be well to have some of the patients sleep out on these verandahs.

The water pressure in the upper halls of the Main Building, especially, is entirely inadequate to effectually flush the closets and sewers, and it is impossible to keep the air reasonably pure or instal the spray baths which have been placed in the lower bath-rooms. The only way that we can see that this defect can be remedied is by the erection of a water tower with a capacity of say 25,000 gallons, and at an elevation of at least 100 feet, and I trust that this question may receive your early attention.

Where the kitchen is necessarily a considerable distance from the dining-rooms, as in the Main Building, it is absolutely impossible to serve the food in a warm condition with our present facilities, and in order to remedy this serious condition steam carving tables with covered hot-water dishes should be installed in the several buildings.

Nurses' Home.

The erection of an isolated building for our nurses and attendants should engage your early attention, as it is impossible to expect efficient service from those who must work, eat and sleep in the same halls and rooms amid the necessarily unpleasant and noisy surroundings.

We have to some extent overcome this difficulty in the Main Building by making Hall 5, our Nurses' Quarters, and have thus given them a separate dining-room and service, but as this only gives accommodation for fourteen it necessitated leaving the Supervisors on the Halls, and the Male attendants in their old quarters.

Main Building.

The Main Building externally is badly in need of repainting and I would recommend that owing to the danger to our patients in working at the necessary elevations that it be done by outside labor.

Reception Wards.

If our estimates are approved for continuous baths, and our suggestion for the increase of our Professional Staff is adopted, we propose making our present Hospital and Reception building for forty or more patients and will here be able to more perfectly separate the acute from the chronic cases, and thus remove to some extent that dread of the populace that their acutely deranged friends are compelled to associate with those of a more chronic type; and thus cause delay in their coming under our care in those early stages when so much good may be done by judicious treatment which it is almost impossible for them to receive elsewhere than in a hospital of this character.

A much required addition is the erection of a hen-house on our farm where five or six hundred fowl might be kept. The outlay would fully justify the expenditure, when we consider that for eggs alone we are paying at present on an average of $80.00 per month, and that on the premises we have a great deal of refuse which would provide most suitable food.

Still another much much needed improvement is the erection of a new Amusement Hall. Our present well-fitted room was suitable when we had a population of 600 or 700 patients, but is entirely inadequate now that we have over 1,100, if we are to properly use the dances and entertainments for their pleasure and mental improvement. In constructing this hall we might also be able to provide proper laundry accommodation, as our present rooms are altogether too small and crowded, and their equipment inefficient.

Sewer.

If the estimate for the main sewer down the mountain side is revoted and increased, as we suggest, in this year's estimates, we will, I trust, with our own staff be able to replace the uncertain and frail glazed tile with heavy iron pipe and overcome the frequent and annoying seepage from the many points.

Water Supply.

We have made efforts to obtain a suitable and sufficient spring water supply within a reasonable distance of the Hospital, but see very little likelihood of success.

Considerable improvement has been made about the grounds by the removal of needless fences, and the trimming up and removal of trees, and we purpose transplanting a large number in the early spring to more suitable positions.

My sincere thanks are due to the staff as a whole for the hearty manner in which they have received and carried out the many suggestions and changes in routine, etc., and especially to you for your kindly consideration and ready willingness to assist me in every way possible on assuming this responsible position.

I have the honor to be,
Sirs,
Your obedient servant,
W. M. English,
Medical Superintendent.

To S. A. Armstrong, Esq. and E. R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspectors, Hospitals for Insane,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, December 31st, 1906				517	566	1,083
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	39	13	52			
" Medical certificate	46	69	115	85	82	167
Total number under treatment during year				602	648	1,250
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	17	27	44			
" improved	8	9	17			
" unimproved	5	1	6			
Total number of discharges during year	30	37	67			
Died	29	33	62			
Eloped	2	0	2			
Transferred	2	3	5	63	73	136
Remaining in Asylum, 31st December, 1907				539	575	1,114
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				2,473	2,525	4,998
Total number discharged	927	1,075	2,002			
" died	743	644	1,387			
" eloped	79	6	85			
" transferred	185	225	410	1,934	1,950	3,885
" remaining 31st Dec., 1907				539	575	1,113
No. of applications on fyle, 31st Dec., 1907	13	13	26			

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 11th of Dec., '07)	542	578	1,120
Minimum " " " (on the 10th of Jan., '07)	516	565	1,081
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	192,955	208,130	401,085
Daily average population	528,643	570,219	1,098,863

	Admissions of Year.			Total Admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social State.						
Married	46	46	92	1,151	1,457	2,608
Widowed						
Single	39	36	75	1,322	1,068	2,390
Not reported						
Total	85	82	167	2,473	2,525	4,998
Religion.						
Presbyterians	15	15	30	457	463	920
Episcopalians	14	19	33	464	450	914
Methodists	20	16	36	587	639	1,226
Baptists	6	9	15	134	165	299
Congregationalists				16	14	30
Roman Catholics	19	17	36	448	473	921
Mennonites	2		2	27	20	47
Quakers		1	1	9	8	17
Infidels				1		1
Other denominations	6	5	11	209	225	434
Not reported	3		3	121	68	189
Total	85	82	167	2,473	2,525	4,998
Nationalities.						
English	10	7	17	363	267	630
Irish	8	4	12	262	374	636
Scotch	4	3	7	158	153	311
Canadian	56	65	121	1,484	1,539	3,023
United States	1	2	3	62	62	124
Other Countries	6	1	7	95	88	183
Unknown				49	42	91
Total	85	82	167	2,473	2,525	4,998

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				9	6	15
Brant	7	6	13	139	160	299
Bruce				7	18	25
Carleton				10	10	20
Dufferin	2	4	6	39	46	85
Elgin				6	7	13
Essex				3	1	4
Frontenac		1	1	26	8	34
Grey	8	5	13	159	122	281
Haldimand	3	2	5	106	101	207
Haliburton				1		1
Halton	3	3	6	84	93	177
Hastings				6	8	14
Huron				5	12	17
Kent		1	1	7	6	13
Lambton				9	4	13
Lanark				1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville				7	6	13
Lennox and Addington				10	1	11
Lincoln	2	9	11	136	145	281
Middlesex	1		1	18	13	31
Muskoka District				17	2	19
Nipissing				3	3	6
Norfolk	4	3	7	99	107	206
Northumberland and Durham				36	31	67
Ontario	1		1	27	34	61
Oxford		1	1	16	15	31
Parry Sound District				5	4	9
Peel				18	27	45
Perth				7	11	18
Peterborough				10	17	27
Prescott and Russell				3	4	7
Prince Edward				5	2	7
Rainy River District				3		3
Renfrew				4	2	6
Simcoe	1		1	211	161	372
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				13	10	23
Thunder Bay District	1		1	6	3	9
Victoria				12	22	34
Waterloo	9	8	17	147	138	285
Welland	9	2	11	127	157	284
Wellington	8	9	17	223	240	463
Wentworth	23	27	50	501	565	1,066
York	3	1	4	189	201	390
Not classed				3		3
Total admissions	85	82	167	2,473	2,525	4,998

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District				8	1	9
Brant	5	2	7	56	37	93
Bruce				6	8	14
Carleton				9	6	15
Dufferin				21	11	32
Elgin				3	2	5
Essex				2	1	3
Frontenac		1	1	25	3	28
Grey	2	2	4	98	50	148
Haldimand	3		3	45	18	63
Halton	2	1	3	35	24	59
Hastings				6	6	12
Huron				2	3	5
Kent				6		6
Lambton				7	1	8
Lanark				1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville				7	5	12
Lennox and Addington				9		9
Lincoln	2		2	82	44	126
Middlesex				9	7	16
Muskoka District				10	2	12
Nipissing District				49	37	86
Norfolk	3	1	4	5	3	8
Northumberland and Durham				23	14	37
Ontario	1	1	1	21	21	42
Oxford				13	9	22
Parry Sound District				5	2	7
Peel				6	8	14
Perth				6	7	13
Peterborough				10	11	21
Prescott and Russell				3	3	6
Prince Edward				3	2	5
Rainy River District				3		3
Renfrew				4		4
Simcoe				149	82	231
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District	1		1	6	2	8
Victoria				10	18	28
Waterloo	7		7	74	23	97
Welland	3		3	57	33	90
Wellington	1	1	2	85	41	126
Wentworth	7	5	12	102	69	171
York	2		2	155	147	302
Not classed						
Total admissions	38	14	52	1,246	765	2,011

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
4768	S. J. A	M.	July 21, 1906	Jan. 7, 1907	Recovered
4714	M. G	M.	April 11, "	" 9, "	"
1847	C. P.	F.	Aug. 3, 1888	" 9, "	Improved
4623	E. C.	F.	Oct. 14, 1905	" 9, "	"
4150	B. L.	F.	Sept. 25, 1902	" 15, "	Recovered
4737	G. A. M.	M.	May 18, 1906	" 18, "	"
4676	A. M. E.	F.	Jan. 13, "	" 24, "	"
4734	E. A. H.	M.	May 15, "	" 29, "	Unimproved
4729	P. L.	M.	" 5, "	Feb. 18, "	Recovered
4796	C. T.	M.	Oct. 2, "	" 18, "	"
4842	A. H.	M.	Jan. 25, 1907	" 22, "	Unimproved
4833	H. J. A.	M.	" 5, "	Mar. 1, "	"
4795	E. D.	F.	Sept. 29, 1906	" 7, "	Recovered
4837	H. S.	M.	Jan. 12, 1907	" 30, "	Improved
4750	M. D. S.	M.	June 21, 1906	" 30, "	"
4672	P. H.	M.	Jan. 11, "	" 31, "	"
4823	J. C.	F.	Dec 17, "	April 1, "	"
4804	M. S.	F.	Oct. 18, "	" 2, "	Recovered
4378	C. K.	F.	May 17, 1904	" 4, "	"
4692	S. M. B.	M.	Feb. 22, 1906	" 6, "	Improved
4781	N. W.	F.	Sept. 4, "	" 10, "	Recovered
4818	E. A. O.	F.	Nov. 20, "	" 10, "	"
4825	N. G.	F.	Dec. 24, "	" 12, "	Unimproved
4669	M. O.	F.	Jan. 9, "	" 20, "	Recovered
4721	G. R.	M.	April 26, "	" 26, "	Unimproved
4250	I. E. A.	F.	May 25, 1903	" 30, "	Recovered
4330	S. C.	F.	Jan. 10, 1904	May 2, "	"
4612	S. J. O.	F.	Sept. 23, 1905	" 2, "	"
4686	M. H.	F.	Feb. 3, 1906	" 2, "	"
4780	J. L.	F.	Sept. 1, "	" 11, "	"
4771	T. R.	M.	Aug 2, "	" 15, "	Improved
4630	G. T.	M.	Oct. 21, 1905	" 20, "	Recovered
4247	G. B.	F.	May 19, 1903	" 27, "	"
4388	T. A. B.	F.	June 3, 1904	" 30, "	Improved
4579	M. H.	F.	" 20, 1905	June 3, "	"
4891	S. F.	F.	May 12, 1907	" 10, "	"
4830	O. C. C.	F.	Dec. 29, 1906	" 19, "	Recovered
4893	M. R.	M.	May 23, 1907	" 19, "	Improved
4838	A. S. L.	F.	Jan. 14, "	" 21, "	Recovered
4915	E. R. U.	F.	June 22, "	July 3, "	"
4723	J. C.	M.	April 27, 1906	" 6, "	"
4727	C. M.	F.	May 2, "	" 8, "	"
4726	J. S.	M.	April 30, "	" 19, "	"
4811	E. A.	F.	Oct. 31, "	" 19, "	"
4802	I. H.	F.	Oct. 9, "	" 19, "	"
4655	A. P. K.	F.	Dec. 6, 1905	" 22, "	Improved
4817	M. A. M.	F.	Nov. 20, 1906	" 22, "	"
4848	W. H. P.	M.	Feb. 10, 1907	" 22, "	"
4822	D. M.	M.	Dec. 15, 1906	" 26, "	"
4785	E. P.	M.	Sept. 8, "	Aug. 5, "	Recovered
4905	W. B.	M.	June 7, 1907	" 9, "	"
4846	M. M. M.	F.	Feb. 6, "	" 20, "	"
4501	M. G.	F.	Feb. 8, 1905	Sept. 18, "	"
4731	D. W.	F.	May 12, 1906	" 18, "	"
4562	J. A. N.	M.	June 15, 1905	" 19, "	"
3964	D. C.	M.	" 12, 1901	Oct. 3, "	"
4876	F. H.	M.	April 13, 1907	" 3, "	"
4867	P. McA.	M.	Mar. 26, "	" 9, "	Unimproved

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
4940	C. E.	F.	Aug. 9, 1907	Oct. 19, 1907	Recovered
4897	F. S.	F.	May 28, "	Nov. 6, "	"
4446	C. P. Y.	M.	Sept. 14, "	" 13, "	"
4713	T. B.	M.	April 8, 1906	Dec. 4, "	"
4369	L. M.	F.	" 29, 1904	" 12, "	Improved
4339	E. C.	M.	Jan. 25, "	" 19, "	Recovered
4951	J. H. McM.	M.	Aug. 23, 1907	" 21, "	"
4665	M. L.	F.	Jan. 2, 1906	" 21, "	"
4908	J. C.	F.	June 13, 1907	" 23, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years	Months.	Days.	
4754	S. A. S.	F.	49	Jan. 1st, 1907.	.....	6	6	Exhaustion of mania.
4624	R. D. P.	M.	38	" 10th, "	1	2	26	General paresis.
4124	E. G.	F.	64	" 20th, "	4	6	2	Senility.
4814	E. H.	M.	67	" 22nd, "	.....	2	13	Pneumonia.
4752	N. H.	F.	39	" 25th, "	.....	7	.....	Pulm. tuberculosis.
4733	D. C. A.	M.	44	Feb. 12th, "	.....	8	28	General paresis.
4619	G. L.	F.	86	" 22nd, "	1	4	15	Senility.
4480	M. T. M.	F.	71	Mar. 2nd, "	2	2	16	Exhaust'n of melancholia
1466	R. McF.	M.	60	" 5th, "	15	2	24	Anæmia.
3984	T. H.	M.	50	" 11th, "	5	7	11	Paresis.
3924	W. B. W.	M.	32	" 12th, "	6	1	6	Phthisis.
4599	J. J. R.	M.	47	" 15th, "	1	6	20	Apoplexy.
2576	A. A. B.	M.	45	" 27th, "	14	7	18	"
1298	J. H.	F.	67	April 11th, "	11	7	18	Pneumonia.
4192	N. G.	F.	45	" 11th, "	4	3	26	Phthisis
2902	W. G.	M.	35	" 14th, "	12	10	8	Epilepsy.
4677	A. E. R.	F.	54	May 8th, "	1	3	18	Tuberculosis.
3327	T. C.	M.	68	" 9th, "	10	2	29	Cardiac disease.
3887	H. C. D.	M.	63	" 10th, "	6	6	20	Apoplexy.
4394	A. I.	F.	48	" 14th, "	2	11	5	Paresis.
1627	J. M.	M.	48	" 17th, "	19	5	11	Cancer.
4901	E. C.	F.	81	June 2nd, "	.....	.....	4	Senility.
4894	E. H.	F.	50	" 2nd, "	.....	.....	7	"
4474	F. B.	F.	29	" 8th, "	2	6	11	Epilepsy.
4882	M. D.	M.	71	" 17th, "		1	22	Exhaustion of mania.
4493	A. C.	M.	64	" 20th, "	2	5	8	Gangrene.
796	S. J. D.	F.	77	" 22nd, "	25	4	19	Phthisis.
2142	M. S. S.	F.	44	" 24th, "	17	7	5	Epilepsy.
2657	H. M. G.	F.	63	" 30th, "	14	3	8	Cerebral hæmorrhage.
4888	J. C.	M.	34	July 1st, "	.....	1	38	Epilepsy.
4844	F. H.	M.	31	" 9th, "	.....	5	9	"
4863	J. E.	M.	80	" 18th, "	.....	3	29	Senility.
4857	M. J.	F.	51	" 18th, "	.....	4	12	Pernicious anæmia.
4744	E. E. G.	F.	26	" 27th, "	1	1	18	Epilepsy.
4836	J. R. M.	F.	52	Aug. 6th, "	.....	6	26	Exhaust'n of melancholia
4910	E. R.	F.	45	" 16th, "	.....	2	2	" mania.
1837	C. O. L.	M.	63	" 10th, "	.....	11	16	" dementia.
4860	S. H.	F.	72	" 27th, "	.....	5	14	Senility.
1911	S. J. C.	F.	66	" 31st, "	18	11	27	Apoplexy.
4946	E. S.	F.	53	Sept. 4th, "	.....	.....	19	Pneumonia.
4947	E. E. C.	F.	35	" 6th, "	.....	.....	20	Exhaust'n of melancholia
4370	J. S.	F.	28	" 6th, "	3	4	1	Phthisis.
4035	B. R. R.	M.	52	" 8th, "	1	10	15	Paresis.
1891	E. C.	F.	85	" 24th, "	19	1	20	Senility.
4516	F. H.	M.	45	" 24th, "	2	6	4	Paresis.
24	A. McA.	F.	68	Oct. 2nd, "	31	6	15	Cancer.
485	C. McK.	F.	73	" 9th, "	27	4	28	Senility.
4859	B. D. L.	F.	34	" 18th, "	.....	7	11	Exhaustion of mania.
964	C. R.	F.	79	" 20th, "	24	8	14	Pneumonia.
2937	A. S.	M.	36	" 21st, "	13	4	.....	Bright's disease.
4820	M. A. M.	F.	46	" 22nd, "	.....	10	24	Exhaustion of mania.
4275	F. K. McK	F.	52	" 24th, "	3	5	14	Dysentery.

TABLE No. 6.—*Continued.*

Showing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
4930	J. McC...	M...	71	Oct. 28th, 1907	.....	3	.....	Senility.
4889	H. B.....	M...	50	Nov. 4th, "	.....	5	29	Nephritis.
5	H. McE..	M...	63	" 29th, "	31	8	12	Pneumonia.
4985	J. R.	M...	80	Dec. 2nd. "	.....	2	3	Senility.
3059	E. J. C ..	F....	48	" 7th, "	12	7	18	Heart Disease.
4638	M. H	M...	67	" 13th, "	2	1	13	Senility.
4956	M. M. B	F....	40	" 13th, "	.....	3	.....	Exhaustion of mania.
4632	J. B.	M...	61	" 23rd, "	2	1	29	" dementia.
2426	O. D.	M...	77	" 24th, "	16	3	23	Gangrene.
4991	C. H. K.	M...	78	" 26th, "	.....	....	... 17	Senility.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents	1		1	16	1	17	18
Architects				3		3	3
Actuaries				2	1	3	3
Artists				1		1	1
Book-keepers		1	1	12	4	16	17
Bakers				5		5	5
Bricklayers				6		6	6
Butchers	1		1	13		13	14
Blacksmiths	1		1	31		31	32
Brewers				1		1	1
Builders				3		3	3
Barbers				5	3	8	8
Broom-makers				2		2	2
Bookbinders				1	1	2	2
Brickmakers				1		1	1
Bridge-tenders				2		2	2
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Brokers				1		1	1
Commercial travellers				5		5	5
Cabinetmakers	1		1	3		3	4
Consuls				1		1	1
Confectioners				1		1	1
Coopers	3		3	6		6	9
Carpenters				80		80	80
Clerks	2		2	53	9	62	64
Clergymen				14		14	14
Carriagemakers				3		3	3
Cooks					6	6	6
Carders	1		1	3	1	4	5
Captains of steamboats				1		1	1
Cigarmakers				8		8	8
Custom-house officers				2		2	2
Coachmen				1		1	1
Civil servants				3		3	3
Carters				5		5	5
Dyers				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		5	5	2	479	481	486
Dressmakers		3	3		46	46	49
Detectives				1		1	1
Druggists				8		8	8
Dentists	1		1	5		5	6
Draughtsmen	1		1				1
Engineers	1		1	10		10	11
Editors				3		3	3
Engravers				1		1	1
Farmers	20		20	728	3	731	751
Fishermen				7		7	7
Furriers				1	1	2	2
Gardeners	1		1	18		18	19

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital.—***Continued.***

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Grocers				9	2	11	11
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				11		11	11
Hostlers				3		3	3
Harnessmakers				7		7	7
Housekeepers		56	56		1,375	1,375	1,431
Inn-keepers				12	1	13	13
Ironmongers				1		1	1
Jewellers				3		3	3
Janitors				4		4	4
Laborers	30		30	666	1	667	697
Laundresses					7	7	6
Ladies					3	3	3
Lawyers				4		4	4
Lumbermen	1		1	4		4	5
Milliners					8	8	8
Masons	1		1	6		6	7
Machinists	1		1	33		33	34
Millers				4		4	4
Moulders	3		3	15		15	18
Merchants	1	1	2	22	9	31	33
Mechanics	2		2	1		1	3
Music-teachers				30	3	33	33
Marble-cutters				3		3	3
No occupation	1	5	6	55	135	190	196
Night-watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses		2	2		12	12	14
Not stated				28	86	114	114
Organ-builders				1		1	1
Other occupations	3	2	5	115	18	133	138
Plasterers				1		1	1
Photographers				4		4	4
Prostitutes				1		1	1
Painters	1		1	35		35	36
Printers				10	1	11	11
Peddlers				8	1	9	9
Physicians				6		6	6
Railway Foremen				4		4	4
Railway Conductors				3		3	3
Spinsters		1	1		20	20	21
Sailors				11		11	11
Students	1		1	15	5	20	21
Spinners				11	7	18	18
Stonecutters				9		9	9
Saddlers				4		4	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital.—*Concluded.*

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shoemakers				29		29	29
Seamstresses		2	2		34	34	36
Station-masters				1		1	1
Soldiers				3		3	3
Salesmen	1		1	2		2	3
Surveyors				1		1	1
Sail and tent-makers				1		1	1
Shopkeepers				1		1	1
Ship-builders				4		4	4
Teachers		1	1	16	30	46	47
Tinsmiths	1		1	9		9	10
Tavernkeepers				3		3	3
Tailors	2	2	4	16	19	35	39
Tanners				2		2	2
Teamsters	1		1	9		9	10
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Wood-workers	1		1	3		3	4
Weavers		2	1	6	9	15	16
Waggonmakers				6		6	6
Unknown or other employments				32	103	135	135
Total	85	82	167	2,389	2,443	4,831	4,998

TABLE No. 8.

Showing probable causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Religious excitement	2	1	3	3	6	9
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	.....	.....	14	19	33
Fright and nervous shocks	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Physical						
Intemperance in drink	5	2	7	7	1	8
Venereal disease	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
Over-work	2	2	4	4	4	8
Accident or injury	4	2	6	5	2	7
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lactation	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	5	1	6	4	2	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	.....	.....	.....	18	13	31
Fevers	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary						
With other ascertained cause in combination	25	21	46	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	32	43	75	21	33	54
Total	85	82	167	85	82	167

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4822	M	D.M	January 12, 1907	6 months	Discharged, improved.
4669	F	M.O	" 19, "	3 "	" recovered.
4247	F	G.B.	February 27, "	3 "	" "
4795	F	E.D.	" 28, "	3 "	" "
4250	F	I.E.A.	March 2, "	3 "	" "
4838	F	A.S.L.	" 9, "	3 "	" "
4831	M	L.R.M.	" 12, "	3 "	Returned.
4817	F	M.A.M	" 21, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
4830	F	O.C.B	" 27, "	3 "	" "
4811	F	E.A.	" 28, "	3 "	" "
4726	M	J.S.	" 30, "	3 "	" "
4848	M	W.P.	April 1, "	3 "	" improved.
4723	M	J.C.	" 1, "	3 "	" recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
4655	F	A.K.	April 9, 1907	3 months	Discharged, improved.
4802	F	I.H	" 12, "	3 "	" recovered.
4425	F	A.E	May 21, "	6 "	Returned.
4876	M	F.H	" 22, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
4731	F	D.W	" 23, "	3 "	" "
4855	F	S.S	" 25, "	3 "	Returned.
4713	M	T.B.	" 27, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
3964	M	D.C.	" 27, "	6 "	" "
4727	F	C.M.	June 1, "	3 "	" "
4562	M	J.A.N	" 6, "	3 "	" "
4654	M	J.P.	" 6, "	6 "	Absent on probation.
4246	F	N.H.	" 13, "	3 "	Returned.
4501	F	M.G.	" 13, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
4846	F	M.M.	" 22, "	3 "	" "
4446	M	C.Y	" 29, "	4 "	" "
4897	F	F.S.	July 6, "	3 "	" "
4732	F	M.E.H	August 1, "	1 month	Returned.
4831	M	L.R.M.	" 10, "	2 months	"
4600	M	J.S.	" 15, "	6 "	Absent on probation.
4339	M	E.C	" 24, "	3 "	Discharged, recovered.
4369	F	L.M.	September 7, "	3 "	" improved.
4665	F	M.L.	" 16, "	3 "	" recovered.
4951	M	J.H.McM.	" 19, "	3 "	" "
4908	F	J.C.	" 23, "	3 "	" "
4872	F	C.S.B	" 28, "	6 "	Absent on probation.
4790	M	M.J.K.	" 30, "	6 "	" "
4931	F	S.C.G.	" 30, "	3 "	Returned.
4793	F	W.K.	October 30, "	3 "	Absent on probation.
4931	F	S.C.G.	November 5, "	3 "	" "
4963	F	H.S.	" 21, "	3 "	" "
4687	F	A.S.M.	" 23, "	6 "	" "
4941	F	M.R	" 29, "	3 "	" "
4794	F	M.J.McA.	December 4, "	3 "	" "
4628	F	J.S.	" 3, "	3 "	" "
4905	M	E.M.	" 5, "	3 "	" "
4949	M	C.D.	" 7, "	3 "	" "
4995	M	H.C.	" 12, "	3 "	" "
4884	M	G.E.B.	" 14, "	3 "	" "
4873	M	J.H.G.	" 16, "	3 "	" "
3645	F	E.J.G.	" 17, "	1 month	" "
4850	F	E.F	" 21, "	6 months	" "
4889	F	C.C.G.	" 24, "	3 "	" "

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

----	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	.....	.....	21	34	55
Discharged, recovered	9	16	25			
" improved	2	2	4			
Returned to Hospital	2	5	7			
Absent on probation on 30th Sept., 1907	8	11	19			

TABLE No. 10.

Showing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	3	7	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	7	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	10	6	16	2	4	6	.....	3	3
" 30 " 35 "	9	12	21	3	1	4	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 "	11	14	25	1	8	9	3	2	5
" 40 " 45 "	7	13	20	4	7	11	1	2	3
" 45 " 50 "	4	11	15	2	4	6	4	6	10
" 50 " 55 "	10	9	19	1	.....	1	3	6	9
" 55 " 60 "	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 "	5	3	8	4	1	5	6	2	8
" 65 " 70 "	3	2	5	.....	1	1	3	3	6
" 70 " 75 "	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
" 80 " 85 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Totals	85	82	167	17	27	44	29	33	62

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	28	10	1	2	1
From 1 to 2 months	15	9	.....	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	11	11	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	2	13	1	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	4	12	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	9	14	7	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	5	16	2	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	2	12	1	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	2	11	3	1	1
" 9 " 10 "	1	12	2	2	.....
" 10 " 11 "	.....	7	1	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 "	12	6	.....	1	.....
" 12 " 18 "	8	41	7	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years	16	42	6	1	.....
" 2 to 3 years	14	74	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	4	64	4	1	.....
" 4 " 5 "	7	43	2	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	2	56	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	1	39	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	4	34	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	5	49	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	3	34	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	8	164	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	4	178	.....	1	.....
" 20 years and upwards	4	163	.....	.....	.....
Total	167	1,113	44	17	6

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	664	.....	664
Tailor's shop	3	770	.....	770
Shoe shop	5	1,441	.....	1,441
Engineer's shop	7	1,992	.....	1,992
Mason work	3	880	.....	880
Wood yard and coal shed	20	1,554	.....	1,554
Bakery	4	1,292	.....	1,292
Laundry	37	3,360	5,516	8,876
Dairy	9	3,213	.....	3,213
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	1	314	.....	314
Painting	5	1,443	.....	1,443
Farm	43	8,452	.....	8,452
Garden	69	17,997	.....	17,997
Stable	6	1,191	.....	1,191
Kitchen	28	2,040	6,044	8,084
Dining rooms	64	7,883	13,248	21,131
Officer's quarters	9	.....	2,410	2,410
Sewing rooms	49	.....	13,720	13,720
Knitting	38	.....	9,823	9,823
Mending	10	.....	1,156	1,156
Halls	539	89,807	64,143	153,950
General	36	5,571	6,305	11,876
Total	987	149,864	122,365	272,229

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	3	1	4	Norfolk	29	30	59
Brant	40	46	86	Northumberland	1	1	2
Bruce	1	1	2	Ontario	4	3	7
Carleton		2	2	Oxford	4	4	8
Dufferin	13	16	29	Parry Sound District	1	1	2
Dundas				Peel	4	6	10
Durham				Perth	1	2	3
Elgin	1		1	Peterborough		1	1
Essex	1		1	Prescott			
Frontenac	10		10	Prince Edward			
Glengarry				Rainy River District	1		1
Grenville				Renfrew			
Grey	55	43	98	Russell			
Haldimand	16	32	48	Simcoe	25	15	40
Halton	17	19	36	Stormont	1		1
Hastings				Thunder Bay District	2	1	3
Huron	2		2	Victoria	2	4	6
Kent	2	2	4	Waterloo	44	50	94
Lambton	2		2	Welland	34	37	71
Lanark				Wellington	52	60	112
Leeds	1		1	Wentworth	113	132	245
Lennox and Addington				York	21	25	46
Lincoln	28	35	63	Not classed, unknown, etc.			
Middlesex	4	4	8				
Muskoka District	3		3	Total	538	575	1,113
Nipissing District		3	3				

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. English.	Nationality. Irish.	Nationality. Scotch.	Nationality. United States.	Nationality. Other countries or unknown.	Religious demonination. Church of England.	Religious demonination. Roman Catholic.	Religious demonination. Presbyterian.	Religious demonination. Methodist.	Religious demonination. Other denominations.	Social State. Married or Widowed.	Social State. Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mo's.	Admitted by. Warrant.	Admitted by. Certificate.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
M. McC.	42		F	Elgin			1									1		5		W.		Home duties	London.
B. H.	16		F	Elgin			1									1			1	W.		Servant	London.
L. M.	39		F	York					1						Bapt.	1			3	W.		Housewife	Mimico.
E. A. G.	66	M		Wentworth		1					1					1			3		C.	Physician	Toronto.
S. McD.	51	M		Grey	1										Disciple	1			6		C.	Farmer	Toronto.

TABLE NO. 15.

Shewing the number of articles made and repaired in sewing-room during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons, uniform	250	.....
Aprons	685	3,023
Bibs	202	.....
Bags, tea	30	.....
Blouses	44	163
Caps, Nurses'	205	.....
" Maids'	8	.....
Coats	202	1,121
Curtains	57	107
Chemises	270	7,963
Counterpanes, hemmed	24	1,378
Dresses, uniform	87	.....
" patients'	567	5,221
Drapes, hemmed	25	.....
Drawers	166	463
Doylies	10	.....
Dressing Jackets	6	.....
Lace, crochet and knitted	108	.....
Lounge covers, crochet	6	.....
Mitts	15	.....
Night gowns	85	3,061
Night shirts	66	.....
Pillow slips	162	937
" cases	536	126
" shams	496	.....
Pants	.....	2,163
Pudding cloths	134	.....
Sheets	1,076	5,123
Shirts	612	7,862
Blind, window	15	.....
Handkerchiefs	44	.....
Skirts	51	221
Sideboard covers	4	.....
Sheets (draw) for Hospital	36	.....
Shrouds	66	.....
Socks	533	10,321
Stockings	503	9,213
" footed	32	.....
Table cloths	107	.....
" napkins	133	.....
" covers	37	.....
Ticks, mattress	159	296
" straw	82	1,357
" pillow	78	65
Toilet covers	96	.....
Tea cosey	3	.....
Tray cloths	3	.....
Towels, dish	78	.....
" roller	911	40
Underdrawers	89	5,314
Underskirts	153	3,216
Underwaists	31	.....
Undervests	.....	267
Waists, uniform	5	.....
Waists	4	20
Miscellaneous articles	232	119
Total	9,618	69,160

TABLE NO. 16.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons	56,432	Night shirts	483
Blankets	19,652	Pillow slips	78,652
Bibs	6,953	" shams	5,863
Blouses	2,876	" ticks	174
Bed ticks	10,762	Pants	18,842
Blinds	90	Sheets	127,324
Belts	140	Skirts	31,134
Bandages	2,134	Shirts	30,176
Chemises	45,673	Stockings	30,075
Collars	7,321	Socks	29,763
Corsets	152	Shirt fronts	52
Corset covers	3,762	Suits	163
Cuffs	2,987	Sideboard covers	193
Curtains	2,316	Table cloths	18,756
Coats	8,217	" covers	768
Counterpanes	21,346	" napkins	10,234
Carpets	5,321	Towels	67,621
Combinations	169	Toilet covers	6,352
Cushion tops	576	" mats	583
Drawers	37,624	Tidies	634
Dresses	30,016	Tea coseys	97
Doylies	2,735	Tray cloths	2,032
Dusters	783	Undervests	4,762
Handkerchiefs	49,376	Underdrawers	22,135
Jackets	7,312	Vests	2,876
Mufflers	75	Miscellaneous articles	1,537
Neckties	1,234		
Night gowns	37,621	Total	849,935

TABLE NO. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in Tailor's Shop during the year ending Dec. 31, 1907.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Uniform coats	30	54
" vests	1	.....
" trousers	29	96
Coats	156	26
Vests	90	12
Trousers	494	52
Smocks	12	.....
Overalls	25	.....
Attendants' summer jackets	15	.....
Total	852	240

Summer Jackets cut for Seamstress to make 192

TABLE No. 18.

Amount of work done in shoe shop during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Shoes, pairs (women's)	369	87
" " (men's)	246	121
Brogans, pairs (men's)	129	43
Muffs	3	4
Braces, pairs	212	8
Leather mitts, pairs	82	16
Skate straps	6	.....
Repairs to harness, etc.	.....	18
Total	947	297

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing work done in carpenter's shop during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Made 3 six-shelved trucks for Baker.
Repairs to butcher's house and porch.
Repairs and structural changes to Superintendent's residence.
Re-boarding and repairs to kitchen, carpenter's house.
Work on new paint shop.
Removed old doors to ball-room and put in larger ones.
Put up forms to 5 sets of concrete steps.
Made 12 wardrobes and cupboards.
Put up partition and remodeled water-closet, attendants' quarters.
Also the usual upholstering and repairs to furniture, windows, doors, floors, etc.
Partition and large desk in stenographer's office.
General repairs to all farm buildings and farm and garden tools.

TABLE No. 20.

Work performed by Engineer during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

2 new bath tubs replaced in Hospital.
3 " " main building.
Underground steam main laid from O. H. Boiler room to greenhouse and steam heating put in.
Underground steam main laid from engineer's shop to skating and curling rink, and heating system put in.
Steam main laid from engineer's shop to paint shop, and steam coil put up, also urinal and wash basin.
Water main and sewer laid to paint shop.
1 6-inch water main, laid from Orchard House to Hospital, and front of Orchard House, with 2 hydrants.
Steam and return heating mains put up in male and female basements, M.B.
Male and female dining rooms, hot water heating system replaced by steam.
1 large pipe coil to replace radiator in Orchard House.
Replaced piping on steam kettles, main building kitchen.
Replaced 2 copper steam kettles in main building kitchen and Orchard House.
2 reducing valves placed on steam kettles in main building and East House kitchens.
1 boiler feed pump and tank replaced in west boiler room, M.B.
1 hot water heating boiler removed from main building dining room and placed in East House boiler room.

TABLE No. 20.—*Continued.*

1 sterilizer connected with gas in Hospital.
1 gas stove set up in Hospital.
8 gas stoves set up in dining rooms, M.B.
1 gas main relaid from main building to Orchard House.
Water tanks at Queen Street pump relined with brick and cement.
2 set pumps, Queen Street, overhauled (one of which will be equal to new).
2 new closets replaced in nurses' quarters.
Nurses' quarters wired for electric light.
Electric light wiring changed on female halls, main building.
Piping on water supply for cattle at barns replaced by new.
General repairs made to electric lights, water taps, steam pipes, window and steam pipe guards, tinware, water closets, baths, slop sinks, electric bells, quarrying tools, roofing, etc.

TABLE No. 21.

Produce of garden for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
			$ c.
Rhubarb	21,973 lbs.	1c.	219 73
Asparagus	672 "	15c.	100 80
Spinach	3,090 "	5c.	154 50
Lettuce	4,403 "	10c.	440 30
Strawberries	3,125 "	5c.	156 25
Green Peas	3,007 "	1½c.	45 11
" Beans	3,516 "	3c.	105 48
Currants (black)	225 "	10c.	22 50
" (red)	3,644 "	6c.	218 70
Raspberries	152 "	10c.	15 20
Grapes	86 "	2c.	1 72
Plums	1,124 "	1½c.	16 86
Pears	2,206 "	1½c.	33 09
Green Corn	5,145 "	1c.	51 45
Tomatoes (dry)	18,349 "	1½c.	275 24
" (green)	9,233 "	1c.	92 33
Cucumbers	479 "	1½c.	7 18
Cress	57 "	10c.	5 70
Radishes	3,725 "	5c.	186 25
Squash	3,842 "	½c.	19 21
Pumpkins	105 "	½c.	53
Cauliflower	2,737 "	3½c.	88 95
Cabbage	135,272 "	¾c.	1,014 54
" (red)	6,120 "	1c.	61 20
Apples	154,762 "	1c.	1,547 62
Citron	3,126 "	2c.	62 52
Carrots	30,709 "	2½c.	690 95
Beets (green)	4,869 "	2½c.	121 73
" (dry)	31,330 "	1c.	313 30
Onions (green)	8,472 "	4½c.	381 24
" (dry)	2,811 "	1c.	28 11
Parsnips	12,000 "	1c.	120 00
Celery	2,600 "	1½c.	39 00
Leeks	385 "	1c.	3 80
Oyster plants	240 "	1½c.	3 60
Kale	860 "	1c.	8 60
Bedding plants	25,000 "	8c.	2,000 00
Annual "	8,000 "	2c.	160 00
Plants in green house	7,000 "	25c.	1,750 00
Total			10,563 34

TABLE No. 22.

Work done by mason during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Re-pointing of brick and stone work of lower story, orchard house.
Repair and partial rebuilding of chimneys on main building, east house.
Orchard house, superintendent's residence, butcher's residence, and general repairs to plastering in the several buildings.
Erection of new paint shop.
Stone foundation for shack for tuberculosis.
Three man-holes for new water main for fire protection of orchard house and hospital

TABLE No. 23.

Showing work done by the painter during the year ending December 31st, 1907

Kitchen in main building, walls kalsomined, wood work and iron work re-painted.
Hall A, main building, 2 bedrooms re-painted (2 coats) ceilings, walls and woodwork; hall floors oiled; furniture on front hall re-stained and varnished; bathroom and closet re-painted: repairing on walls where washstands were removed, and bedroom floors re-painted.
Hall B, main building, hall floors oiled, store-room painted; repairing on bedroom walls where washstands were removed; furniture on hall re-stained and varnished.
Hall C, main building, wing hall re-painted, walls and ceiling whitened, woodwork grained; dining-room and scullery re-painted and ceiling, walls and woodwork varnished; 7 bedrooms re-painted; hall floors oiled; bed-room floors re-painted, furniture varnished and picture frames bronzed.
Hall D, main building, bedroom floors re-painted, closet, bathroom and storeroom re-painted, hall floors oiled, and woodwork on hall re-painted.
Hall 1, main building, 3 bedrooms re-painted; also floors, walls and ceilings 6 chairs and 3 tables.
Hall 2, main building, 3 bedrooms re-painted, floors, walls and ceiling; also woodwork, wardrobes grained and varnished; bath tubs enameled; supervisor's room re-painted and 2 bedsteads and 3 chairs.
Hall 3, main building, hall wing re-painted, bedrooms, closet, bathroom and store-room floors oiled; 2 bedrooms on front hall re-painted, 6 chairs and 1 wardrobe painted.
Hall 4, main building, 2 bedrooms re-painted, also supervisor's room and 1 wardrobe; baths enameled; 2 chairs and bedroom furniture re-painted.
Nurses' compartments, main building painted throughout.
Servant girls' compartments, main building, 1 room, also 4 bedroom floors and furniture for all rooms re-painted.
Balcony on front main building re-painted; vestibule varnished and floors oiled; furniture for balcony re-painted; also floors on farmer's landing oiled.
Female basement, main building, 2 rooms re-painted, dining-room and hall furniture re-stained and varnished and hall floors oiled.
Male basement, main building, re-painted throughout.
Matron's rooms, main building, 1 sitting-room and bath-room re-painted; 1 couch and 1 screen re-stained and varnished.
Matron's rooms, O.H., 1 cupboard and refrigerator grained and 3 floors shellaced.
Stenographer's office, main building, desk and cupboard stained and varnished, and partition grained.
Hospital: Attendant's room, hall 3 re-painted; nurse's room, hall 2 re-painted and 2 bedrooms hall 2 re-painted.
East house, 6 door screens and 5 window screens painted.
Physicians' compartment re-painted.
Laundry, iron work and woodwork in mill room and engine room re-painted; also new shed to laundry painted.
1st Farmer, 1 hay rack and 5 gates painted.
Engineer, 2 radiators painted.
Carpenter's house, back kitchen and verandah painted.
2nd Farmer's house painted outside and inside.
Butcher's house painted outside and inside.
Bursar's house painted inside and outside.
Superintendent's house painted outside and part of inside.

TABLE No. 23.—*Continued.*

Bath-tubs on hall 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 re-enameled.
Front steps to orchard house painted.
14 tables painted for hall 5, orchard house.
Painting in east and west boiler room, main building.
Painting in boiler room, orchard house.
Curling rink re-oiled and varnished.
Fountain on hall 2, orchard house re-painted.
Dinner truck for nurses' dining-room, main building, painted.
Closet on back stairway female side main building, painted.

TABLE No. 24.

Products of the farm during year ending December 31st, 1907.

Produce.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
Fall wheat.....13 acres	30 bus., 56 lbs.	@ 80c.	$ 24 71
	385 " 15 "	@ 93c.	358 26
Spring wheat.....6 acres	156 "	@ $1 02	159 12
Oats.....30 "	1,552 "	@ 45c.	697 40
Hay.....79 "	150 tons	@ $8 per ton.	1,200 00
Straw	75 "	@ $7 "	525 00
Corn for silo.....22 acres	250 "	@ $1 20 "	300 00
Carrots	100 bus.	@ 20c.	20 00
Potatoes.....22 acres	3,000 "	@ 60c.	1,800 00
Mangolds.....7 "	5,000 "	@ 12c.	600 00
Turnips.....1 "	500 "	@ 12c.	60 00
Pigs sold by weight	176		2,286 56
Milk	152,884 qts.	@ 4c.	6,115 36
Total value of farm products			$14,146 41

Work done on the farm:

120 loads of sand and gravel hauled.
100 rods of wire fence built.

TABLE 25.

Shewing quantity of milk and cost of feeding cows for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Months	Quarts of milk.	Value of milk @ 4c. per qt.	Cost of feed.	Value of milk over cost of feed.
January	13,576	$543 04	$250 40	$292 64
February	11,904	476 16	244 40	231 76
March	13,148	525 92	248 60	277 32
April	13,176	527 04	248 60	278 44
May	13,524	540 96	227 60	313 36
June	13,344	533 76	221 20	312 56
July	13,396	535 84	222 00	313 84
August	13,028	521 12	220 00	301 12
September	12,328	493 12	227 00	266 12
October	12,660	506 40	257 80	248 60
November	11,992	479 68	235 00	244 68
December	10,808	432 32	239 00	193 32
Totals	152,884	$6,115 36	$2,841 60	$3,273 76

RETURN.

Shewing the cost of keeping 13 horses at the Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907.

Kind.	Quantities.	And value of food consumed.
Hay	52 tons	Per ton, $ 8 00—$416 00
Oats	1,400 bus.	" bus., $ 0 45—$630 00
Bran	2 tons	" ton, $17 00—$ 34 00
Carrots	100 bus.	" bus., $ 0 20—$ 20 00

Cost of shoeing for the year	$212 96
Total cost of stable	$1,312 96
Average cost per animal	100 99

Certified correct,
THOMAS McQUEEN,
Farmer.

Return showing quantity and cost of milk produced at the Hamilton Hospital during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Average number of cows in milk	47
Daily average number of quarts per cow	9.1
Total number quarts produced	152,884

Quantity and value of food consumed during the month.

	$ c.
72,000 lbs. pea chop at 1.14½ per cwt.	826 50
72,000 lbs. bran at 0.87 per cwt.	626 40
119,000 lbs. hay at 8.00 per ton	476 00
206,000 lbs. western corn (fresh cut or from silo) at 1.20 per ton	123 60
165,000 lbs. mangold wurtzels at 0.12 per bus.	330 00
Pasture	160 00
Cowman's wages	300 00
Total cost	2,842 50

Cost per quart to produce milk 1.8.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIMICO.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., AND EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc.

SIRS,—In accordance with the requirements of the Statute, I have the honor to submit herewith the thirteenth annual report of this Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
There were in residence on January 1st, 1907	.....	.....	.....	304	276	580
Admitted during the year by warrant	50	19	69			
Admitted during the year by certificates	43	52	95			
Total admitted during the year	.....	.....	.....	93	71	164
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	397	347	744
Discharges during the year, recovered	21	20	41			
" " improved	6	7	13			
" " unimproved	5	.....	5			
Total discharged during the year	32	27	59			
Number died during the year	27	18	45			
" eloped during the year	2	.....	2			
" transferred during the year	17	2	19			
Total leaving Institution during the year	.....	.....	.....	78	47	125
Remaining in Hospital December 31st, 1907	.....	.....	.....	319	300	619

ADMISSIONS.

One hundred and sixty-four patients were admitted during the year, ninety-three men and seventy-one women; of this number ninety-five were between 20 and 45 years of age and no less than twenty-eight were over sixty years old. Of those admitted forty-five had been ill less than two months before their admission, while eighty-four had, so far as known, already been ill over a year. Early admission after the onset of the disease is always facilitated in every way possible, as the prospect of recovery is commonly better when the patient reaches the institution early in the history of the illness. That so large a number as eighty-four had practically become chronics before admission would indicate either a very slow development of the disease in individual cases or a desire in many instances on the part of their friends to keep them at home as long as possible.

DISCHARGES.

Fifty-nine patients were discharged during the year, thirty-two men and twenty-seven women. Thirty-six of the total number discharged were between 20 and 45 years of age and only two of them were under twenty.

While the number of patients discharged may not indicate with any accuracy the standard of the work of the Hospital, still it is an evidence of what may be accomplished by modern methods in any hospital for the insane. During a number of years past the number of discharges at this place has averaged one each week, while this year it has been slightly better.

Deaths.

Forty-five patients died during the year, twenty-seven men and eighteen women; of this number twenty were between the ages of 60 and 90 years at the time of death, showing that the mental illness, which occasioned their residence in the hospital was attended in many by declining years. Indeed, on examining the record of the immediate causes of death it will be found that in eleven cases, or one-fourth of the whole number, senile decay was responsible for the end, while five died of general paresis, five of epilepsy, and only three of phthisis.

Farms and Garden.

Unusually dry weather, together with the inroads of a small insect, materially reduced the returns from the crops of oats on the two farms and the former cause was also responsible for a considerable reduction in the returns of hay and potatoes. In other respects, however, the yield of grains and roots was an average one and the total of the products of the two places was distinctly creditable to those who had immediate supervision of the work. The fruits and vegetables grown in the garden amply provided for the needs of the patients; indeed the abundance was such that the resources of the kitchen were not always equal to the preparation of them for the tables, and at times more could have been used had more adequate cooking facilities existed.

New Farm Buildings.

When this Hospital was first opened there were only eight cottages, four for the accommodation of men and four for women, and the stables were erected as far on the west of the western border of these cottages as the limits of the lot would allow. When, however, later on two additional cottages were constructed in line with those already built on the east, the site on which the stables were situated was then found to be practically the fourth side of the quadrangle, and they were thus located immediately between the two last cottages for men and women. There was no possible escape from this undesirable situation until the McNeil Farm was acquired by the Government; but even paramount to the urgency of building new stables on a site removed from such proximity to the cottages was the necessity of erecting a new barn for the preservation of the crops grown upon that farm. During the next few years, besides the stables which should be the next buildings undertaken, there will be required an implement shed, carriage house, root house, dairy, ice house and cold storage, making in all a well defined group of farm buildings, the site for which has been selected in the west side of the McNeil farm, near the new road lately opened up from the Lake Shore Road to the lake. Water and light will now have to be conducted to this site so that they may be supplied to the buildings when required, and this work will furnish occupation for a good many patients during the coming year.

New Barn.

On the site above indicated, institution labor was used during the last summer for the erection of a commodious brick barn. The frame work is steel, that material being a little cheaper than wood for the requirements in this instance; the roof is of slate and the floor of cement, so that for solidity and durability there is nothing more to be desired. In size the barn is ample for all probable future needs, it being 40 feet in width by 70 feet in length, with walls 18 feet high. The Provincial Architect, Mr. Heakes, prepared the plans, and the institution carpenter, Mr. Maxwell, had charge of the whole construction work, while the engineer, Mr. Gourley, and the mason, Mr. Watson, attended to the steel and brick work, respectively.

Wharf.

Under the direction of the Public Works Department, the old wharf, which time had nearly destroyed, has been re-constructed of cement, and it will now be able to give protection to small vessels which may at any time be required for the purpose of making repairs on the intake pipe. The work on this re-constructed wharf was not quite completed before the onset of rough weather, and an unusually heavy storm in the early part of December removed a portion near the end, where the cement had probably not completely hardened The contractor will be required to make this section good in the spring, when he is engaged in finishing the work.

Lavatories.

Since the cottages were first built the automatic closets have been a source of endless care and labor as well as a cause of unsanitary conditions, but until the past year it has been impossible for the engineer to take up the work of their reconstruction. He has, however, entirely reconstructed all the lavatories in the cottages for women, and the improvement in every respect is as marked as was anticipated. The next step will be to place those in the cottages for men on the same improved condition and it is proposed to go on with this most important work during the present winter.

Coal Vaults.

The fire which occurred last year in the soft coal vaults was attended with the destruction of several of the wooden posts supporting the ceilings above them; indeed these supports to the ceilings and floors above had become insufficient through partial decay and the fire finished some of them. During the past summer the engineer has replaced all the wooden posts with others made of steel and has placed steel girders upon them for the support of the structure above; these steel posts have been so constructed that they serve as ventilation shafts for the soft coal which is stored around them, thus safe-guarding the coal from the future danger of premature consumption.

Reception Wards.

During the past year, two cottages, one on each side, have been used as Reception Wards for recently admitted patients, and, although not originally designed for this purpose, they may easily be adapted to this special use. It is proposed to equip these Reception Wards with continuous baths,

hot air cabinets, and such electro-thereputic appliances as may be found beneficial in certain functional cases; also if possible the services of a masseur and director in calisthenics will be secured so that the acute cases at least may have the advantage of the modern methods of a well-equipped hospital.

Private Wards.

Each succeeding year demonstrates the increasing need of making some provision for private ward patients at this place. The location in the country, and on the north shore of the lake, and near the largest city in the province has much to recommend it, not only for the convenience with which it may be reached, but on account of the equable temperature, both in summer and in winter. If one of the cottages on each side were set apart for private patients and additional service supplied to the inmates, an increased revenue would easily be obtainable from this source, and it would seem but reasonable that those whose circumstances enable them to afford it, and who are anxious to spend some of their means for the accommodation of their friends on a more elaborate scale, should have such opportunity at all of the public hospitals.

Clinical Records.

A most commendable and successful effort has been made during the past year by your department in inaugurating a uniform system of making clinical records of all patients in the Hospitals for the Insane. Inasmuch as it is more comprehensive and thorough and is universally adopted, it constitutes a marked improvement upon the former uncertain method of making casual notes in the old ponderous and unwieldy case books.

Religious Services.

The regular Sunday morning services have been conducted as usual by the resident clergymen at Mimico, namely, Rev. Canon Tremayne, Rev. Mr. Morin, and Rev. Mr. Harton, and to these gentlemen the institution owes a debt of gratitude. Rev. Father Walsh has assiduously attended to the calls of those of the Roman Catholic faith and has afforded them much help and comfort.

Staff.

There have been many changes among the employees during the past year and the duty of securing a sufficient number of properly qualified nurses and attendants has by no means been an easy one; fortunately there have been no changes among the official staff.

Thanking you both for your unvarying consideration and your invaluable counsel and support during the past year,

I have the honor to be,
Sirs,
Your Obedient Servant,

N. H. Beemer,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1906				304	276	580
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	50	19	69			
By medical certificate	43	52	95			
				93	71	164
Total number under treatment during year				397	347	744
Discharges during year:						
As recovered	21	20	41			
" improved	6	7	13			
" unimproved	5		5			
Total number of discharges during year	32	27	59			
Died	27	18	45			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	17	2	19			
				78	47	125
Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1907				319	300	619
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				1,164	1,123	2,287
Total number discharged	325	304	629			
" died	316	298	614			
" eloped	23		23			
" transferred	181	221	402			
				845	823	1,668
Total number remaining 31st Dec., 1907				319	300	619

No. of applications on fyle 31st December, 1907: Male, 4; Female, 5.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 31st of December)	319	300	619
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 26th of March)	294	281	575
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	111,727	106,100	217,827
Daily average population	306.10	290.68	596.78

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	36	43	79	392	612	1,004	1,083
Single	57	28	85	679	440	1,119	1,204
Total	93	71	164	1,071	1,052	2,123	2,287
Religion.							
Presbyterians	13	14	27	213	201	414	441
Episcopalians	23	11	34	201	227	428	462
Methodists	22	21	43	256	271	527	570
Baptists	5	6	11	32	47	79	90
Congregationalists				3	6	9	9
Roman Catholics	19	13	32	261	223	484	516
Mennonites				1	1	2	2
Quakers	1		1				1
Other denominations	5	4	9	67	40	107	116
Not reported	5	2	7	37	36	73	80
Total	93	71	164	1,071	1,052	2,123	2,287
Nationalities.							
English	8	8	16	130	101	231	247
Irish	5	6	11	128	158	286	297
Scotch	6	3	9	50	57	107	116
Canadian	65	51	116	694	687	1,381	1,497
United States	1	2	3	18	17	35	38
Other countries	7	1	8	34	19	53	61
Unknown	1		1	17	13	30	31
Total	93	71	164	1,071	1,052	2,123	2,287

TABLE No. 3

Showing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	3	2	5	18	26	44	49
Brant				7	5	12	12
Bruce				3	3	6	6
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin		1	1	4	2	6	7
Elgin				6		6	6
Essex				5	2	7	7
Frontenac				10	14	24	24
Grey	1	1	2	17	11	28	30
Haliburton	1	1	2				2
Haldimand				1	1	2	2
Halton	2	2	4	3	7	10	14
Hastings				22	32	54	54
Huron				5	5	10	10
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	4	9	9
Lanark				9	8	17	17
Leeds and Grenville				5	9	14	14
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				1	1	2	2
Manitoulin	1	1	2	4	3	7	9
Middlesex				14	5	19	19
Muskoka District	7	1	8	28	24	52	60
Nipissing	6	2	8	45	19	64	72
Norfolk				3	4	7	7
Northumberland and Durham	2	2	4	34	37	71	75
Ontario	7	8	15	75	91	166	181
Oxford				9	2	11	11
Parry Sound	2	5	7	27	12	39	46
Peel	3	3	6	51	51	102	108
Perth				9	2	11	11
Peterborough	8	10	18	71	81	152	170
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward				2	6	8	8
Rainy River	2	1	3	10	5	15	18
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe	17	7	24	144	125	269	293
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry				6	9	15	15
Thunder Bay	11	3	14	18	10	28	42
Victoria	10	8	18	72	82	154	172
Waterloo	1		1	4	2	6	7
Welland	1		1	1	2	3	4
Wellington				1	3	4	4
Wentworth		1	1		7	7	8
York	7	12	19	285	312	597	616
Not classed	1		1	8	3	11	12
Total admissions	93	71	164	1,071	1,052	2,123	2,287

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District	3	.....	3	9	8	17	20
Brant	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	8	6	14	14
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10	10
Grey	1	.....	1	11	7	18	19
Haliburton	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Halton	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	15	24	39	39
Huron	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Kent	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	7	6	13	13
Leeds and Grenville	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8	8
Manitoulin	1	.....	1	2	2	4	5
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8	8
Muskoka District	4	.....	4	13	8	21	25
Nipissing	5	2	7	32	10	42	49
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Northumberland and Durham	1	.....	1	17	16	33	34
Ontario	2	1	3	39	21	60	63
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	7	2	9	9
Parry Sound	2	3	5	19	5	24	29
Peel	1	1	2	24	22	46	48
Perth	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Peterborough	4	2	6	43	24	67	73
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	7	3	10	10
Prince Edward	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Rainy River	2	.....	2	6	5	11	13
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7	7
Simcoe	7	1	8	52	25	77	85
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7	7
Thunder Bay	11	3	14	16	8	24	38
Victoria	3	3	6	52	21	73	79
Waterloo	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	4
Welland	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
York	2	1	3	164	150	314	317
Not classed	1	.....	1	1	3	4	5
Total admissions	50	19	69	600	419	1,019	1,088

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	G. J.	M	6 Feb., 1903	5 Jan., 1907	Improved.
2	F. V. G.	M	3 July, 1906	5 " "	Recovered.
3	J. S.	M	17 May, 1905	9 " "	Recovered.
4	G. H.	M	20 July, 1906	10 " "	Recovered.
5	S. G.	M	19 April, 1906	9 " "	Recovered.
6	S. Q.	M	1 Mar., 1905	9 " "	Recovered.
7	B. D.	M	1 May, 1906	9 " "	Recovered.
8	W. McC.	M	12 May, 1905	9 " "	Recovered.
9	J. H.	M	7 May, 1906	9 " "	Recovered.
10	M. McC.	F	3 Aug., 1906	17 " "	Recovered.
11	J. H. B.	M	7 Sept., 1905	25 " "	Recovered.
12	E. D.	F	3 Jan., 1907	26 " "	Recovered.
13	F. A. S.	F	18 Oct., 1905	12 Feb., "	Recovered.
14	E. M. J.	F	11 Feb. 1905	16 " "	Recovered.
15	E. C.	F	15 Mar., 1900	6 Mar., "	Recovered.
16	C. C.	F	22 Oct., 1906	7 " "	Recovered.
17	E. E.	F	20 Mar., 1906	4 April, "	Recovered.
18	A. E. R.	F	10 June, 1905	12 " "	Recovered.
19	M. E.	F	10 Nov., 1905	19 " "	Recovered.
20	L. I.	F	15 April, 1907	18 May, "	Improved.
21	M. W	F	8 Oct., 1906	30 " "	Recovered.
22	H. K.	F	29 Sept, 1906	1 June, "	Recovered.
23	R. H.	F	14 Nov., 1905	24 " "	Improved.
24	J. S.	M	29 April, 1904	3 July, "	Unimproved.
25	P. M.	M	10 July, 1906	6 " "	Improved.
26	S. T. N.	M	23 Nov., 1906	15 " "	Recovered.
27	W. P.	M	6 April, 1907	18 " "	Unimproved.
28	D. McB.	M	26 June, 1907	24 " "	Unimproved.
29	R. C.	M	20 May, 1905	31 " "	Recovered.
30	A. C.	M	11 Jan., 1906	1 Aug., "	Unimproved.
31	E. M. McC.	F	14 Sept., 1906	8 " "	Recovered.
32	G. S.	M	12 Jan., 1906	8 " "	Recovered.
33	W. A. W.	M	7 Nov., 1906	24 " "	Recovered.
34	L. M.	F	20 May., 1907	29 " "	Improved.
35	D. S.	M	17 Oct., 1906	31 " "	Recovered.
36	B. S.	F	16 Feb., 1907	31 " "	Recovered.
37	M. J. R.	F	1 Sept., 1904	17 Sept., "	Recovered.
38	C. R. O.	M	10 July, 1907	19 " "	Recovered.
39	C. O.	M	25 April, 1907	24 " "	Recovered.
40	E. B.	F	25 April, 1905	2 Oct., "	Improved.
41	D. M.	M	20 Aug., 1906	4 " "	Recovered.
42	D. W.	M	17 Jan., 1907	8 " "	Recovered.
43	J. R.	M	3 Oct., 1907	13 " "	Unimproved.
44	H. R. G.	F	15 Dec., 1906	22 " "	Recovered.
45	M. B.	F	13 Jan., 1907	24 " "	Recovered.
46	J. M.	F	31 Dec., 1906	26 " "	Recovered.
47	A. P.	F	19 May, 1906	27 " "	Improved.
48	J. S.	M	8 Dec., 1906	8 Nov., "	Improved.
49	H. L.	M	13 June, 1907	8 " "	Improved.
50	J. G.	M	3 July, 1907	15 " "	Improved.
51	D. S.	M	8 Mar., 1907	15 " "	Improved.
52	H. S.	M	15 Oct., 1906	16 " "	Recovered.
53	J. H.	M	10 Oct., 1905	18 " "	Recovered.
54	D. B. J.	M	19 Dec., 1905	29 " "	Recovered.
55	L. T.	F	13 Aug., 1906	1 Dec., "	Improved.
56	M. McA.	F	5 Aug., 1906	11 " "	Recovered.
57	E. A. G.	F	22 Oct., 1906	19 " "	Recovered.
58	I. N.	F	25 Mar., 1899	21 " "	Improved.
59	H. E. L.	F	2 May, 1900	21 " "	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Mths.	Days.	
1	J. L.	M	86	14 January		9	3	Senility.
2	J. T.	M	47	15 "	4	5	3	Peritonitis.
3	J. McL.	M	41	26 "	1	2	17	General paresis.
4	A. L.	F	39	29 "	1	5	17	General paresis.
5	A. S.	M	51	31 "		5	15	Dysentery.
6	W. L.	M	62	4 February	5	10	6	Cardiac disease.
7	L. M.	M	23	13 "	4	2	12	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
8	T. R.	M	46	14 "		11	22	Paresis.
9	W. N.	M	47	21 "	4	10	5	Marasmus.
10	J. B.	M	71	22 "			15	Apoplexy.
11	C. T.	F	80	25 "			14	Senile pneumonia.
12	J. McG.	M	66	2 March	17	1	7	Senile decay.
13	E. M. B.	M	41	22 "	4	4	15	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
14	C. B.	F	65	25 "	16	0	8	Heart trouble.
15	A. H.	M	24	6 April	1	9	24	Phthisis.
16	A. E. W.	F	48	13 "		10	26	Septicæmia.
17	J. W.	M	58	19 "	8	3	7	Endocarditis.
18	F. B.	F	24	19 "	2	2	20	Phthisis.
19	I. S.	F	69	30 "		6	21	Senility.
20	J. S.	M	67	8 May	2	3	26	Senility.
21	W. C. D.	M	40	8 "		2	16	Exhaustion of epilepsy.
22	P. W.	F	68	11 "	2	11	19	Status epilepticus.
23	S. G.	M	68	17 "			29	Erysipelas.
24	J. N.	M	25	28 "	1	1	14	Paralysis.
25	M. K.	F	73	12 June	12	5	14	Senility.
26	E. G.	F	77	16 "	4	4	2	Senility.
27	W. R.	M	62	5 July	5	5	21	Epilepsy.
28	C. R.	M	59	13 "	6	7	9	Epilepsy.
29	A. R.	F	46	23 "	8	10	23	Tuberculosis.
30	S. A. K.	F	76	27 "		10	12	Cardiac disease.
31	R. W.	M	72	7 August	6	2	22	Diabetes.
32	E. D.	F	54	10 "	13	7	26	Cancer of uterus.
33	M. A.	F	40	11 "		1	28	Tubercular peritonitis.
34	M. K.	M	30	23 "			14	Gyæmia.
35	A. C.	M	63	27 "			8	Senile dementia.
36	M. A. B.	F	49	6 October	6	10	26	Cerebral hæmorrhage.
37	M. A. J.	F	70	7 "		2	12	Gangrene.
38	A. P. P.	M	37	11 "		6	10	General paralysis.
39	B. L.	F	53	12 "			9	Myocarditis.
40	F. R.	M	29	1 November		8	21	Phthisis.
41	A. W.	F	73	26 "	7	0	9	Senility.
42	J. F. F. O.	M	35	26 "	2	9	3	Broncho pneumonia.
43	J. W.	M	81	28 "			4	Senility.
44	N. J. W.	F	46	9 December	1	3	23	General paralysis.
45	G. P.	M	77	12 "		8	9	Senility.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted into the Hospital, for year ending 31st December, 1907.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents	.....	1	1	5	.....	5	6
Architects	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Artists	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Book-keepers	.....	1	1	10	1	11	12
Bakers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Butchers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Blacksmiths	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	10
Brass-finishers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Brewers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Builders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Broom-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Barristers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Bookbinders	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Brickmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Brakesmen	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Brokers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Commercial travellers	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	13
Coopers	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Carpenters	2	.....	2	35	.....	35	37
Clerks	2	.....	2	32	2	34	36
Clergymen	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	4
Carriage-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cooks	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Carders	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Cigar-makers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Coachmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Civil servants	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	1	6	7	1	166	167	174
Dressmakers	.....	1	1	.....	19	19	20
Druggists	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	9
Dentists	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Doctors	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Engineers	2	.....	2	9	.....	9	11
Editors	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Farmers	24	.....	24	289	.....	289	313
Fishermen	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Furriers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Gardeners	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	12
Grocers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Gentlemen	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Gun-smiths	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hucksters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hatters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Hunters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Harness-makers	1	.....	2	7	.....	7	9
Housekeepers	.....	47	47	.....	609	609	656
Inn-keepers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Jewellers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Labourers	33	1	34	332	.....	332	366
Laundresses	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	3
Ladies	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12
Lawyers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Lumbermen	1	.....	1	20	.....	20	21
Milliners	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	5
Masons	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Machinists	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	13
Moulders	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Merchants	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	13
Mechanics	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Music-teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5
Marble-cutters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
No occupation	3	2	5	31	93	124	129
Night watchmen	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Nurses	.....	2	2	.....	8	8	10
Not stated	1	.....	1	38	35	73	74
Other occupations	3	1	4	5	3	8	12
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Prostitutes	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12
Painters	3	.....	3	8	1	9	12
Printers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	3
Physicians	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Plumbers	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Railway Conductors	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Stenographers	.....	1	1	2	1	3	4
Spinsters	.....	4	4	.....	34	34	38
Sailors	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Students	.....	.....	.....	11	6	17	17
Spinners	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Soda-water manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Showmen	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	6
Shoemakers	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	13
Seamstresses	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Station-masters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Soldiers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Salesmen	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3
Surveyors	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Ship-builders	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Teachers	.....	1	1	15	17	32	33
Tavern-keepers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Tailors	3	.....	3	17	2	19	22
Tanners	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Telegraph operators	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
Wheelwrights	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Waggon-makers	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Unknown or other employments	.....	.....	.....	11	7	18	18
Total	93	71	164	1,071	1,052	2,123	2,287

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned—					
	As predisposing cause.			An exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends					1	1
Religious excitement					1	1
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles					1	1
Love affairs, including seduction					2	2
Mental anxiety, "worry"				11	8	19
Fright and nervous shocks				1	2	3
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				10		10
Venereal disease				4		4
Self-abuse, sexual				8		8
Sunstroke	1		1			
Accident or injury	1		1	2		2
Puerperal					4	4
Puberty and change of life					1	1
Uterine disorders		1	1		1	1
Brain disease, with general paralysis	2		2	2		2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	4	2	6	1	4	5
Other forms of brain disease	1	1	2	2		2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	6	2	8	3		3
Fevers	1	1	2		4	4
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	18	16	34			
With other combined cause not ascertained	19	16	35			
Unknown	40	32	72	49	42	91
Total	93	71	164	93	71	164

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1258	F	E. C.	5 January	2 Months	Recovered
2096	F	E. M. McC.	21 "	3 "	Recovered
1893	F	E. B.	28 March	2 "	Improved
2069	M	P. McK.	29 "	2 "	Improved
2102	F	M. W.	2 April	1 "	Recovered
1904	M	R. C.	4 "	2 "	Recovered
2084	F	I. C.	4 "	1 "	Returned
2115	M	S. T. N.	13 "	2 "	Recovered
2013	M	G. S.	22 "	1 "	R covered
2114	M	W. A. W.	25 "	2 "	Recovered
2051	F	A. P.	27 "	2 "	Improved
2111	F	M. S.	2 May	2 "	Returned
2171	F	L. I.	13 "	2 "	Improved
2079	F	M. McA.	14 "	2 "	Recovered
2083	F	L. T.	24 "	2 "	Improved
2135	M	D. W.	24 "	2 "	Recovered
1800	F	M. J. R.	27 "	3 "	Recovered

TABLE No. 9—*Continued.*

Showing the Probational Discharges, etc.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
2121	F	H. R. G.	27 May	2 Months	Recovered
2004	M	D. B. J.	28 "	2 "	Recovered
2133	F	M. B.	10 June	2 "	Recovered
1664	F	A. S.	10 "	6 "	Returned
1171	F	I. N.	14 "	2 "	Improved
1271	F	H. E. L.	20 "	2 "	Recovered
2108	M	D. S.	20 "	2 "	Recovered
2147	F	B. S.	28 "	1 "	Recovered
2111	F	M. S.	2 July	6 "	Still out
1976	M	J. H.	4 "	2 "	Recovered
2088	M	D. M.	24 "	2 "	Recovered
2025	M	W. T. W.	31 "	6 "	Still out
2210	M	C. R. O.	3 August	1 "	Recovered
2100	M	J. D.	7 "	6 "	Still out
2123	F	J. M.	9 "	2 "	Recovered
1636	M	J. T.	13 "	6 "	Still out
2106	M	H. S.	15 "	3 "	Recovered
2167	F	E. McD.	15 "	6 "	Still out
2183	M	W. C.	31 "	6 "	Still out
2157	M	T. J.	31 "	6 "	Still out
2059	F	A. C.	4 September	6 "	Still out
2223	F	A. M. B.	5 "	2 "	Returned
2219	M	G. B. P.	6 "	6 "	Still out
2152	M	W. H.	9 "	4 "	Still out
1885	M	D. B.	11 "	1 "	Returned
2006	M	N. S.	13 "	4 "	Still out
2093	F	J. O.	14 "	2 "	Returned
2077	M	A. G.	17 "	4 "	Still out
2193	M	J. R. E.	19 "	2 "	Returned
2201	M	T. W.	7 October	6 "	Still out
2194	F	E. M. McK. S.	11 "	3 "	Still out
2227	M	F. J. C.	16 "	3 "	Still out
2231	F	M. R. B.	18 "	3 "	Still out
2156	M	J. M.	21 "	3 "	Still out
2155	M	J. D.	29 "	3 "	Still out
2118	M	J. N.	30 "	3 "	Still out
2177	F	F. H.	6 November	2 "	Still out
2226	M	C. R.	25 "	2 "	Still out
2186	M	W. M.	5 December	2 "	Still out
1863	F	N. D.	10 "	3 "	Still out
1664	F	A. S.	12 "	6 "	Still out
2061	F	T. P.	17 "	3 "	Still out
1926	F	M. B.	23 "	3 "	Still out
2211	F	E. O. B.	18 "	2 "	Still out
1970	M	F. O. S.	31 "	2 "	Still out

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				31	31	62
Discharged, recovered	11	10	21			
" improved	1	5	6			
" unimproved						
Died before expiration of leave						
Returned to Hospital	2	5	7			
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907	17	11	28	31	31	62

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in qninquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 10 to 15 years		1	1						
" 15 " 20 "	7	1	8		2	2			
" 20 " 25 "	9	4	13	6		6	2	1	3
" 25 " 30 "	15	11	26	2	3	5	2		2
" 30 " 35 "	13	14	27	1	2	3	1		1
" 35 " 40 "	9	6	15	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 "	10	4	14	6	1	7	3	1	4
" 45 " 50 "	7	6	13	1	3	4	3	4	7
" 50 " 55 "	4	7	11		2	2	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 "	3	5	8	2	2	4	2		2
" 60 " 65 "	4	2	6		1	1	3		3
" 65 " 70 "	5	4	9	1	1	2	3	3	6
" 70 " 75 "	4	4	8		1	1	2	3	5
" 75 " 80 "	1	1	2				1	2	3
" 80 " 85 "	1	1	2				1	1	2
" 85 " 90 "							1		1
Unknown	1		1						
Totals	93	71	164	21	20	41	27	18	45

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Not stated	24				
Under 1 month	26	16	1		2
From 1 to 2 months	19	11		1	
" 2 " 3 "	6	11	1	1	
" 3 " 4 "	6	12		1	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	13	2	2	
" 5 " 6 "	3	9	2		
" 6 " 7 "	3	8	2		1
" 7 " 8 "	5	11	2		
" 8 " 9 "	1	15	5	1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	8	3		
" 10 " 11 "	5	9	3		
" 11 " 12 "		9		2	
" 12 " 18 "	8	29	8	2	
" 18 months to 2 years	1	22	6	1	
" 2 to 3 years	8	55	3		
" 3 " 4 "	6	44	1	1	1
" 4 " 5 "	5	28			
" 5 " 6 "	5	31			
" 6 " 7 "	2	21	1		
" 7 " 8 "	2	23	1		
" 8 " 9 "	1	15		1	
" 9 " 10 "	1	12			
" 10 " 15 "	7	93			
" 15 " 20 "	6	109			
" 20 years and upwards	8				
Totals	164	619	41	13	5

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of Patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's Shop	4	1,163	.....	1,163
Tailor's shop	3	.....	746	746
Shoe shop	1	312	.....	312
Engineer's shop	10	3,119	.....	3,119
Mason work	4	1,189	.....	1,189
Bakery	3	1,078	.....	1,078
Laundry	16	1,221	3,829	5,050
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	3	1,018	.....	1,018
Painting	2	285	.....	285
Farm	16	5,313	.....	5,313
Garden	10	2,921	.....	2,921
Grounds	24	7,881	.....	7,881
Stable	3	1,217	.....	1,217
Kitchen	14	3,495	1,381	4,876
Dining rooms	42	7,747	6,117	13,864
Officers' quarters	6	364	1,574	1,938
Sewing rooms	29	.....	9,371	9,371
Knitting	12	.....	6,117	6,117
Mending	8	.....	2,379	2,379
Storeroom	1	305	.....	305
General	244	45,582	41,582	87,164
Special	24	4,590	3,181	7,771
Subway	4	1,399	.....	1,399
Total	483	90,199	76,277	166,476

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	5	9	14	Nipissing District	14	11	25
Brant	2	1	3	Northumberland	8	2	10
Dufferin	1	2	3	Ontario	25	33	58
Dundas	.....	1	1	Oxford	3	.....	3
Durham	2	4	6	Parry Sound District	11	8	19
Elgin	1	.....	1	Peel	11	14	25
Essex	.....	1	1	Perth	4	.....	4
Frontenac	2	.....	2	Peterborough	29	36	65
Grey	6	5	11	Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Haliburton	1	1	2	Rainy River District	6	3	9
Haldimand	1	1	2	Simcoe	47	27	74
Halton	1	3	4	Thunder Bay District	14	8	22
Hastings	5	3	8	Victoria	26	31	57
Huron	1	.....	1	Waterloo	1	.....	1
Kent	2	.....	2	Welland	1	.....	1
Lambton	1	1	2	Wentworth	.....	3	3
Lincoln	1	.....	1	York	72	85	157
Manitoulin	2	2	4	Not classed, unknown, etc	1	.....	1
Middlesex	2	.....	2				
Muskoka District	10	4	14	Total	319	300	619

TABLE NO. 14.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals.

Initials of persons transferred.	Sex. Age.	Sex. Male.	Sex. Female.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality. Canadian.	Nationality. English.	Nationality. Irish.	Nationality. Scotch.	Nationality. United States.	Nationality. Other countries or unknown.	Religious denomination. Church of England.	Religious denomination. Roman Catholic.	Religious denomination. Presbyterian.	Religious denomination. Methodist.	Religious denomination. Other denominations.	Social state. Married or Widowed.	Social state. Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Years.	Duration of insanity prior to admission. Mo's.	Admitted by. Warrant.	Admitted by. Certificate.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
M. A. S.	23		1	Peel					1						1		1		2	1		Domestic	Toronto.
W. McB.	60	1		York	1									1			1	17	1	1		Farmer	Penetang.
R. S. N.	40	1		Grey	1									1			1	16	5	1		Farmer	"
D. C.	73	1		York	1						1					1		15	9	1		Carpenter	"
W. F. W.	37	1		Grey	1						1						1	15	7	1		Farmer	"
W. C.	64	1		York			1							1			1	14	11	1		Waggon maker	"
A. McW.	73	1		Waterloo	1								1				1	14		1		Farmer	"
V. D.	75	1		Waterloo						1					1		1	12	2	1		Laborer	"
C. S.	33	1		Algoma	1								1				1	1	8	1		Farmer	"
J. P.	30	1		Simcoe	1							1					1	1	2	1		Laborer	"
D. H.	36	1		Muskoka	1										1		1		1	1		Farmer	"
J. K. A.	43	1		Simcoe	1								1				1	6	11		1	Law student	Toronto.
W. L. R.	46	1		York	1									1			1	17	6	1		Farmer	Penetang.
J. R.	46	1		Ontario				1					1				1	11	5	1		Cabinet maker	"
J. P.	42	1		York						1		1				1		5	3	1		Laborer	"
J. H.	58	1		Victoria	1							1					1	1	3		1	Laborer	"
G. T.	41	1		Thunder Bay						1		1					1		9	1		Laborer	"
T. C. S.	74	1		Thunder Bay	1										1	1			1	1		Explorer	"
K. S.	33		1	Brant	1						1						1	1	7		1	Lady	Hamilton.

Products from the Farms and Garden for year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Quantities.		Quantities.
Oats	2,450 bus.	Cauliflower	4,500 "
Wheat	45 "	Cress	930 lbs.
Peas	342 "	Cabbage	347 "
Hay	60 tons.	Corn (green)	7,567 "
Straw	69 "	Cucumbers	568 "
Ensilage Corn	250 "	Citron	989 "
Mangolds	250 "	Currants	1,016 "
Potatoes	4,121 bus.	Lettuce	10,960 "
Carrots (field)	492 "	Melon Musk	637 "
Carrots (garden)	619 "	Marrow	2,733 "
Beets	446 "	Mint	100 "
Parsnips	415 "	Onions (green)	4,248 "
Turnips	100 "	Peas, green	5,237 "
Onions (dry)	118 "	Pumpkins	1,679 "
Cabbage	16,950 head.	Parsley	325 "
Crab-apples	27 bus.	Peppers	30 "
Pears	4 "	Rhubarb	16,609 "
Milk	16,416 gals.	Radish	6,887 "
Eggs	221½ dozs.	Raspberries	282 "
Calves (11)	640 lbs.	Strawberries	165 "
Hogs (killed)	4,338 "	Spinach	63 bus.
Hogs (sold)	11,520 "	Squash	519 lbs.
Apples	1,595 bus.	Savoy	435 "
Asparagus	100 lbs.	Thyme	312 "
Beets	241 "	Tomatoes	331 bus.
Beans	153 bus.	Flowers and foliage plants put out in ornamental grounds	52,560
Celery	10,170 heads		

Work Done in the Carpenter's Department, Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Description of work.	New.	Repaired	Description of work.	New.	Repaired
Boxes	5	...	Laders, step	6	2
Broom handles	3	...	Hay rack	...	2
Billiard table re-covered	...	1	Mirrors	1	1
Billiard table lid	1	...	Piano stool	...	3
Bread cupboard	1	...	Peels, baker's	2	1
Bench saw	2	...	Paper hanger's paste board	1	...
Bolsters for sleigh	2	...	Picture frames	10	1
Bread knives	...	2	Refrigerators	...	1
Clock case	1	...	Storm Sash	8	3
Centres for mason	2	...	Stairs, sets	...	3
Chairs	...	404	Stone boat	1	1
Curtain poles	66	...	Settees	...	13
Curtain pole trimmings	42	...	Tool boxes	2	...
Crates, packing	14	...	Towel Rollers	6	4
Cosy seats	2	...	Trucks	4	...
Cupboards	...	4	Tables	2	13
Cupboard catches	7	...	Trestles	8	6
Coffins	12	...	Turn tables	1	1
Clothes rack	1	...	Window sash	18	6
Doors framed	10	18	Window shades	89	93
Doors, battened	4	...	Window shade rollers	38	5
Doors, screen	1	6	Window Sills	2	8
Door handles	5	4	Wire screens	9	6
Door bolts	14	...	Wardrobes	3	1
Elevators	...	4	Wheelbarrows	2	...
Dust boxes	2	4	Waggon reach	1	...
Fork handles	6	...	Window screens	16	8
Floor rubbers	...	21	X-rays machine case	1	...
Fixtures, store room, sets	3	...	Ice skid	1	...
Frames, door	1	2	Moulds for cement	10	...
Frames, window	16	1	Lounges	...	20
Frames, mat	2	...	Lounges upholstered	24	...
Fitting new keys to locks	8	...	Violin	1	...
Gates	1	3			
Locks	61	64	Total	562	740

WORK DONE IN CARPENTER'S DEPARTMENT—*Continued.*

Repairs to bathroom floors. (Cottages C. D. E).
Repairs to stable floor at farm.
Repairs to ice house,
Repairs to hog pen at farm.
Repairs to verandahs.
Repairs to sidewalks.
Repairs to bridge over culvert (pumping station).
Repairs to bridge leading to coal vault.
Repairs to roof of greenhouse.
Repairs to summer kitchen and back porch (mason's house).
Repairs to summer kitchen and porch at farmer's house.
Repairs to fences around grounds.
Repairs to bathroom and ceiling

New work:—

Floor in store room off carpenter shop.
2 metallic ceilings in bathroom, A and I.
Track laid in basement for trucks.
Temporary tool house, lime house, earth closet on McNeil farm.
Cutting and bracing for new ventilating fan in kitchen.
Building temporary shed over new boilers.
4 new flower stands.
Erecting wood frame for new culvert on McNeil farm.
Building new barn on McNeil farm.
7 new hog troughs.
Fitting up storm sash to cottages, etc.
Removing storm sash from cottages, etc.
2 cushions for cosy corners.
Pattern for castings.
65 lavatory seats (new).

REPAIRS MADE BY ENGINEER'S STAFF FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Arc lamps	10	Lawn mowers	185
Boiler tubes put in	5	Sink pipe	16
Beds	23	Steam pipe	41
Basins	32	Soil pipes cleared	13
Closets	65	Water taps	147
Closets taken out	32	Well pumps	3
Baths taken out	2	Waste pipes	20
Compound pump at pump house	1	Water pipes repaired	35
Feed pump at pump house	1	Urinals repaired	15
Governor pump, main building	1	Valves repaired	51
Corliss engine, main building	1	Car track put down, feet	450
Dynamo armature, main building	1	Tinware repaired	145
Dynamo commutators turn	2		
Drains cleared	7	Total	1,335
Float for water tanks	1		

NEW WORK DONE BY ENGINEER'S STAFF FOR YEAR 1907.

Steel girders and posts in coal shed.		Iron pipe laid, feet	1,850
Steel frame in new barn.		Bath tubs fitted up	8
Steel flag staff.		Radiators fitted up	2
Steam kettles fitted up	4	Water closets re-constructed	40
Lids made for steam kettles	2	Hot air furnace	1
Iron grate for sewer	1	New feed pipe to boiler	1

Work done in Mason's Department for Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Repairing drains and cement floor in subway.
Putting new window in subway.
Putting in new weight scales in coal shed.
Building cement steps in Cottage D in subway.
Patching at farm cottage.
Removing partitions in closets of cottages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Building doorway and stone steps in boiler room.
Repaired stone walls in subway, 300 feet.
Putting in 2-foot drain pipe in new farm, 1,200 feet.
Ranges repaired, 2 at farm cottage.
Ranges repaired, 2 at kitchen.
Putting in 5 cement piers for flag staff.
Cement caps made and set for coal shed 12.
Placing iron girders in coal shed.
Digging out and putting in foundations for new barn
Brick work in new barn, 83,000 bricks.
Digging out and putting in foundations for new barn
Putting in cement floor in new barn, 235 yards.
Removing partitions in closets in Cottage A.
Patching in Cottage 5.
Building cement culvert on Lake Shore Road.

Work done in Painter's department for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Description of work.	Staining and varnishing	Painting.	Lettering.	Glazing.
Bath-room ceilings		2		
Baskets			7	
Bread cupboard	1			
Cans			20	
Chairs	55	20		
Clock case	1			
Coffins		12		
Curtain poles	66			
Door frames		10		
Fixtures	2			
Flower boxes		24		
Flower stands		4		
Gates		1		
Hay rack		1		
Lavatory seats	65			
Mirrors				1
Picture moulding	200 feet			
Pails			3	
Piano stools	1			
Pictures				35
Storm sash		8		lgt. 135
Sash lights				286
Steps	2	3		
Settees	6	3		
Trucks		6		
Tables	4			
Towels, rollers	6			
Window frames		16		
Window screens		9		
Washstands	3			
Wardrobes	3			
Dust boxes		2		
Totals	415	121	30	457

Work done in Painter's Department—*Continued*.

Painting new barn on McNeil farm.
Repainting and decorating farm cottage.
Number of lights of glass used in cottages :—

Size.	No. lights.	Size.	No. lights.
6 x 12	457	16 x 24	5
8 x 10	19	24 x 30	3
10 x 14	194	20 x 26	11
12 x 14	43	22 x 28	3
12 x 20	15		
12 x 24	41	Total	791

Work done in Shoe Shop from January 1st to December 31st, 1907.

——	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Boots and shoes		90	90
Braces		5	5
Harness pieces		30	30
Long boots		44	44
Lace boots	1	459	460
Slippers	8	53	61
Straps		12	12
Total	9	693	702

Work done in Tailor Shop from January 1st to December 31st, 1907.

——	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Aprons		138	138
Blinds stiched		294	294
Coats, tweed	115	719	834
Drawers, flannelette	265		265
Jackets, denim	57	618	675
" shirting	2		2
" linen	6		6
Overalls, denim	168	925	1,093
" shirting	2		2
" duck	10		10
Overcoats	1	18	19
Pants, tweed	123	1,103	1,226
" serge	1		1
Sofa covers stitched		37	37
Uniform coats, shirting	29		29
" serge	37		37
Uniform pants	39		39
Vests, tweed	58	461	519
" duck	2		2
Total	915	4,313	5,228

Work done in the Sewing Room for year ending December 31st, 1907.

——	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons, uniform	168	.....	.....
" men's	82	82	12
" women's	287	254	.....
Box covers	1	.....	.....
Blankets	.....	.....	10
Blouses, uniform	9	6	.....
" patients	12	6	.....
Chemise, flannel	213	91	.....
Cushion covers	51	30	6
Counterpanes	.....	.....	9
Cuffs, nurses	141	.....	.....
Caps, "	242	.....	.....
Candy bags	600	600	.....
Combinations	34	34	.....
Curtains	131	131	5
Drawers, flannel	323	205	803
Dresses, cotton	294	14	.....
" woollen	14	1	.....
Dusters	6	6	.....
Lambquins	21	21	.....
Mattress covers	134	134	20
Mantel drapes	18	4	.....
Night gowns, flannel	262	262	.....
" shirts	.....	.....	7
Pudding cloths	67	47	.....
Pillow ticks	73	73	.....
" cases	744	662	14
" shams	109	109	1
Petticoats, flannel	121	121	.....
" woollen	20	20	.....
" cotton	94	94	.....
Quilts	.....	.....	10
Rugs	179	.....	.....
Sheets, white	186	186	.....
" grey	458	458	55
Shirts, cotton	317	317	1,156
" flannel	17	17	.....
Sash curtains	30	20	.....
Shrouds, men's	34	34	.....
" women's	31	31	.....
Stand covers	53	41	8
Saddle bags	4	4	2
Table cloths, red	17	17	.....
" " white	178	178	10
Table covers	39	17	1
" napkins	206	206	.....
Tidies	.....	.....	3
Tray cloths, etc	28	26	8
Ties, men's	100	100	.....
" women's	126	126	.....
Towels, dish	209	165	2
" roller	39	39	.....
Tea cosies	7	.....	.....
Undershirts	.....	.....	413
Underwaists	100	100	.....
Uniforms	73	9	.....
Jackets	2	2	.....
Cosey, corner	1	1	.....
Jelly bags	10	10	.....
Window seat	2	.....	.....
Screen drape	1	.....	.....
Total	6,719	5,112	2,555

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN WOMEN'S COTTAGES, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Aprons	1,798	Pillow ticks	99
Combinations	371	Pillow shams	79
Chemises, cotton	1,455	Mattress covers	193
Chemises, flannel	1,361	Rugs	161
Curtains	34	Sheets	934
Corset covers	89	Stockings	5,051
Dresses, cotton	1,846	Tidies	374
Dresses, flannel	287	Towels, roller	218
Drawers, cotton	1,120	Blankets	365
Drawers, flannel	1,042	Table cloths	410
Night Gowns	1,622	Diaper towels	282
Mats	69	Quilts	328
Petticoats	1,292		
Pillow cases	400	Total	21,280

ARTICLES WASHED IN WOMEN'S COTTAGES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Aprons	7,720	Petticoats	1,357
Combinations	499	Sheets	82
Chemises, cotton	2,228	Stockings	15,437
Chemises, flannel	2,434	Tidies	1,150
Corset covers	1,499	Table mats	439
Curtains	549	Table covers	686
Curtains, sash	120	Towels, dish	10,010
Dresses, cotton	676	Towels, diaper	3,803
Dresses, flannel	211	Table napkins	272
Drawers, cotton	2,335	Towels, bath	12,373
Drawers, flannel	2,912	Uniforms	336
Handkerchiefs	7,994	Blouses	194
Night gowns	2,715		
Mattress covers	12	Total	78,043

ARTICLES MADE IN WOMEN'S COTTAGES, YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Aprons	191	Tidies	11
Blouses	12	Tea cosies	10
Box covers	6	Table mats	10
Cuffs, pairs	100	Tray cloths	4
Curtains	5	Uniforms	65
Cushions	25	Caps	153
Dresses	281	Sash curtains	39
Skirts	2	Chemises	104
Lace, yards	116	Drawers	100
Ties	148	Underwaists	76
Mattresses	85	Pillow cases	323
Mitts	25	Towels	74
Mats, rag	37	Mantel drapes	13
Rugs, bed	256	Altar cloths	2
Socks and stockings	189	Screens	2
Stand covers	25		
Table cloths	7	Total	2,539
Table napkins	43		

ARTICLES REPAIRED IN MALE COTTAGES FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Aprons	440	Pillow ticks	445
Braces	360	Pants	998
Coats	800	Rugs	124
Caps	76	Shirts, cotton	2,489
Drawers	2,390	Shirts, flannel	1,827
Handkerchiefs	81	Socks	4,591
Mattress covers	496	Sheets	520
Mattresses re-made	231	Ticks, bed	392
Night shirts	178	Towels, roller	446
Overalls	920	Vests	340
Overall jackets	324		
Pillow cases	446	Total	18,914

ARTICLES WASHED IN MALE COTTAGES FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Aprons	440	Rugs	190
Blankets	322	Sheets	1,383
Bed ticks	207	Shirts, cotton	1,757
Coats	361	Shirts, flannel	1,677
Drawers	1,695	Socks	6,508
Handkerchiefs	1,436	Towels, diaper	1,877
Mattress covers	29	Towels, dish	10,044
Night shirts	168	Towels, roller	600
Overalls	617	Towels, bath	256
Overall jackets	162	Table cloths	98
Pillow cases	325		
Pants	391	Total	30,543

ARTICLES WASHED IN THE LAUNDRY FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Quilts	720	Pillow shams	825
Sheets	15,116	Corset covers	1,298
Blankets	4,560	Stockings, pairs	394
Bed ticks	643	Socks, pairs	11,826
Pillow cases	13,547	Shirts	14,392
Table cloths	8,418	Handkerchiefs	6,752
Toilet covers	2,147	Jackets	870
Table napkins	9,594	Curtains	382
Diaper towels	7,561	Vests	1,519
Dish towels	2,678	Counterpanes	2,815
Roller towels	7,013	Aprons	12,559
Neck ties	154	Blouses	2,836
Collars	13,122	Bath Towels	15,672
Cuffs, pairs	2,631	Dusters	786
Night gowns	7,296	Uniforms	299
Dresses	7,072	Clothes bags	349
Chemises, cotton	5,239	Combination suits	200
Night shirts	494	Lace tidies	303
Chemises, flannel	5,172	Trousers	1,338
Drawers, cotton	3,316	Overalls	1,466
Drawers, flannel	4,627	Cushion covers	347
Guernseys	16,124	Rugs	4,946
Petticoats, flannel	2,029		
Petticoats, cotton	5,763	Total	227,210

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., and EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc., Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my report on matters pertaining to the management of this Hospital, for the year 1907.

A large amount of new work has been done during the year. The greater portion of the terrace and lawn in front of the men's cottages was graded and seeded and at the present time only a small strip remains to be completed. This work when completed will add very much to the appearance of our grounds and at the same time time afford us a splendid field for sports of various kinds. Another strip of ground has been graded extending from the coach house to the west side entrance. A lot of work has also been done in the vicinity of the greenhouse and on the terrace in front of cottage "6." A new road has been built from the greenhouse to the Prescott Road, winding gradually across the front of the grounds where it joins the driveway at the main entrance.

Another important work this year was the extension of our boiler room and putting in a new high pressure boiler. The additional room is forty-two feet by twenty-one feet, and provision is made for another boiler should it be needed at any future time. The old boiler was removed and the place it filled will not be occupied. This relieves the undesirable crowding that has existed here up to the present time. The new boiler is giving excellent satisfaction. The excavation for the addition to the new boiler house and the work in connection with putting in the new cement floor and walls was done by our own help under the supervision of our mason, Mr. Edwards, who also built the brick wall encasing the new boiler. A new extractor was added to our laundry equipment and a large fan placed in the wash room. New gegenstrum spray baths have been provided for all our cottages and at the present time the whole institution is supplied with all we require in this line. A new local telephone system has been installed during the year and at the present time the system includes the houses occupied by the Medical Superintendent, Engineer, Farmer and Gardener. Various other additions and improvements have been made in the Engineer's Department.

The interior of our cow barn has been entirely rebuilt. The old fittings and the old cement floor were completely removed. A new cement floor was built and cement feed troughs were substituted for the old wooden feed boxes. New water bowls were also installed which act automatically as a result of which the cows are furnished with a constant supply of fresh water. Provision is made by which the whole floor may be washed and the sewage carried to a cistern where it will be collected and used for fertilizing purposes. The old stanchions were replaced by new ones of modern design and a complete system of litter carriers has also been installed.

We also completed a splendid new greenhouse twenty-four feet by sixty-two and a half feet. The walls of this building are eight and a half feet high, the first five and one-half feet being built of solid cement and the upper three feet being glass. The frame of this building is made of iron piping. A potting house fourteen feet by twenty-four feet was also erected of brick with a nine foot basement in which is placed a new No. 7 Sovereign hot water boiler for heating the greenhouse. This building was very much needed as the old greenhouse was poorly constructed and very small.

This building was also constructed mainly by our own help, the mason, gardner, carpenter, engineer and painter looking after the work in their respective departments. In this manner a large saving was effected.

A set of water mains and pipes were placed on the lawn in front of the main building and a pretty design and plot has also been prepared for a fountain directly in front of the main entrance. We expected to have this fountain erected this season but the manufacturers were not able to supply it before the frost set in.

A large number of shrubs and trees of various kinds have been planted throughout the grounds and the gardener with his usual energy erected a beautiful summer house on the terrace in front of the main building.

In addition to the new work above mentioned the usual repairs were made to the buildings as required. Our painter has been very busy renovating the different halls and cottages. The whole interior of a number of the cottages was repainted as well as all the verandahs of both cottages and main buildings. This work has very much improved the external appearance of our buildings. He also did all the necessary painting required on all new works carried on during the year.

In all our work a systematic effort has been made to keep a very large proportion of our patients employed. They were to be found wherever work of any kind was carried on. Large numbers were employed on the grounds cutting and trimming the grass and keeping the roads in repair, while others were engaged building new roads and lawns. They also assisted the mason, carpenter, farmer, painter, etc., in the various works carried on during the year. All our public works this year were carried on by day labor, and an expenditure of many thousand dollars has been saved by the work of our patients. This, of course, is a matter of great importance, still it is not the main consideration. The fact that out door labor is nearly always followed by a marked improvement in the mental and physical condition of our patients is the chief reason why we encourage them to engage in some occupation.

Amusements.

As usual we endeavored to furnish our patients with as much amusement and recreation as possible. During the summer time baseball and lawn bowling were encouraged and bowling and croquet tournaments were held on the 1st of July, and our annual field day of sports was held in September. Curling and skating were the principal winter sports. The dances were held for the patients every Wednesday evening and special entertainments of various kinds on Friday evenings. Amusement and occupation are valuable helps in the treatment of the Insane and should always be kept well in the foreground.

Dietetics.

During the year Miss Bray, a graduate in Domestic Science of the McDonald Institute, Guelph, was added to our staff. We have always under our care a large number of patients suffering from mental and physical disease who are in need of special diet. The importance of supplying such patients with a sufficiency of suitable food is recognized by everyone and it is necessary to have on the staff some person skilled in the art of dietetics for the purpose of giving the nurses needful instructions. The general equipment of our kitchen was not satisfactory and Miss Bray has already done a great deal in reorganizing this very important department of the hospital. As a result of her instructions and suggestions we hope to give our patients a more varied diet without entailing any additional expenditure.

Nursing of the Insane.

In my report last year I referred to the marked improvement in the care and nursing of our male patients as a result of the employment of female nurses in the men's cottages. This work has now passed beyond the experimental stage and it is my intention to make a further substitute of female nurses for male attendants during the next year. Two additional night nurses have been placed on the women's side during the past year but the night service is still far from satisfactory and it will be necessary to make further additions to our staff, in order to give our patients the attention they need.

Training School.

Our training school for nurses was carried on with much success during the past year. Since this school was organized all attendants, both male and female, are obliged to attend the lectures and receive ward instructions with the option of taking the examination if they so desire. This seems to be a reasonable arrangement as the main object of a training school in a hospital for the insane should be to provide better care and nursing for the patients. It is necessary that our male attendants should be as well trained as those in charge of the female patients, because the work in the two departments is practically the same and for this reason it is desirable that all our attendants should profit by whatever instruction is provided by the staff. The closing exercises were held in June when nine candidates, who had successfully passed the final examination, received their diplomas.

In addition to this number six candidates passed the primary examination.

These exercises were attended by a large number of people from Brockville, by some members of the County Council who were in session at the time, as well as by Mr. E. R. Rogers, Inspector of Hospitals for the Insane, etc., and Dr. Hutchings, Medical Superintendent, St. Lawrence State Hospital for the Insane, Ogdensburg. Dr. Hutchings delivered a splendid address to the graduating nurses who appreciated very much his kindness in being present on that occasion. While the work in connection with our training school has always been carried on successfully still it was thought desirable to make the course more comprehensive and in order to accomplish this we were fortunate in securing the services of a number of the Brockville physicians to deliver lectures on special subjects. This arrangement will permit the members of the hospital medical staff to devote more attention to ward work and to subjects more closely connected with the care of the insane. Miss Bray, a graduate in domestic science of the McDonald Institute at Guelph, will deliver a full course of lectures on dietetics, a subject of great importance, and one which has not heretofore received as much attention as it should.

Help.

During the past summer it has been almost impossible to procure a sufficient supply of either skilled or ordinary labor. In a town the size of Brockville, where but little new building is carried on one would not expect to find a very large number of mechanics. Fortunately we are always able to secure a good supply of female nurses and the high standard of our nurses is due to the fact that we had an opportunity of selecting only those who are likely to prove successful. Mr. Edwards was placed on the staff as mason and the amount of work he performed amply justified the appointment. He is a very competent man and has taken a deep interest in his work.

Assembly Hall.

Our present Assembly Hall is quite inadequate for the requirements of the Hospital, and we trust that the matter of constructing a new building, part of which could be utilized as an Assembly Hall, will be taken up during 1908.

General.

I would also ask that careful consideration be given to the fitting up of halls, "I" and "A" with a hydro-therapeutic equipment, etc.

A covered way connecting the main building with cottages "4" and "D" would be of great advantage.

The religious services have been carried on as usual by the pastors of the different churches in Brockville. While this work has been performed cheerfully and without remuneration still it appears to me that the labors of these good men in ministering to the spiritual wants of our patients should receive some financial recognition.

I have also to thank the following persons for furnishing our patients with a large number of magazines and periodicals of various kinds during the year: Mr. J. A. McKenzie, Miss B. McMullen, Mrs. Willis Coates and Mrs. George McLean. Mr. T. Lindsey of Ottawa remembered a number of our patients at Christmas with valuable gifts of clothing, etc., as well as a generous supply of fruit and confectionery, for all of which we are extremely thankful.

There were no changes in the official staff during the year and I am glad to bear testimony to the fact that all without exception labored zealously in the performance of the exacting duties in connection with their respective positions.

I desire also to thank you for the valuable advice and assistance that you have given me during the year, and I wish also that you would be good enough to convey to the Honorable, The Provincial Secretary, my personal thanks for the deep interest he has manifested in matters pertaining to the welfare of this institution.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. J. Moher,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, BROCKVILLE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1906				331	330	661
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant	8	6	14			
By medical certificate	60	72	132			
				68	78	146
Total number under treatment during year				399	408	807
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	24	27	51			
" improved	4	9	13			
" unimproved	5	3	8			
Total number of discharges during year	33	39	72			
Died	32	15	47			
Eloped	2		2			
Transferred	1	10	11			
				68	64	132
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1907				331	344	675
Total No. admitted since opening of Hospital				971	930	1,901
" discharged	297	335	632			
" died	302	214	516			
" eloped	22	2	24			
" transferred	19	35	54			
				640	586	1,226
Total number remaining, 31st December, 1907				331	344	675

No. of applications on fyle 31st December, 1907 : —

Awarded—Male	7
" Female	2
Not awarded—Male	6
" Female	8

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 9th of December, 1907	329	343	672
Minimum number of patients in residence on the 20th of February, 1907	328	326	654
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	119,647	123,427	243,074
Daily average population	327.85	338.13	665.98

Social State.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Married	26	31	57	340	440	780	837
Widowed	7	10	17	3	6	9	26
Single	35	37	72	560	406	966	1,038
Total	68	78	146	903	852	1,755	1,901
Religion.							
Presbyterians	6	12	18	161	148	309	327
Episcopalians	18	16	34	161	152	313	347
Methodists	9	11	20	143	178	321	341
Baptists	2	2	4	23	24	47	51
Congregationalists				4	3	7	7
Roman Catholics	31	33	64	331	313	644	708
Quakers				1		1	1
Other denominations	2	4	6	44	27	71	77
Not reported				35	7	42	42
Total	68	78	146	903	852	1,755	1,901
Nationalties.							
English	3	2	5	56	40	96	101
Irish	1	4	5	63	84	147	152
Scotch		1	1	22	24	46	47
Canadian	63	69	132	692	669	1,361	1,493
United States				29	17	46	46
Other countries	1	2	3	22	11	33	36
Unknown				19	7	26	26
Total	68	78	146	903	852	1,755	1,901

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Bruce				4	2	6	6
Carleton	23	25	48	218	203	421	469
Nipissing	1		1	1	1	2	3
Elgin				4	4	8	8
Essex				7	4	11	11
Frontenac				13	14	27	27
Grey				3	1	4	4
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				2		2	2
Hastings	1		1	12	26	38	39
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent				7	1	8	8
Lambton				8	1	9	9
Lanark	9	7	16	78	91	169	185
Leeds and Grenville	15	21	36	160	178	338	374
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				3	2	5	5
Middlesex				15	16	31	31
Muskoka District				1		1	1
Norfolk				2		2	2
Northumberland and Durham				12	9	21	21
Ontario				4	7	11	11
Oxford				5	3	8	8
Peel				4	2	6	6
Perth				6	1	7	7
Peterborough				4	2	6	6
Prescott and Russell	8	11	19	65	67	132	151
Prince Edward				2	3	5	5
Renfrew		1	1	12	11	23	24
Simcoe		1	1	7	2	9	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	11	12	23	166	134	300	323
Victoria				2	8	10	10
Waterloo				2		2	2
Welland				3		3	3
Wellington				1	3	4	4
Wentworth				3	5	8	8
York				48	42	90	90
Not classed				6	1	7	7
Total admissions	68	78	146	903	852	1,755	1,901

TABLE No. 4.

Showing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Bruce				2		2	2
Carleton	3	2	5	128	99	227	232
Elgin				3	1	4	4
Essex				4	4	8	8
Frontenac				7	7	14	14
Grey				1	1	2	2
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1		1	1
Hastings				7	17	24	24
Huron				3		3	3
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton				5	1	6	6
Lanark	2	1	3	24	15	39	42
Leeds and Grenville				29	18	47	47
Lennox and Addington				4	5	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				10	6	16	16
Norfolk				1		1	1
Northumberland and Durham				7	3	10	10
Ontario				5	7	12	12
Oxford				5	1	6	6
Peel				1		1	1
Perth				6		6	6
Peterborough				4	2	6	6
Prescott and Russell	2	2	4	32	32	64	68
Prince Edward				2	2	4	4
Renfrew		1	1	8	4	12	13
Simcoe				5	2	7	7
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1		1	33	10	43	44
Victoria				2	7	9	9
Welland				4		4	4
Wellington				1		1	1
Wentworth				3	2	5	5
York				43	35	78	78
Not classed					1	1	1
Total admissions	8	6	14	400	284	684	698

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	P. A. H.	M	May 23rd, 1906	January 9th, 1907	Recovered.
2	M. C.	F	April 23rd, "	" 15th, "	"
3	G. G.	F	October 6th, "	" 18th, "	"
4	J. T. B.	M	" 18th, "	" 22nd, "	"
5	M. C.	F	June 1st, 1900	" 30th, "	"
6	H. A. M.	F	October 22nd, 1906	February 8th, "	"
7	J. A. P.	M	January 10th, 1905	" 9th, "	Unimproved.
8	M. P.	F	November 20th, 1901	" 11th, "	Improved.
9	J. M.	M	April 4th, 1906	" 11th, "	"
10	O. L.	M	July 16th, "	" 13th, "	Recovered.
11	R. P.	M	June 27th, "	" 14th, "	"
12	A. D.	F	September 24th, 1906	" 18th, "	"
13	J. M.	M	June 14th, 1906	" 27th, "	"
14	W. J. P.	M	September 18th, 1906	" 27th, "	Improved.
15	C. A H.	F	April 17th, 1900	March 7th, 1907	Unimproved.
16	J. M. K.	M	November 14th, 1906	" 12th, "	Recovered.
17	M. C.	M	August 16th, 1906	" 19th, "	"
18	T. H.	M	January 19th, 1907	" 26th, "	"
19	S. G.	M	July 24th, 1906	April 3rd, "	"
20	W. E.	F	February 8th, 1907	" 20th, "	"
21	M. A. L.	F	July 30th, 1906	" 26th, "	"
22	T. H. C.	M	October 22nd, 1906	May 1st, "	"
23	F. J.	M	July 13th, 1905	" 20th, "	"
24	T. H. McD.	M	January 4th, 1907	" 29th, "	Unimproved.
25	E. E. B.	F	March 5th, "	June 1st, "	Recovered.
26	E. E.	M	November 20th, 1906	" 6th, "	"
27	W. L. S.	M	" 15th, "	" 6th, "	"
28	M. C.	F	January 1st, 1907	" 18th, "	"
29	A. B.	F	March 21st, "	" 18th, "	"
30	M. C. C.	F	December 1st, 1906	" 21st, "	Unimproved.
31	W. G. R.	M	April 24th, "	" 22nd, "	Improved.
32	G. L. McL.	M	May 28th, 1907	" 30th, "	Recovered.
33	T. E. M.	M	September 21st, 1906	July 1st, "	"
34	C. McL.	F	July 9th, 1906	" 1st, "	"
35	H. S. H.	F	April 1st, 1907	" 1st, "	"
36	E. J.	F	December 21st, 1906	" 5th, "	"
37	T. H. C.	M	May 15th, 1907	" 12th, "	"
38	J. M.	M	June 1st, 1906	" 18th, "	Unimproved.
39	E. O'N.	F	January 9th, 1907	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
40	M. B.	F	February 16th, "	" 29th, "	"
41	M. P.	F	April 17th, 1906	August 1st, "	Improved.
42	J. L.	M	December 31st, 1906	" 7th, "	"
43	M. B.	F	April 19th, 1 07	" 23rd, "	Recovered.
44	W. J. O. M.	M	August 3rd, "	" 27th, "	"
45	B. B.	M	July 17th, "	" 29th, "	Unimproved.
46	M. G. T.	F	May 24th, "	September 2nd, 1907	Recovered.
47	M. O'M.	F	June 23rd, 1906	" 2nd, "	Improved.
48	W. A. M.	M	July 9th, 1907	" 6th, "	Unimproved.
49	E. R. G.	F	July 26th, 1906	" 10th, "	"
51	M. C.	F	June 27th, 1905	" 15th, "	Improved.
52	G. G. A.	M	July 9th, 1906	" 15th, "	Recovered.
53	B. F.	F	June 18th, 1907	" 26th, "	"
54	L. R.	M	July 11th, "	" 27th, "	"
55	F. O. L.	F	March 30th, "	" 30th, "	"
56	F. McD.	F	August 13th, 1906	" 29th, "	Improved.
57	J. E.	M	April 22nd, "	October 12th, 1907	Recovered.
58	M. J. C.	F	December 19th, "	" 29th, "	Improved.
59	M. C.	F	May 22nd, 1907	" 29th, "	Recovered.
60	J. G.	M	" " "	" 29th, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Continued.*

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
61	J. S.....	M...	May 1st, 1907.....	October 31st, 1907....	Recovered.
62	C. W	F ...	August 26th, 1907.....	November 8th, "	"
63	M. A. B....	F ...	September 28th, 1905.	" 14th, "	Improved.
64	J. T. B.....	M...	June 17th, 1907.....	" 18th, "	Recovered.
65	M. C.....	F ...	May 1st, "	" 20th, "	"
66	A. A.....	M...	March 19th, 1906.....	" 25th, "	Improved.
67	H. C.....	F ...	November 27th, 1905..	" 26th, "	Recovered.
68	D. G.....	M...	June 10th, 1907.....	" 26th, "	"
69	N. S.....	F ...	July 8th, "	" 29th, "	"
70	C. A.....	F ...	February 24th, 1907 ...	December 9th, "	"
71	E. F. McC.	F ...	October 14th, 1907 ..	" 24th, "	Improved.
72	M. H.....	F ...	March 7th, "	" 26th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	R. S.	M.	81	January 2nd, 1907	9	6	18	Arteriosclerosis.
2	L. B. F.	F.	30	" 5th, "		9	28	Tuberculosis.
3	H. S.	F.	67	" 7th, "	4	2	21	Chronic nephritis.
4	F. D.	M.	69	February 11th, "			12	Exhaustion of mania
5	J. H.	F.	60	" 12th, "	10		10	Tuberculosis.
6	P. R.	M.	74	" 19th, "	8	2		Myocarditis.
7	J. C.	M.	77	" 20th, "	9	7	5	Pneumonia.
8	M. G.	F.	59	" 21st, "	6	2	24	Epilepsy.
9	J. B.	M.	68	March 5th, 1907	10	1		Endocarditis.
10	J. H.	M.	51	" 24th, "	8	4	28	Oedema of the lungs.
11	S P.	M.	55	April 5th, "	9	6	25	Endocarditis.
12	J. McD.	F.	68	" 8th, "	1	10	2	Chronic endocarditis
13	H. W.	M.	28	" 10th, "	2	3	26	Epilepsy.
14	Dr. W. T.	M.	43	" 13th, "		1	11	Paresis.
15	L A.	F.	24	" 17th, "	3	9	15	Tuberculosis.
16	M. McD.	F.	68	" 18th, "		9	26	Pneumonia.
17	A. C.	F.	33	" 21st, "		8	18	Catarrhal jaundice.
18	N. M.	M.	64	" 28th, "		8	6	Chronic endocarditis
19	J. L.	M.	23	May 5th, "	4	2	26	Pulmonary tuberculosis.
20	A. M.	F.	74	" 6th, "	4	3	24	Chronic Dementia.
21	R. R. J.	M.	35	" 21st, "	5	1	5	Tuberculosis.
22	J. B.	F.	47	" 21st, "	6	1	17	Tuberculosis.
23	O. G.	M.	55	" 24th, "	5	1		Hypostatic pneumonia.
24	A. D.	M.	63	" 28th, "	1	4	2	Endocarditis.
25	E. E. McC.	F.	69	" 29th, "			11	Myocarditis sclerosis
26	J. P.	M.	64	" 30th, "	9	11	15	Pneumonia.
27	D. A. N.	F.	46	June 1st, "	5	8	14	Tuberculosis.
28	J. M.	M.	73	" 19th, "	1	3	20	Arteriosclerosis.
29	R. D.	M.	64	" 24th, "	11	10	30	Nephritis.
30	R. P.	M.	57	" 25th, "	12	4		Hypostatic pneumonia.
31	W. F.	M.	42	" 25th, "	4	8	16	Tuberculosis.
32	H. L.	M.	29	" 27th, "		2	1	Exhaustion of mania
33	W. W.	M.	28	" 30th, "	3	2	9	Poison.
34	A. G.	M.	26	July 10th, "	3	3	10	Exhaustion of dementia.
35	E. E. C.	M.	45	" 23rd, "			6	Epilepsy.
36	S. R.	M.	68	August 1st, "	10	5	30	Tuberculosis.
37	C. P.	F.	58	" 5th, "			4	Heart disease.
38	F. McD. (St. D.)	F.	68	" 23rd, "	2	5	6	Myocarditis.
39	A. D. S.	F.	51	" 30th, "		11	15	Paresis.
40	A. E. G.	M.	34	September 3rd, 1907		1	16	Marasmus.
41	G. C. L.	M.	56	October 2nd, 1907		11	2	Cerebral hemorrhage
42	W. A. M.	M.	45	" 21st, "	5	5	16	Paresis.
43	E. G.	F.	67	November 12th, "	12	2	8	Endocarditis.
44	D. G.	M.	50	" 22nd, "	5	7	9	Nephritis.
45	J. C.	M.	70	December 4th, "		7	11	Exhaustion of dementia.
46	M. McG.	F.	75	" 12th, "	12	11	15	Tuberculosis.
47	J. H. G.	M.	42	" 31st, "	2	1	23	Paresis.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the trades, callings, and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Agents				4		4	4
Artists				1	1	2	2
Bookkeepers	1		1	1		1	1
Bricklayers				1		1	1
Butchers	1		1	2		2	3
Blacksmiths				7		7	7
Builders				1		1	1
Barbers				4		4	4
Barristers				1		1	1
Bookbinders				3		3	3
Brickmakers	1		1	2		2	3
Brakesmen				2		2	2
Bartenders				1		1	1
Bankers	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers				2		2	2
Cabinetmakers	1		1	4		4	5
Confectioners				1		1	1
Carpenters	1		1	23		23	24
Clerks				22	5	27	27
Clergymen				3		3	3
Cooks				1	1	2	2
Carders					1	1	1
Custom-house officers				1		1	1
Coachmen				4		4	4
Civil servants				5	1	6	6
Carters				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7	1	153	154	161
Dressmakers					10	10	10
Druggists				3		3	3
Dentists	1		1	1		1	2
Doctors	1		1				1
Engineers				7		7	7
Engravers				1		1	1
Farmers	25		25	263		263	288
Fishermen				1		1	1
Gardeners				2		2	2
Grocers				2		2	2
Glass-blowers				1		1	1
Gentlemen				2		2	2
Hatters	1		1				1
Harnessmakers				5		5	5
Housekeepers		63	63		522	522	585
Innkeepers	1		1	2		2	3
Jewellers				3		3	3
Labourers	18		18	280		280	298
Laundresses				1	2	3	3
Lumbermen	1		1	7		7	8
Milliners		1	1		5	5	6
Masons				5		5	5
Machinists	1		1	8		8	9
Matchmakers				2		2	2
Millers				7		7	7
Merchants				13		13	13
Mechanics	2		2	8		8	10
Marble cutters				1	1	2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Showing the trades, callings, and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, Callings and Occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
No occupation	5	1	6	39	73	112	118
Night watchmen				2		2	2
Nurses		2	2		6	6	8
Not stated				13	32	45	45
Other occupations	2	2	4	13	1	14	18
Prostitutes					2	2	2
Painters				10		10	10
Printers				4		4	4
Peddlers				2		2	2
Pumpmakers				2		2	2
Proof reader				1		1	1
Railway foremen				1		1	1
Railway conductors				1		1	1
Spinsters					1	1	1
Sailors				6		6	6
Students	1	1	2	15	1	16	18
Spinners				1		1	1
Sisters of Charity		1	1		1	1	2
Sodawater manufacturers				1		1	1
Stone cutters				3		3	3
Saddlers				1		1	1
Shoemakers				7		7	7
Seamstresses					2	2	2
Soldiers				1		1	1
Salesmen				1		1	1
Sail and tent makers				1		1	1
Teachers				7	6	13	13
Tinsmiths				5		5	5
Tailors	1		1	8	4	12	13
Teamsters				1		1	1
Watchmakers				1		1	1
Woodworkers				1		1	1
Weavers					1	1	1
Wheelwrights	1		1				1
Waggonmakers				1		1	1
Unknown or other employments	1		1	29	20	49	50
Total	68	78	146	903	852	1,755	1,901

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of Insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.								
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.			As predisposing or exciting cause where these could not be distinguished.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Moral.									
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs, including seduction	.....	2	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry"	.....	1	1	5	9	14	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous shocks	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Physical.									
Intemperance in drink	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	.....	3
Over-work	6	4	10	8	9	17	3	.....	3
Sunstroke	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal	.....	3	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Puberty and change of life	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with general paralysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy	1	.....	1	2	1	3	3	3	6
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age	5	9	14	8	4	12	14	13	27
Fevers	1	1	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	9	25	34	2	.....	2	2	1	3
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.									
With other ascertained cause in combination	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
With other combined cause not ascertained	4	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	.....	2	2	7	8	15	1	3	4
Total	38	56	94	38	56	94	30	22	52

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of Probational Discharge.	Term of Probation.	Result.
1650	F	M. P.	February 6th	6 months	Improved.
1723	F	A. D.	" 6th	3 "	Recovered.
1737	M.	J. M. K	" 9th	2 "	"
1706	M.	M. C.	" 17th	1 month	"
1557	F	F. J	March 16th	2 months	"
1701	F	F McD	" 29th	6 "	Improved.
1702	M.	W. S. L'C	April 4th	2 "	Returned.
1778	F	E. E. B.	" 16th	2 "	Recovered.
1738	M.	W. L. S.	May 1st	1 month	"
1740	M.	E. E.	" 1st	1 "	"
1608	F	M. A. B	" 14th	6 months	Improved.
1756	F	M. C.	" 18th	1 month	Recovered.
1784	F	A. B.	" 18th	1 "	"
1687	F	C. A. McL	June 1st	1 "	"
1789	F	H. O. H	" 1st	1 "	"
1751	F	E. J	" 3rd	1 "	"
1760	F	M. E. O'N	" 23rd	1 "	"
1755	M.	J. Q	July 1st	1 "	Improved.
1774	F	C. A.	" 8th	5 months	Recovered.
1445	M.	J. W.	" 16th	2 "	Returned.
1813	F	M. G. F	August 1st	1 month	Recovered.
1550	F	M. C.	" 7th	1 "	Improved.
1686	M.	G. G. A	" 15th	1 "	Recovered.
1750	F	M. J. C.	" 31st	2 months	Improved.
1751	M.	J. E	September 10th	1 month	Recovered.
1483	M.	E. B.	November 14th	6 months	
1842	F	M. J.	" 20th	6 "	
1615	F	E. F	December 11th	2 "	
1827	M.	T. E	" 18th	2 "	
1812	F	C. J	" 24th	2 "	
1790	F	J. E	" 24th	2 "	

Summary of Probational Discharges.

	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted..	11	20	31	11	20	31
Discharged, recovered	6	11	17	6	11	17
" improved	1	5	6	1	5	6
Returned to Asylum	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907	2	4	6	2	4	6

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	2	6	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	7	6	13	2	3	5	1	.....	1
" 25 " 30 "	7	12	19	3	6	9	4	1	5
" 30 " 35 "	9	13	22	2	8	10	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	8	9	17	4	2	6	1	.....	1
" 40 " 45 "	9	6	15	4	1	5	3	.....	3
" 45 " 50 "	7	1	8	4	2	6	2	2	4
" 50 " 55 "	5	5	10	1	2	3	3	1	4
" 55 " 60 "	3	12	15	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
" 60 " 65 "	2	3	5	1	2	3	4	.....	4
" 65 " 70 "	5	6	11	2	.....	2	3	5	8
" 70 " 75 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
" 75 " 80 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
" 80 " 85 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	68	78	146	24	27	51	33	14	47

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of Insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	30	9	1	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	19	22	3	.....	1
" 2 " 3 "	11	12	5	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	7	11	6	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	8	9	3	.....	1
" 5 " 6 "	6	8	10	1	.....
" 6 " 7 "	6	2	7	.....	1
" 7 " 8 "	1	8	3	1	.....
" 8 " 9 "	3	6	4	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	7	2	1	.....
" 10 " 11 "	1	4	2	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	1	4	1	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	14	33	1	3	3
" 18 months to 2 years	3	30	2	2	.....
" 2 to 3 years	9	47	.....	2	.....
" 3 " 4 "	2	35	.....	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 "	5	21	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	3	58	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	2	20	1	1	1
" 7 " 8 "	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	40	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	.....	206	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	146	675	51	13	8

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of Employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	12	804	.....	804
Tailor's shop	4	840	.....	840
Shoe shop	1	204	.....	204
Engineer's shop	8	2,798	.....	2,798
Mason work	5	1,264	.....	1,264
Repairing roads	27	4,563	.....	4,563
Wood yard and coal shed	12	1,467	.....	1,467
Bakery	3	1,080	.....	1,080
Laundry	32	1,485	7,867	9,352
Dairy	15	2,574	.....	2,574
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	386	.....	386
Piggery	2	728	.....	728
Painting	7	1,369	.....	1,369
Farm	28	6,204	.....	6,204
Garden	18	3,894	.....	3,894
Grounds	30	3,580	.....	3,580
Stable	4	1,112	.....	1,112
Kitchen	18	1,268	4,654	5,922
Dining rooms	62	6,063	8,949	15,012
Officers' quarters	16	645	2,680	3,325
Sewing rooms	29	.....	6,476	6,476
Knitting	16	.....	3,865	3,865
Mending	19	.....	4,468	4,468
Wards	147	13,207	24,137	37,344
Storeroom	2	346	.....	346
General	71	12,306	12,088	24,394
Total	590	68,187	75,184	143,371

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Bruce	2	1	3
Carleton	82	91	173
Dufferin	1	.....	1
Dundas	12	10	22
Durham	1	4	5
Elgin	2	.....	2
Essex	2	1	3
Frontenac	3	6	9
Glengarry	14	15	29
Grenville	12	21	33
Grey	2	1	3
Haldimand	1	.....	1
Halton	1	.....	1
Hastings	7	14	21
Huron	3	2	5
Kent	3	.....	3
Lambton	5	1	6
Lanark	31	30	61
Leeds	34	35	69
Lennox and Addington	3	4	7
Lincoln	.....	2	2
Middlesex	7	8	15
Nipissing District	1	.....	1
Norfolk	1	.....	1
Northumberland	3	1	4
Ontario	2	3	5
Oxford	1	.....	1
Peel	1	.....	1
Perth	2	1	3
Peterborough	1	.....	1
Prescott	17	28	45
Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Renfrew	4	5	9
Russell	9	12	21
Simcoe	2	1	3
Stormont	31	19	50
Thunder Bay District	1	.....	1
Victoria	1	1	2
Waterloo	1	.....	1
Welland	2	.....	2
Wellington	.....	1	1
Wentworth	1	3	4
York	21	20	41
Not classed, unknown, etc	2	2	4
Total	331	344	675

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals.

Initials of Persons Transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.				Religious denomination					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by.		Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Other countries or unknown.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or Widowed.	Unmarried.	Mo's	Warrant.	Certificate.		
S. J.	30	1		Leeds		1			1						1	1		1	Rail. brakeman..	Toronto Hospital.
J. B.	44		1	Victoria	1					1				1				1	Home duties	Penetanguishene.
T. C.	35		1	Carleton	1							1		1		6	1		Domestic servant	"
E. F.	50		1	Oxford	1							1		1				1	"	"
A. K.	46		1	York			1			1					1			1	"	"
C. McN.	54		1	Wellington			1			1					1			1	"	"
A. O'M.	60		1	York	1					1					1			1	"	"
A. R.	56		1	Bruce	1						1				1			1	"	"
H. R.	61		1	Simcoe	1								1		1			1	"	"
M. S.	69		1	Essex			1						1	1				1	"	"
M. W.	47		1	York									1					1	"	"

BROCKVILLE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Work done in Laundry for Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Aprons	17,301	Neck ties	525
Blouses	2,157	Night gowns	3,874
Blinds	144	Night shirts	1,220
Blankets	4,037	Pillow slips	21,461
Bed ticks	480	Pillow shams	1,492
Collars	2,546	Pillow ticks	177
Cuffs	2,128	Pudding cloths	69
Caps	119	Stockings	3,673
Chemises	19,973	Socks	7,089
Counterpanes	2,161	Sheets	36,218
Coats	610	Shirts	25,289
Corset covers	790	Skirts	10,372
Curtains	1,902	Table cloths	9,043
Carpets	18	Toilet covers	616
Drawers	9,223	Towels	21,265
Dusters	25	Trousers	2,020
Doylies	225	Underskirts	1,408
Dresses	7,154	Uniforms	553
Fichus	533	Vests	404
Guernseys	2,035	Miscellaneous	993
Handkerchiefs	3,884		

Work done in Sewing Room and in Female Wards for Year ending December 31st, 1907.

Articles.	Made.	Rep'd	Articles.	Made.	Rep'd
Aprons	534	2,178	Dresses	321	4,645
Blankets	...	182	Drawers	458	2,743
Bed ticks	68	102	Fichus	65	...
Blouses	12	184	Guernseys	...	183
Boxes, covered	22	...	Hoods	...	47
Blinds, cotton	7	...	Hats	...	35
Cushions, chair back	18	...	Lace, yards, and insertion	165	...
Cushions, sofa	106	...	Mattresses, remade	...	95
Cushions remade	151	...	Mitts, pairs	174	64
Cushion tops, drawn work	12	...	Night gowns	105	1,456
Cushion tops, embroidered	14	...	Pillow shams, embroidered	46	...
Cushion tops, crochet	20	...	Pillow slips	491	456
Covers, mattress	13	8	Petticoats	134	3,186
Covers, bureau, drawn work	4	...	Pants	...	1,984
Covers, bureau, hemstitched	7	...	Pictures, home made	42	...
Covers, washstand, drawn work	9	...	Sheets	706	648
Covers, washstand, hemstitched	10	...	Skirts	603	2,471
Covers, washstand, plain	24	...	Shrouds	45	...
Covers, sideboard, drawn-work	10	...	Stockings, pairs	362	6,239
Covers, sideboard, lace edging	2	...	Stockings, re-footed, pairs	...	15
Covers, hemstitched, plain	6	...	Socks, pairs	362	3,297
Cozy corners, covered	13	...	Socks, pairs, re-footed	...	42
Curtains, pairs	39	167	Tidies	11	...
Cuffs, pairs	33	...	Towels	591	52
Chemises	353	2,448	Table cloths, D. R.	133	217
Caps, patients'	9	...	Table cloths, lace edging and insertion	13	...
Caps, nurses'	70	...	Table cloths, drawn work	31	...
Counterpanes	...	480	Table napkins	24	...
Coats	...	1,186	Underwaists	44	303
Camisoles	2	16	Uniforms	59	...
Drapes	10	...	Vests	...	165
Doylies, crochet and knitted	42	...	Braces	...	3
			Grand total	6,605	35,297

WORK DONE IN PAINTER'S DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Painted 12 single rooms, 4 dormitories, 2 halls upstairs in Cottage 6.
Painted 12 single rooms, 4 dormitories, 2 halls and dining room in Cottage 5.
Painted 2 single rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 closets in Cottage 4.
Painted 11 single rooms, 4 dormitories, 2 halls, dining room, 2 bathrooms, 2 closets in Cottage D.
Painted the verandahs of the six cottages.
Painted the verandahs at the Superintendent's residence.
Painted 4 buggies.
Painted 4 cutters.
Painted new wood work in cow stable.
Painted new wood work in horse stable.
Painted east end of skating rink, 3 rooms inside.
Painted reception room.
Painted Assistant Superintendent's office.
Painted employees' dining room.
Painted pantry and halls adjoining.
Painted 400 yards of iron fence.
Painted bathroom in hall I and hall A.
Painted ironing room of laundry.
Painted drying room of laundry.
Painted 3 wardrobes for nurses' rooms.
Painted 1 cabinet for surgical instruments.
Painted 4 blackboards.
Painted new shelving and woodwork in store.
Painted new shelving in pantry.
Painted 200 iron beds.
Painted 90 chairs.
Painted 18 flower boxes.
Painted woodwork of new greenhouses; put in 1,500 lights of glass
Papered 2 rooms at Superintendent's residence.
Plastered store room and wash room in Cottage 6.

WORK DONE IN ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Bath tubs removed	3	Laundry engine, repairs	3
Basin taps, renewals	21	Large expansion joints cleaned and repaired	3
Basin and sink taps, repairs	136	Mangling machine, repairs	2
Basin and sink wastes, repairs	5	Mantle lights put on	6
Basin and sink wastes, cleaned out	23	New fire extinguishers charged up and distributed	12
Boiler covering, repairs	4	Oil separators put on exhaust steam pipes	3
Boiler feed pump, repairs	3	Porcelain wash basin, renewal	1
Damper regulator, repairs	3	Steam traps, new, put in	1
Drains cleaned out	2	Steam pipes, repairs	9
Dry kiln bars, renewals	12	Steam valves, renewals	5
Extractor, repairs (extensive)	1	Steam radiators, position changed	1
Electric batteries, repairs	7	Steam radiators, repairs	3
Extra gas lights put in	6	Steam traps, repairs	5
Flush tanks, repairs	17	Steam boiler grates, repairs	3
Gas globe holders, renewals	35	Steam pipes covered with asbestos, feet	423
Gas mantles, renewals	10	Small hydrant, repairs	1
Gas jets, repairs	21	Soil pipes cleaned out	4
Gas fixtures, repairs	10	Sink taps, renewals	12
Gegenstrum spray baths, repairs	8	Toby heater, repairs	1
Hot water radiator air valves, renewals	6	Tea and coffee urns repaired, set	1
Hot water boilers, repairs	2	Telephones, repairs	7
Hot water boiler grates, repairs	3	Telephone wires, repairs	8
Hand cable for hydraulic hoist, renewals	3	Urinals cleaned out	7
Hydraulic hoist, repairs	4	Urinals removed	2
Iron bed fabrics, renewals	4	Valves, steam and water, repairs	54
Iron beds, repairs	43	Water pipes, repairs	4
Iron ceiling, repairs	10	Watchman's clock, repairs	1
Indirect steam radiators, repairs	5	Water closets, repairs	36
Indirect hot air flues cleaned out	2	Water closets cleaned out	21
Iron screens for hot air flues, renewals	2	Main sewer tank cleaned out	11
Lubricators, repairs	1	Reservoir washed out	1
Laundry stove, part renewal	1		

Statement of work done in Carpenter's Department for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

Articles.	Remarks.	Made.	Repair'd
Ash boxes		3	
Book cases			2
Benches			14
Bake boards			8
Bureaus			8
Bread boxes		3	
Chairs, common			480
" rocking			64
Cupboards			12
Curtain poles		8	
" brackets		25	
Cupboard		1	
Curtain stretchers, prs		6	
Corner cupboard		1	
Counter and shelving for store		1	
Cover for valves		1	
Cupboard and shelving for kitchen		1	
Door panels			240
" frame pattern		1	
Elevators	2 new ropes		6
Flower boxes			20
" "		30	
Grave markers		12	
Hammer handles	New		16
Knife boards		2	
Lounges			40
"	Upholstered	32	
Locks			316
"	Renewed	95	
Large brushes			46
Lawn mowers			2
Laundry trucks			4
Mosquito frames			9
Messenger rig	New floor		1
New floor in stable			1
Patterns			6
Pins for mangle		36	
Printing frames		2	
Pig crate			1
Refrigerators			4
Razors honed			84
Roller blinds	Put up new	77	30
Sinks			12
Step ladders			8
Stone boats			6
Storm sashes			18
Shelves for extinguishers		18	
Screen doors			1
Skirt board		1	
Tables			32
Venetian blinds	New cord	32	6
Window sashes			124
Wash stands			26
Water closet seats		12	40
Wardrobes, double			4

Changed store room shelving and prepared four cottages for spray baths.
Renewed steps and repaired verandahs on two cottages, also steps at laundry.
Put new roof over new boiler house.
Renewed cow stable with new posts and new floor, water bowls and stanchions.
Built new greenhouse and potting house.
Quarried thirty cord stone.
Built harness room in driving shed at stable.

Pumped 25,298,105 gallons of water for all purposes.

Changed position of local telephone switchboard, added five additional jacks and drops. Also fitted out same with long distance equipment.

Installed three new telephones in the following places:—Superintendent's residence, Engineer's residence, Farmer's residence, and strung 2,430 feet of wiring for same.

Installed new 36-inch fan in wash house, also the necessary shafting, hangers and pulleys for same.

Installed new washing machine in wash house, also the necesasry shafting, hangers and pulleys for same.

Installed Gegenstrum hot and cold water rain baths in one cottage.

Installed three burner gas stove in kitchen and the necessary piping for same.

Renewed soil pipe from sink and wash basin in surgery and officers' scullery.

Installed feed water purifier in No. 1 steam boiler and made special check valve for same.

Installed new boiler feed pump, all the necessary connections, and made concrete foundation for same.

Put down under sod on front lawn 200 feet of 2-inch galvanized pipe, 860 feet of 1½-inch galvanized pipe, and the necessary fittings and valves for same, for water supply.

Renewed 260 feet of 1½-inch water supply pipe to Superintendent's residence. Also lowered said pipe and 4-inch hydrant supply pipe in ground below frost level.

Took down and thoroughly repaired boiler of heating plant in Superintendent's residence.

Made extensive alterations on Steam main to Carpenter shop.

Installed gas engine and dough mixer in bakery and all connections for same.

Made some alterations and connections on exhaust pipes from laundry engine and water supply pump so exhaust steam could be used for heating purposes. (Unfinished).

Covered 730 square feet of ceiling in boiler room with asbestos sheeting and iron.

Installed hot water boiler, boiler mains and one coil in new greenhouse. (Work unfinished).

Installed water bowls, the necessary piping and automatic water supply in cow barn.

Gave considerable help in setting up new steam boiler and the pipe fitting in connection with same.

Report of work done in Tailor Shop for year ending December 31st, 1907.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, for patients	304	
Coats, uniform	23	
Coats, overall	7	
Coats		165
Combinations	5	
Jackets	18	
Overalls	20	
Pants, for patients	384	
Pants, uniform	23	
Pants		238
Vests	54	

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, COBOURG.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

COBOURG, ONT., January 6th, 1908.

TO S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., and EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc., Ontario.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor of submitting to you the sixth annual report of the Hospital for the Insane, Cobourg, for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The year began with the full number of patients, viz., 146, and closed with 145, as shown in table No. 1.

We admitted one patient directly from this vicinity, nine were transferred here from other Hospitals, and we transferred one to Kingston Hospital.

As will be seen by table No. 5, ten deaths occurred during the year. The one from phthisis came to us in August last from the Hospital at Kingston.

As all movements of patients are recorded in the accompanying tables, I need not further specify.

The year has not been remarkable for anything but healthfulness and peaceful relations. One patient, who was much improved, was discharged on probation for six months, which expired on the last day of the year, and not having returned, she will appear as finally discharged in our report for 1908.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year we have made some internal improvements which are appreciated by all. The chief of these is the painting of all the halls. The effect of this is very pleasant, home-like and gratifying.

We also improved the entra ce to the attic by the construction of a new staircase, and it is now easy of access. We also propose installing a two inch hose for fire purposes. This is necessary as the attic at present has no fire protection and it is the only vulnerable spot in the building.

The other parts of the building are equipped with fire extinguishers.

A bathroom for the use of male employees was installed in the basement, which was much needed and is highly appreciated.

Eight new water tanks for closets had to be procured to replace the worn-out ones on Hall III. (These are an improvement on the old ones, but the whole outfit is unsuited for Hospital purposes.)

Many other improvements were equally useful and necessary, but of less importance.

We planted a number of apple and cherry trees and some shrubs in the spring and most of them did well. I am having some willow trees cut down to make room for more fruit trees next spring.

WANTS.

Our wants are still many, some have already been referred to in previous reports.

For the ensuing year we will want the dormitories painted, as the walls are shabby-looking, and washing cannot improve them, the lime having been washed off.

The residence of the Medical Superintendent will require some repairs in the way of painting and papering of walls.

The need of isolation rooms is greatly felt, as we have but one small room for the very sick or dying. Indeed an infirmary for the sick and physically afflicted is what we require. But I fear until larger arrangements are provided we have no space to give up under present circumstances.

The matter also of larger sleeping rooms for attendants and house-maids is daily forced upon me as of great need, for the usefulness and well being of these employees.

Garden.

Our garden was very good and furnished us with plenty of green vegetables during the summer, and also enough beets, carrots, cabbages, onions and parsnips for the winter.

Staff.

We have had no changes in our official staff and all have worked amicably during the year.

I am thankful to say every employee gave faithful services and there has been very little friction of any kind.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

Chas. E. Hickey,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, COBOURG, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	146
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
" medical certificate	.....	9	9	.....	9	9
Total number under treatment during year	.....	10	10	.....	156	156
Died	.....	10	10	.....	10	10
Transferred	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1907	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	145
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	194	194	.....	194	194
Total number discharged	.....	5	5	.....	5	5
" died	.....	35	35	.....	35	35
" transferred	.....	9	9	.....	9	9
" remaining 31st December, 1907	.....	145	145	.....	145	145

Number of applications on fyle, 31st December, 1907, M.....
" " " " " F.....

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the first of January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th November)		146	146
Minimum " " " (on the 25th December)		144	144
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year		53,129	53,129
Daily average population		145.65	145.65

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married		5	5		84	84	84
Single		5	5		110	110	110
Total		10	10		194	194	194
Religion.							
Presbyterians		2	2		35	35	35
Episcopalians		3	3		43	43	43
Methodists		3	3		52	52	52
Baptists					6	6	6
Roman Catholics		2	2		39	39	39
Quakers					1	1	1
Other denominations					13	13	13
Not reported					5	5	5
Total		10	10		194	194	194
Nationalities.							
English		2	2		23	23	23
Irish					34	34	34
Scotch					12	12	12
Canadian		8	8		118	118	118
United States					2	2	2
Other Countries					2	2	2
Unknown					3	3	3
Total.		10	10		194	194	194

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total Admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Carleton					1	1
Elgin					2	2
Essex					1	1
Frontenac					1	1
Grey					6	6
Haldimand					1	1
Halton					2	2
Hastings		1	1		5	5
Huron					6	6
Kent					1	1
Lambton					4	4
Lennox and Addington		1	1		2	2
Lincoln					4	4
Middlesex					13	13
Northumberland and Durham		6	6		35	35
Ontario					12	12
Oxford					5	5
Peel					1	1
Perth					3	3
Peterborough					11	11
Prince Edward					1	1
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					9	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1		4	4
Victoria					7	7
Wellington					5	5
Wentworth					9	9
York		1	1		37	37
Not classed					2	2
Nipissing					1	1
Total admissions		10	10		194	194

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st Dec., 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant					2	2
Essex					1	1
Grey					3	3
Halton					1	1
Hastings					2	2
Huron					4	4
Kent					1	1
Lambton					1	1
Lennox and Addington		1	1		2	2
Lincoln					2	2
Muskoka District					4	4
Northumberland and Durham					7	7
Ontario					8	8
Oxford					2	2
Peel					1	1
Perth					2	2
Peterborough					5	5
Renfrew					1	1
Simcoe					4	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry					1	1
Victoria					3	3
Wellington					2	2
Wentworth					4	4
York					27	27
Not classed					1	1
Total admissions		1	1		91	91

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. B.	F	49	April 14, 1907	5	2	17	Gangrene of feet.
2	A. W.	F	59	June 1, 1907	5	4	3	Marasmus.
3	E. McN.	F	79	July 2, 1907	2	8	8	Exh. senile dem.
4	R. McK.	F	51	July 20, 1907	5	6	6	Pneumonia.
5	J. H.	F	86	July 30, 1907	.....	8	22	Marasmus.
6	E. M.	F	56	July 31, 1907	5	6	3	Rheumatic gout.
7	M. N.	F	70	Aug. 11, 1907	5	6	27	Gangrene of foot.
8	M. S.	F	52	Sept. 20, 1907	5	8	6	Cancer.
9	A. S.	F	72	Nov. 11, 1907	5	.....	25	Marasmus.
10	E. S.	F	33	Dec. 22, 1907	.....	4	19	Phthisis.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total.	
Book-keepers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds	.....	1	1	.....	50	50	51
Dressmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Housekeepers	.....	5	5	.....	74	74	78
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Music-teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
No occupation	.....	4	4	.....	44	44	48
Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Teachers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4
Weavers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Total	.....	10	10	.....	184	184	194

TABLE NO. 7.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Shewing causes of insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Physical.						
Over-work	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	.....	8	8	.....	8	8
Total	.....	8	8	.....	10	10

Summary of Probational Discharges.

——	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

TABLE NO. 8.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
From 25 to 30 years	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 30 " 35 "	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
" 35 " 40 "	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" 40 " 45 "	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" 45 " 50 "	.....	2	1	.....	1	1
" 50 " 55 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 55 " 60 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 60 " 65 "	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" 70 " 75 "	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	.....	10	10	.....	10	10

TABLE NO. 9.

Period.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.
From 6 to 7 months	1	.....
" 11 " 12 "	.....	9
" 12 " 18 "	.....	13
" 18 months to 2 years	.....	5
" 2 to 3 years	.....	1
" 3 " 4 "	.....	4
" 4 " 5 "	.....	113
" 20 years and upwards	9	.....
Totals	10	145

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.
		Females.
Laundry	6	1,496
Kitchen	2	728
Dining-rooms	10	3,530
Sewing rooms	5	1,250
Knitting	4	1,083
Mending	1	17
Halls	17	6,607
General	10	2,981
Total	55	17,692

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Females.	Counties and Districts.	Females.
Brant	1	Middlesex	9
Bruce	1	Nipissing District	1
Carleton	1	Northumberland	10
Dundas	1	Ontario	7
Durham	13	Oxford	2
Elgin	2	Peel	1
Essex	1	Perth	3
Frontenac	1	Peterborough	9
Glengarry	2	Prince Edward	1
Grey	6	Simcoe	8
Haldimand	1	Stormont	1
Halton	2	Victoria	3
Hastings	3	Wellington	3
Huron	6	Wentworth	8
Kent	1	York	29
Lambton	4		
Lennox and Addington	1		
Lincoln	3	Total	145

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals for year ending 31st December, 1907.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Methodist.	Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by warrant.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
							Years.			
M.T.	29	F	Addington.	1	1	1	2	W	Servant	Kingston.

Engineer's Report.

Articles.	No. of times repaired.	Articles.	No. of times repaired.
Closets	24	Water taps	22
Tanks on closets	8	Steam radiator	1
Bath tubs	12	Steam kettles	3
Sinks	7	Pails	14
Steam valves	14	Pans	24
Lavatories	6	Lawn mower	4

Overhauled heating plant and pumps.
Put in 5 feet 2-inch blow-off pipe on one of the boilers.
Put in 3 new water taps.
Put 2 new copper covers on steam kettles.
Put 2 new joints in hot water heater.
Put 12 feet of 1-inch pipe and 4 feet of 1-inch on one of the return pipes.
Put in 1 new tube in boiler.

Sewing Room.

Number of articels of clothing and furnishings made.

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Dresses	162	Night gowns	5
Aprons	87	Shrouds	4
Drawers	113	Sheets	56
Chemises	168	Towels	117
Skirts	54	Pillow slips	108

Garden.

Quantity.	Name and rate.	Value.
2,022 lbs	Beets @ 2c	$ 40 44
1,381 "	Carrots @ 2c	27 62
4,096 "	Cabbages @ 2c	81 92
960 "	Parsnips @ 2c	19 20
128 "	Squash @ 2c	2 56
156 "	Pumpkin @ 1c	1 56
224 "	Cucumbers @ 2c	4 48
2,346 "	Tomatoes @ 2c	46 92
1,065 "	Corn @ 1c	10 65
685 "	Onions @ 2c	13 70
275 "	Beans @ 3c	8 25
170 "	Lettuce @ 20c	34 00
150 "	Peas @ 2c	4 50
159 "	Potatoes @ 3c	4 77
220 "	Apples @ 1½c	3 30
40 "	Pears @ 2c	80
1,024	Cabbage plants @ 25c. per 100	2 50
		$307 14

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, Esq., and E. R. ROGERS, Esq.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc.,
Parliament Buildings,
Toronto.

SIRS—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Penetanguishene Hospital for the year ending December thirty-first, 1907.

At the present time we have 279 patients in this Hospital, and have had fifteen deaths in the past year.

Considering the great number of old patients, the general health has been fair, although we had considerable sickness during the spring and early summer. With a large number of old and feeble patients, there is always a certain amount of sickness, but not more than could be expected under these circumstances.

We have felt the want of hospital accommodation, particularly for the male patients, as we have been compelled to keep all the sick patients in the wards with the others, but when the new dormitories are completed this will be, to a certain extent, overcome. In case of sickness among the female patients we have made use of the corridors at the end of the women's wards, and found it most convenient. Of course, it would be much better to have proper hospital accommodation in a separate building for both men and women.

IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Many of the improvements in last year's report have been carried out, or are nearing completion.

The old gymnasium has been rebuilt and converted into a bakery, carpenter shop, paint shop and store room for flour and lumber. The new bakery occupies the east end of the building, and has double the capacity of the old one, is well lighted, and the store room for flour is conveniently situated adjoining the bakery.

The carpenter shop has been removed from the old machine shop, and now occupies half of the first floor of the old gynasium, while the second floor is divided into two large rooms, one for storing planed lumber, mouldings, etc., while the other half is occupied by a paint shop. Both of these shops are in a convenient position and well lighted from both sides. The basement of this building, which was excavated and given a new foundation, and cement floor, affords ample room for storing paints, oils and heavy material.

DORMITORY "A."

The new dormitory "A" which was formerly used as a carpenter shop below and shoe shop above, has been completed and is now occupied by fifty patients, largely relieving the over-crowding of the men's quarters in the main building.

LAUNDRY.

The alterations and changes made in the laundry, more than double the laundry space, and when the hoist, new machinery and lavatories are completed this building will prove a very complete addition to the Hospital.

The New Dormitories.

The old machine shop, a three story brick building, has been converted into four dormitories, and an infirmary in part of the upper story, while the basement gives room for reading room, smoking room, store room and attendant's room. There are lavatories, store rooms and single rooms for attendants and patients on each floor and when fully completed, there will be a large bath room, dressing room, and lavatory at the rear of the first story. When this building is occupied, all the male patients will be removed from the main building, which will be then used for female patients only and their attendants. This will assist in relieving the crowded condition of some of the other Hospitals.

New Root House.

Last year we had no proper place for storing roots for feeding purposes, but this year we built a cement root house in a convenient position adjoining the stables, capable of holding 4,000 bushels.

Stables.

Formerly the horses and cows have been kept together in the same stable, a condition of affairs not desirable, but we now have a separate stable for the horses, which gives us room in the old stable for thirty-five head of cattle, convenient to the root house and silo.

Granary.

In a convenient position near the stables and pig pen, we have built a rat proof granary 16 feet x 26 feet with cement foundation and cement drive-way under a cover 15 feet x 24 feet for unloading grain and feed stuff into the granary.

Farm.

We cleared and stoned four acres of land east of the stables, and have under-drained with tile about thirty acres that was very wet during the spring and fall. The field near the bay that has been reclaimed, and which contained about nine acres, was last spring planted with potatoes, and ensilage corn for the silo. The ten acre field that we first cleared of stones, gave us this last season, the finest crop of fall wheat in this section, and is now seeded down for hay for next season.

Garden.

Although last season was very dry and unfavorable, our garden proved a great success. We had large quantities of vegetables in season to promote the health of the patients. Our green house proved so satisfactory that the gardener has been able to raise large quantities of plants and flowers. It is intended next season to add to the garden by taking in the ground on the east side of the road up to the present reservoir. The soil is well adapted for the purpose, and will at the same time beautify the approach to the Hospital.

Coal Dock.

The foundation of the old coal dock became decayed, and a year ago a portion gave way on the bay side; this we thoroughly repaired this last

summer, and by using timbers from an old log house, the work was done with very little expense to the Government, and we have now a substantial dock where 2,000 tons of coal or more can be unloaded.

New Dock.

We built this year, a dock on the site of the old military dock that was built about ninety years ago. This dock had not been used for the last fifty years, and had been destroyed by wind storms and ice. We now have a good substantial dock 36 ft. wide and 150 ft. long running out to 18 ft. of water. This dock, with the use of a scow, will enable the Hospital to make use of the 350 acres of land just across the bay, on which is a good house and a clearing of 60 acres that has not been made use of, not having the means of acess that this dock now affords. By making use of this 350 acres, and continuing to reclaim the land on this side of the bay, as we have done in the past, the Hospital will soon be able to grow all the hay and grain required for feeding purposes.

Work for 1908.

As the new boilers are now installed, a coal vault will be required, which can be built in a most convenient position next the boiler house for $2,500.

Ice House and Cold Storage.

As at present situated, the ice house is very inconvenient, for when the ice is being cut it might as well be brought up near the main building, as to leave it half way up the hill as at present, thereby saving extra cartage in summer. A most convenient ice house which will also answer for cold storage on the inside, can be built adjoining the kitchen, affording ample room for all ice required, and at the same time provide cold storage for meat, butter, milk, fruit, etc.

More Fire Protection.

At the present time there is not proper fire protection for the buildings outside of the main building. Suitable mains to hydrants should be laid down, and connected with the main supply of water to give proper protection, particularly for the barn and stables.

Grounds.

Owing to the contemplated changes about the main building, and the excavations that were being made we could not lay out the drives and walks about the main buildings until this summer.

The grounds have been laid out and considerable work done, which can be completed next season. We have removed all the stones and levelled a great portion of the ground intended for recreation, and when completed this will add very materially to the beauty of the place, as well as supply grounds for all games and sports.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. H. Spohn,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, PENETANGUISHENE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1906	.....	.....	.....	121	121	242
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.	24	15	39			
" Medical Certificate	8	11	19	32	26	58
Total number under treatment during y'r	.....	.....	.....	153	147	300
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	2	1	3			
" improved	2	1	3			
" unimproved	.....	.....	.....			
Total number of discharges during year.	4	2	6			
Died	7	8	15			
Transferred	1	.....	1	12	10	22
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1907	.....	.....	.....	141	137	278
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital	.....	.....	.....	169	166	335
Total number discharged	7	6	13			
" died	19	16	35			
" transferred	3	6	9	29	28	57
" remaining 31st Dec., 1907.	.....	.....	.....	140	138	278

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 5th of November, 1907)	142	141	283
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 28th of February, 1907)	119	121	240
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	48,614	46,252	94,866
Daily average population	133	127	260

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	8	11	19	43	77	120	
Single	23	13	36	119	82	201	
Not reported	1	2	3	7	7	14	
Total	32	26	58	169	166	335	335
Religion.							
Presbyterians	4	4	8	26	28	54	
Episcopalians	4	6	10	30	37	67	
Methodists	8	4	12	38	32	70	
Baptists	2	1	3	6	5	11	
Roman Catholics	6	6	12	32	41	73	
Other denominations	5	4	9	20	16	36	
Not reported	3	1	4	17	7	24	
Total	32	26	58	169	166	335	335
Nationalities.							
English	4	1	5	29	12	41	
Irish	2	3	5	13	29	42	
Scotch	2	.....	2	8	11	19	
Canadian	16	21	37	86	98	184	
United States	.....	.....	.....	4	4	8	
Other countries	5	1	6	16	5	21	
Unknown	3	.....	3	13	7	20	
Total	32	26	58	169	166	335	335

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	11	5	16
Bruce	.....	2	2	1	3	4
Carleton	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Elgin	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Essex	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Grey	2	.....	2	12	3	15
Halton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Huron	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Lambton	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Middlesex	.....	1	1	4	4	8
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	7	5	12
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Northumberland and Durham	1	2	3	5	7	12
Ontario	1	.....	1	10	3	13
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Peel	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Perth	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Peterborough	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Prescott and Russell	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Simcoe	8	4	12	37	48	85
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Victoria	1	1	2	4	5	9
Waterloo	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Welland	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Wellington	1	1	2	3	3	6
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
York	10	7	17	35	96	81
Not classed	4	1	5	19	9	28
Total admissions	32	26	58	169	166	335

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Bruce	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Carleton	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Elgin	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Essex	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Frontenac	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Grey	2	.....	2	10	2	12
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Middlesex	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Muskoka District	1	.....	1	5	4	9
Northumberland and Durham	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10
Oxford	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Perth	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Peterborough	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Simcoe	6	1	7	17	19	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Victoria	1	1	2	3	5	8
Waterloo	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Welland	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wellington	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wentworth	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
York	8	5	13	30	27	57
Not classed	3	1	4	16	8	24
Total admissions	24	15	39	119	87	206

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
R. B.....	M...	November 1st, 1906.....	February 28th, 1907	Deported.
C. J.....	F...	August 16th, 1904.....	August 30th, "	Improved.
W. J. H....	M...	June 18th, 1906.....	" 30th, "	"
G. M.....	M...	August 22nd, 1905.....	October 30th, "	Deported.
J. S.....	M...	June 20th, 1905.....	December 23rd, "	Recovered.
F. S.....	F...	August 14th, 1904.....	" 23rd, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending December 31st, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	C. R.	M...	27	Jan. 12th, 1907	.....	10	12	Paresis.
2	E. W.....	F...	.....	" 15th, "	.....	8	11	Paralysis.
3	E. G.	F...	84	Apr. 25th, "	2	5	18	Senile decay.
4	M. B.....	F...	75-80	June 27th, "	2	7	18	Gen. debility.
5	H. M.....	M...	73	July 20th, "	2	2	2	Senile decay.
6	T. S.....	M...	74	Aug. 14th, "	.....	.....	5	Senile decay.
7	E. W.....	F...	71	Sept. 22nd, "	3	1	6	Acute gen. paresis.
8	S. D.....	F...	68	Oct. 8th, "	2	5	8	Senile decay.
9	A. S.....	M...	40	" 11th, "	2	3	11	Appendical abcess.
10	J. E.....	M...	78	" 29th, "	2	11	27	Senile decay.
11	C. V.	F...	46	Nov. 4th, "	3	2	19	Gen. paresis.
12	E. F.....	F...	64	" 16th, "	3	1	25	Tuberculosis.
13	W. J. R...	M...	61	" 19th, "	.....	2	16	Senile gangrene.
14	E. A. M...	F...	48	Dec. 25th, "	.....	4	16	Heart failure.
15	J. C.....	M...	66	" 28th, "	.....	1	.....	Exh. of dementia.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Hospital during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Blacksmiths				3		3	3
Cabinet-makers	1		1				1
Carpenters	1		1	1		1	2
Clerks	1		1				1
Clergymen				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds		7	7		41	41	48
Dressmakers					5	5	5
Druggists				2		2	2
Engineers				1		1	1
Farmers	11		11	39		39	50
Gardeners	1		1	1		1	2
Housekeepers		7	7		51	51	58
Labourers	12		12	59		59	71
Milliners		1	1				1
Moulders				2		2	2
No occupation		8	8				8
Nurses					1	1	1
Not stated	2		2				2
Other occupations	1		1				1
Plasterers				1		1	1
Painters				2		2	2
Printers				1		1	1
Peddlers	1		1	2		2	3
Sailors				1		1	1
Students				2	1	3	3
Shoemakers				2		2	2
Seamstresses					1	1	1
Soldiers				1		1	1
Teachers		1	1	2	1	3	4
Tailors		1	1	1	1	2	3
Waggon-makers	1		1				1
Unknown or other employments		1	1	13	38	51	52
Total	32	26	58	137	140	277	335

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of Insanity. In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends	1	3	4	1	1	2
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Physical.						
Imtemperance in drink	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse, sexual	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Over-work	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Puerperal	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Brain disease, with epilepsy	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	2	3	5	.....	.....	.....
With other combined cause not ascertained	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Congenital.						
With other combined cause not ascertained	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Unknown	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....
Total	27	21	48	5	5	10

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
36	F...	C. J.....	August 30th, 1907.....	11 months	Improved.
245	M...	W. J. H...	" 30th, "	11 months	"
206	M...	J. S.....	December 23rd, 1907...	9 months	Recovered.
21	F...	F. S.....	" 23rd, " ...	10 months	"

Summary of probational discharges.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Discharged, recovered.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
" improved.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 20 " 25 "	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 25 " 30 "	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
" 30 " 35 "	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 35 " 40 "	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" 40 " 45 "	4	1	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
" 45 " 50 "	3	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 50 " 55 "	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 "	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" 60 " 65 "	3	3	6	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 70 " 75 "	6	3	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 75 " 80 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	32	26	58	3	.....	3	7	8	15

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatm'nt of those who were discharged improved during the year.
Under 1 month	1	2	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months	.....	12	.....	.....
" 2 " 3 "	1	1	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	1	.....	1
" 4 " 5 "	.....	10	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 "	.....	1	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 "	.....	6	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 "	.....	7	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 "	.....	16	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 "	1	.....	.....	.....
" 12 " 18 "	1	29	.....	1
" 18 months to 2 years	1	.....	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years	.....	49	1	.....
" 3 " 4 "	.....	144	1	1
" 8 " 9 "	1	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 "	18	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 "	21	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards	5	.....	.....	.....
Not stated	8	.....	.....	.....
Totals	58	278	3	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop	3	806	.....	806
Shoe shop	1	312	.....	312
Engineer's shop	4	961	.....	961
Mason work	8	2,399	.....	2,399
Wood yard and coal shed	2	497	.....	497
Bakery	1	306	.....	306
Laundry	19	2,088	2,794	4,882
Painting	2	368	.....	368
Farm	18	5,805	.....	5,805
Garden	6	1,635	.....	1,635
Grounds	17	5,397	.....	5,397
Stable	3	492	.....	592
Kitchen	5	1,083	1,032	2,115
Dining rooms	18	.....	6,596	6,596
Officers' quarters	2	.....	547	547
Sewing room	9	.....	2,673	2,673
Knitting	1	.....	40	40
Mending	5	.....	1,421	1,421
Halls	35	.....	12,278	12,278
Storeroom	2	363	.....	363
General	70	17,413	1,621	19,034
Total	231	40,025	29,002	69,027

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts	Males.	Females.	Total.
Algoma District	6	4	10
Brant	.....	1	1
Bruce	1	3	4
Carleton	1	1	2
Dufferin	.....	1	1
Dundas	.....	3	3
Elgin	.....	2	2
Essex	.....	2	2
Frontenac	.....	2	2
Grey	9	3	12
Halton	1	.....	1
Hastings	.....	3	3
Huron	1	1	2
Lambton	1	.....	1
Lincoln	1	.....	1
Middlesex	3	3	6
Muskoka District	6	4	10
Nipissing District	.....	1	1
Northumberland	4	7	11
Ontario	9	1	10
Oxford	2	1	3
Peel	1	1	2
Peterborough	2	1	3
Prescott	1	1	2
Russell	1	.....	1
Simcoe	30	43	73
Victoria	2	5	7
Waterloo	2	.....	2
Welland	.....	1	1
Wellington	3	3	6
Wentworth	5	2	7
York	33	33	66
Not classed, unknown, etc.	15	5	20
Total	140	138	278

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals for year ending 31st December, 1907.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian	Church of England.	Unmarried.	Admitted by Warrant.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to
W. F. W....	40	M.	Grey	1	1	1	W.	Farmer	Mimico.

LAUNDRY.

Number of articles passing through laundry 162,140

SEWING ROOM.

Number or articles of clothing made	3,530
Number of articles of clothing repaired	14,766
	18,296

FARM PRODUCTS.

Hogs, live	$613 20	Oats, green, for ensilage, 8 tons	32 00
Hogs, dressed	224 37	Corn, green, for ensilage, 56 tons	224 00
Beef, dressed	42 12	Beets, 2,585 bush.	517 00
Beef hide	4 62	Potatoes, 1,030 bush.	721 00
Calves sold	1 75	Turnips, 200 bush.	24 00
Bull sold	75 40	Wheat, 202 bush.	202 00
Hay, 8 tons, 1,790 lbs.	142 32	Milk, 24,642 quarts, at 4 cts. ...	985 68
Straw, 8 tons	80 00		

EXTRA WORK DONE IN ADDITION TO ORDINARY FARM WORK.

40 rods wire fence erected.
40 loads stone drawn.
120 loads gravel drawn.
72 loads sand drawn.
80 loads manure hauled from town.
1,500 feet drain tile laid.
50 rods stone fence built.
Work on roads, 40 days.

GARDENER.

Grown in Year 1907.

	Lbs.		Lbs.
Lettuce	717	Green corn	2,415
Asparagus	23	Peppers	32
Rhubarb	3,653	Cauliflower	426
Radish	64	Egg plant	46
Green onions	1,750	Onions	1,740
Spinach	551	Celery	913
Green peas	393	Vegetable marrow	99
Beans	1,122	Musk melon	175
Beets	1,676	Squash	262
Carrots	4,515	Pumpkins	50
Cabbage	4,352	Citron	93
Cucumbers	361	Parsnips	732
Tomatoes	9,996	Apples	1,566

There were 30,000 bedding plants put out last summer, and there are now 3,125 stock plants in the greenhouse, as follows:—

Geraniums	1,000	Begonias	100
Coleus	500	Decoration plants	50
Ferns	75	Miscellaneous	1,500

ENGINEER.

Pipe and steam fitting, feet	900	Repairing laundry machinery	20
New articles made	247	Repairing drills	250
Articles repaired	194	Repairing tubes and valves	175
Re-tubing boilers	35	Laying water pipe, feet	200
Repairing closets	40	General blacksmith work, etc.	
Repairing steam valves	48		

CARPENTER.

Buildings constructed	5	Docks repaired	1
Buildings repaired	3	New articles made	377
Buildings refitted	3	Articles repaired	400
Docks built	1		

HOSPITAL FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

To the Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc., Toronto, Ontario.

I have the honor to submit the thirty-first annual report of the operations of this Hospital for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

On December 31, 1906, we had in residence 376 males and 385 females, or a total of 761. During the year there were admitted 35 males and 31 females, a total of 66. There were 7 males and 3 females discharged, two of each sex being much improved, sufficiently so to make them self supporting. Two females were transferred to the Mimico Hospital, and 21 males and 18 females died during the year, being something less than 5 per cent. of the number under care, leaving at the close of the year 383 males and 392 females, a total of 775. Our average daily population for the year was 380 males and 390 females. There are at present 162 applications for admission on fyle.

We have made no general permanent improvements during the year, if we except some extensive repairs to the various buildings, both exterior and interior.

The only new work was the erection of a very handsome shelter at the railway platform, which will be very useful as well as ornamental.

Our new painter has done good work, since his appointment, in different parts of the building, and next summer he will devote his time to outside work. The carpenter and mason have kept up the repairs pertaining to their respective trades in a very satisfactory manner.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Our verandahs are badly in need of repairs, and we would suggest that they be re-built with steel frames.

Owing to the lack of verandahs on our cottages, many of the inmates never get to the open air, and we would suggest this addition to the Cottage.

Our want of coal vaults for the storing of our year's supply is pressing, and would ask consideration of the matter during 1908.

MORE LAND.

With a population of nearly eight hundred, the want of more land, which could be readily placed under cultivation, is being felt as an actual necessity.

There is a farm adjoining the Hospital property which can be purchased for six or seven thousand dollars, of which about sixty-five acres are in a good state of cultivation, with a good bank barn and roomy cow byres. About forty acres more of the seventy or eighty remaining could be easily cleared and worked.

There is no doubt that our accommodation must be increased before very long, as we have many urgent applications for admission, and it becomes a question of the best method of doing this.

Some years ago, in my annual report, it was recommended that more farm land be purchased and a building erected thereon to accommodate thirty

or forty of our boys or men, placed in charge of a competent farmer and his wife, and that the part of the buildings occupied by the Superintendent be fitted up for twenty-five or thirty paying patients, and a residence erected on the grounds in a convenient situation for the Superintendent. In this way some sixty or seventy could be provided for at a per capita cost of between three and four hundred dollars.

Another plan would be to do as the State of Massachusetts is doing in connection with the Institution at Waltham, colonizing their surplus working boys. This was done by securing two thousand acres of deserted farms about seventy miles from Boston, and, say, sixty from the parent Institution at Waltham, and dividing up into colonies from forty to sixty each.

The Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions met at Waltham last June, and a day was spent in Pendleton, where those colonies are situated. This visit certainly proved a revelation to the members of the Association. To see happy and contented boys and men engaged in the varied work of reclaiming waste and deserted farms was an interesting sight: to see an imbecile boy with his ox-cart hauling stones and a score or more boys with picks and spades raising the stones from the ground and loading the carts, demonstrated beyond question that Massachusetts has solved the problem of providing for those who have grown too old for Institution life and training. The soil was good and when ploughed and planted raised excellent crops. They average about ten acres a year for each colony, and leave the ground fit for garden purposes. They are establishing the fifth colony at present, and when it is ready they will have about two hundred and sixty divided among the five colonies.

From the last report of the Waltham Institution can be seen something of what they are doing. All their teaching and trainig has the main object of fitting, not only the boys, but also the girls, for some industrial work—the boys for the colonization farms, simple trades, such as shoe making, carpentering, tailoring, painting, mat weaving, mattress and brush making, etc., and the girls for general house work, cooking, laundry work, and all kinds of sewing and knitting.

To enable us to follow the example of Massachusetts, a sufficient quantity of land within a few miles of the Hospital should be purchased and colonies established thereon. There is such land about midway between Orillia and Barrie, which is not under cultivation, covered with stones, but considerably smaller than those on our present property. They could be easily removed and the land brought into cultivation. This suggestion is respectfully submitted.

Feeble-Minded Women.

The custodial care of feeble-minded women, between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, who can not be classed as idiots, is a question that will demand the attention of the Government sooner or later. It is impossible for any one who has given the matter any consideration or study to think of the evils of feeble-mindedness without thinking of the curse of vice and illegitimacy which are its inevitable accompaniments. If there is one law in Nature that never loses its force, it is the law of heredity, and just as sure as those poor feeble-minded women are permitted to bring forth their kind, just so sure will they, through the law of heredity, fill the ranks of the vicious, add to crime and swell the hosts of paupers.

By making provision for this class the annual expenditure of our public institutions would be somewhat increased, but the public in any case has to

support the feeble-minded and their offspring, whether by charity or neighbours, by municipal councils, or in jails and prisons. The matter, therefore, resolves itself into a question of whether a systematic plan for their maintenance and seclusion, such as only the Government can give them, is better or less costly than such imperfect support as above indicated. To any one who has given the subject serious thought, it must be quite evident that it would cost less, besides have the advantage of cutting off the possibility of a never ending and ever widening evil and expense.

The Schools.

At present we are without teachers. Our kindergartner resigned owing to illnes and a general break down. The principal, soon after the summer holidays, accepted a position in a College in St. John, Newfoundland, and tendered her resignation. The industrial teacher obtained a position near her home and left us at the end of the year, so that we are now without a teacher as such.

It is confidently expected that a new staff will be appointed and the work proceed as before, but, perhaps, on slightly different lines.

While it is generally admitted that this Hospital has filled the purpose for which it was intended—in caring for the idiotic and feeble-minded—yet it is now recognized that more might have been accomplished if we could have discerned the future and been able to foresee what the last ten or fifteen year's experience has taught.

All Institutions in the United States and Europe were started on one general plan, that of caring for and training imbecile children as well as their limited capacities permitted. Too much time, however, was devoted to the elementary branches of education and not sufficient to manual and industrial instruction.

Sweden some years ago instituted the change, soon followed by Denmark, and the experience of these countries proved that physical and manual training should be the ultimate object held in view. So great was the success of such teaching that other countries and States changed their systems, and now nearly all the institutions have adopted Swedish methods.

For us to follow with any degree of success, it is essential that a staff of five or six teachers be employed, two, at least, of whom should be capable kindergartners. We should have a thoroughly well trained principal to take the elementary branches as far as they would be useful in their industrial occupations and to take a general oversight of all school exercises. We should have, at least, two well trained manual teachers, who have been trained and passed through the McDonald or some similar Institution, to take classes in various kinds of needle work, including dress making, knitting, etc. We should also have a shoe maker to take a class of boys. We already have the tailor, carpenter and painter, as well as the baker The tailor has a class of six boys who are quite a help in that department; the baker has four, two of whom are quite able to take charge of a batch of bread; the carpenter has two and the painter one.

Death of our Bursar.

On December 10th, our Bursar, T. J. Muir, died after a few weeks' illness.

Mr. Muir had been in very indifferent health for the past five or six years from heart trouble. In his death the Province and the Hospital were

deprived of the services of a most careful and honest official, whose term of service extended over a period of twenty-one years.

It is much satisfaction that I refer to the faithful and loyal services of our staff of attendants and employees during the year. It has been one of the utmost harmony and all seemed to be embued with the single object of faithful service.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. Beaton,
Medical Superintendent.

Orillia, December 31, 1907.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR IDIOTS AND FEEBLE-MINDED, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1906				376	385	761
Admitted during year :—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant	2	1	3			
" Medical Certificate	33	30	63	35	31	66
Total number under treatment during year	35	31	66	411	416	827
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered						
" improved	2	2	4			
" unimproved	5	1	6			
Total number of discharges during year	7	3	10			
Died	21	19	40			
Eloped						
Transferred		2	2			
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1907	28	24	52	28	24	52
				383	392	775
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				1,060	946	2,006
Total number discharged				103	70	173
" died				548	458	1,006
" eloped				6		6
" transferred				20	26	46
" remaining, December 31st, 1907				383	392	775
Number of applications on fyle 31st December, 1907				91	71	162

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital, from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 18th of August	383	396	779
Minimum number of patients in residence on the 6th of January	375	385	760
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	138,921	142,356	281,277
Daily average population	380	390	770

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social state.							
Married	.....	.....	.....	3	10	13	13
Widowed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Single	35	31	66	1,057	935	1,992	1,992
Total	35	31	66	1,060	946	2,006	2,006
Religion.							
Presbyterians	6	5	11	189	182	371	371
Episcopalians	6	7	13	194	198	392	392
Methodists	7	7	14	274	240	514	514
Baptists	2	1	3	41	35	76	76
Congregationalists	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	5
Roman Catholics	11	7	18	199	131	330	330
Mennonites	.....	.....	.....	14	6	20	20
Quakers	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	5
Other denominations	.....	.....	.....	35	41	76	76
Not reported	3	4	7	108	109	217	217
Total	35	31	66	1,060	946	2,006	2,006
Nationalities.							
English	2	2	4	55	54	109	109
Irish	.....	1	1	48	41	89	89
Scotch	.....	1	1	27	21	48	48
Canadian	32	26	58	866	779	1,645	1,645
United States	.....	.....	.....	16	12	28	28
Other countries	.....	.....	.....	18	12	30	30
Unknown	1	1	2	30	27	57	57
Total	35	31	66	1,060	946	2,006	2,006

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				11	9	20	20
Brant				15	16	31	31
Bruce	1		1	30	29	59	59
Carleton	1	2	3	37	28	65	65
Dufferin				6	8	14	14
Elgin				10	14	24	24
Essex				28	19	47	47
Frontenac	2	1	3	41	36	77	77
Grey	2	1	3	39	34	73	73
Haldimand		1	1	19	8	27	27
Halton		1	1	12	10	22	22
Hastings				19	24	43	43
Huron	1	1	2	31	24	55	55
Kent				21	25	46	46
Lambton	1	1	2	24	19	43	43
Lanark				9	5	14	14
Leeds and Grenville		2	2	27	20	47	47
Lennox and Addington	1		1	19	14	33	33
Lincoln	1	1	2	9	6	15	15
Middlesex	2		2	53	31	84	84
Muskoka District		1	1	16	17	33	33
Norfolk				10	14	24	24
Northumberland and Durham	1		1	26	34	60	60
Ontario				36	27	63	63
Oxford	1	1	2	24	23	47	47
Peel		1	1	8	20	28	28
Perth	2	1	3	15	21	36	36
Peterborough	2	1	3	12	19	31	31
Prescott and Russell	3		3	12	8	20	20
Prince Edward				7	10	17	17
Renfrew	3		3	13	15	28	28
Simcoe	1	4	5	75	67	142	142
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	1		1	33	14	47	47
Victoria				20	13	33	33
Waterloo	1		1	22	19	41	41
Welland				6	8	14	14
Wellington		1	1	25	14	39	39
Wentworth	1	3	4	46	48	94	94
York	6	4	10	178	161	339	339
Not classed	1	3	4	16	15	31	31
Total admissions	25	31	66	1,060	946	2,006	2,006

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 31st Dec., 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1	2	3	3
Br nt				1		1	1
Bruce				5	4	9	9
Carleton				6	5	11	11
Dufferin					2	2	2
Elgin					4	4	4
Essex				2	3	5	5
Frontenac				13	13	26	26
Grey				9	5	14	14
Haldimand				3		3	3
Halton				1	2	3	3
Hastings				3	5	8	8
Huron				5	3	8	8
Kent				2	3	5	5
Lambton				3	4	7	7
Lanark				4	1	5	5
Leeds and Grenville				6	3	9	9
Lennox and Addington				2	7	9	9
Lincoln				2	2	4	4
Middlesex				5	1	6	6
Muskoka District				2	1	3	3
Norfolk				5	5	10	10
Northumberland and Durham				5	3	8	8
Ontario				5	1	6	6
Oxford				7	1	8	8
Peel				2	3	5	5
Perth				6	2	8	8
Peterborough				1	3	4	4
Prescott and Russell	2		2	6	2	8	8
Renfrew				1	5	6	6
Simcoe				11	7	18	18
Stormont Dundas & Glengarry				18	1	19	19
Victoria				5	1	6	6
Waterloo				2		2	2
Welland					1	1	1
Wellington				2	2	4	4
Wentworth				3	8	11	11
York				17	9	26	26
Not classed		1	1	2	2	4	4
Total admissions	2	1	3	173	126	299	299

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Age.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J.M.R	M	May 12, 1906...	February 2, 1907...	Not improved.
2	G.T.B	M	Febru'ry 27, 1884..	" 2, " ...	Improved.
3	A.F	F	May 19, 1906...	May 29, " ...	Transf'r'd to Mimico
4	H.Q	F	August 25, 1906...	" 29, " ...	" "
5	H.H.W	M	June 1, 1906...	June 29, " ...	Not improved.
6	M.C.	F	May 10, 1907...	July 1, " ...	"
7	P.V.C.	M	" 8, 1907...	" 31, " ...	"
8	L.H.	F	April 26, 1899...	October 15, " ...	Improved.
9	E.J.R	F	June 26, 1899...	" 15, " ...	"
10	W.P.	M	October 14, 1899...	" 15, " ...	"
11	C.McL	M	" 31, 1907...	Novemb'r 7, " ...	Not improved.
12	F.W.K	M	March 7, 1907...	" 20, " ...	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Number.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	F.B.L	M	16	January 1	5	8	22	Debility and epilepsy.
2	G.E	M	35	February 3	14	4	21	General debility.
3	A.M.W	F	74	" 17	30	3	22	Hemorr. and pneumonia.
4	E.F	F	24	" 20	8	2	4	Typhoid fever.
5	W.F.R	M	43	March 13	8	7	13	General debility.
6	J.DeC	M	29	" 13	3	9	1	Epilepsy.
7	F.M.E	F	25	April 1	4	9	1	Tuberculosis.
8	E.J.McB	F	35	" 14	....	7	23	Epilepsy.
9	W.H.F	M	30	" 20	....	10	28	Epilepsy.
10	L.G	F	19	" 25	2	11	2	Epilepsy and tuberculosis
11	N. McG	M	17	" 26	3	....	24	Tuberculosis.
12	M.O	F	20	May 7	3	10	20	Epilepsy.
13	G.M.D	M	61	" 20	....	10	22	Hemorrhage of lungs.
14	L.LaF	F	31	" 25	4	1	30	Epilepsy and heart disease
15	E.S	M	21	June 2	1	9	28	Pleurisy and tuberculosis.
16	M.Q	F	13	" 8	....	10	2	Epilepsy.
17	E.B	F	46	" 10	6	6	18	Epilepsy.
18	J.S	M	41	" 17	....	8	20	Softening of brain.
19	A.V.T	F	17	July 30	....	8	16	General debility.
20	R.S.G	F	22	August 6	1	5	25	Remittent fever.
21	J.L	M	42	" 19	19	9	5	Heart disease.
22	M.E.F	F	35	" 28	15	....	28	Epilepsy.
23	E.C	F	31	" 28	15	10	25	Heart disease.
24	A.E.B	F	43	" 31	10	11	20	Bright's disease.
25	H.F.M	M	15	Septemb'r 1	1	5	20	Tuberculosis.
26	W.F	M	53	" 1	1	2	25	Epilepsy.
27	L.S	F	29	" 1	....	2	.....	Debility and goitre.
28	J.T	F	70	" 6	14	11	22	Old age and heart disease.
29	A.K	F	35	" 17	....	1	4	General debility.
30	N.B	M	68	" 20	....	10	15	Heart and Bright's disease
31	M.B	M	22	" 24	1	1	16	General debility.
32	J.A	M	49	" 25	8	5	14	General debility.
33	F.S.K	M	12	October 13	....	11	26	General debility.
34	M.L	M	57	" 18	2	11	29	Rheumatism and rupture.
35	F.S	M	23	" 31	3	4	24	Heart disease.
36	A.G.R.B	M	22	November 4	3	10	20	Epilepsy.
37	F.M	F	60	" 16	1	9	9	General debility.
38	J.S	F	27	" 29	9	4	3	Typhoid fever.
39	A.O'D	M	19	Decemb'r 18	3	7	9	Epilepsy.
40	E.B	M	18	" 23	10	5	16	General debility.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 10 years	9	5	14			
From 10 to 15 years	12	5	17	1	1	2
" 15 " 20 "	2	6	8	5	2	7
" 20 " 25 "	2	3	5	4	3	7
" 25 " 30 "	4	2	6	1	3	4
" 30 " 35 "	1	3	4	1	2	3
" 35 " 40 "	2	3	5	1	3	4
" 40 " 45 "	2	2	4	3	1	4
" 45 " 50 "	1	2	3	1	1	2
" 50 " 55 "				1		1
" 55 " 60 "				1		1
" 60 " 65 "				1	1	2
" 65 " 70 "				1		1
" 70 " 75 "					2	2
Totals	35	31	66	21	19	40

TABLE No. 8.

PERIODS.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital on 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month	3		1
From 1 to 2 months	2		1
" 2 " 3 "	9		1
" 3 " 4 "	6		
" 4 " 5 "	2		
" 5 " 6 "	9		
" 6 " 7 "	5		
" 7 " 8 "	5		
" 8 " 9 "	5		2
" 9 " 10 "	3		
" 10 " 11 "	9		
" 11 " 12 "	2		
" 12 " 18 "	32		2
" 18 months to 2 years	29		1
" 2 to 3 years	55		
" 3 " 4 "	54		
" 4 " 5 "	45		
" 5 " 6 "	32		
" 6 " 7 "	35		
" 7 " 8 "	33		
" 8 " 9 "	31	3	
" 9 " 10 "	30		
" 10 " 15 "	150		
" 15 " 20 "	118		
" 20 years and upwards	71	1	
Totals	775	4	8

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the nature of employment and the number of day's work performed during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop	2	416	.....	416
Tailor's shop	5	1,480	.....	1,480
Engineer's shop	5	1,642	.....	1,642
Mason work	2	400	.....	400
Wood yard and coal shed	12	1,560	.....	1,560
Bakery	4	1,252	.....	1,252
Laundry	21	1,565	4,576	6,141
Dairy	8	.....	2,920	2,920
Butcher's shop and slaughter house	2	156	.....	156
Piggery	2	730	.....	730
Painting	1	208	.....	208
Farm	19	2,418	.....	2,418
Garden	19	1,872	.....	1,872
Grounds	15	2,340	.....	2,340
Stable	7	2,190	.....	2,190
Kitchen	6	730	1,460	2,190
Dining rooms	51	5,475	13,190	18,665
Officers' quarters	6	939	1,095	2,034
Sewing rooms	9	.....	2,574	2,574
Knitting	25	.....	6,500	6,500
Mending	45	.....	7,200	7,200
Wards	216	25,040	41,260	66,300
Halls	9	2,190	624	2,814
Storeroom	1	300	.....	300
General	20	3,756	2,920	6,676
Superintendent's house	4	365	886	1,251
Electrician	2	391	.....	391
Root house	8	780	.....	780
Knitting machine	3	.....	780	780
Total	529	58,195	58,985	144,180

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District	3	4	7
Brant	4	5	9
Bruce	11	10	21
Carleton	13	13	26
Dufferin	4	1	5
Dundas	3	2	5
Durham	2	4	6
Elgin	2	3	5
Essex	11	7	18
Frontenac	20	9	29
Glengarry	5	1	6
Grenville	.....	2	2

TABLE No. 10.—*Continued.*

Showing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Grey	9	10	19
Haldimand	3	3	6
Halton	1	5	6
Hastings	10	10	20
Huron	10	8	18
Kent	6	7	13
Lambton	12	8	20
Lanark	1	1	2
Leeds	4	5	9
Lennox and Addington	10	8	18
Lincoln	3	1	4
Middlesex	24	9	33
Muskoka District	5	6	11
Nipissing District	2	.....	2
Norfolk	4	9	13
Northumberland	6	5	11
Ontario	9	10	19
Oxford	10	9	19
Parry Sound District	1	5	6
Peel	3	9	12
Perth	4	9	13
Peterborough	6	9	15
Prescott	7	2	9
Prince Edward	3	2	5
Renfrew	8	8	16
Russell	3	4	7
Simcoe	18	37	55
Stormont	6	2	8
Victoria	3	4	7
Waterloo	7	8	15
Welland	.....	2	2
Wellington	6	6	12
Wentworth	17	22	39
York	81	83	164
Not classed, unknown, etc	3	5	8
Total	383	392	775

TABLE No. 11.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals for year ending 31st December, 1907.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Canadian.	Religious denomination.		Unmarried.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
					Roman Catholic.	Methodist.					
A. F.	39	F	York	1	.....	1	1	years	1	Spinster..	Mimico.
H. Q.	30	F	Grey	1	1	.....	1	"	1	" ..	"

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

To S. A. ARMSTRONG, ESQ., and EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspectors of Hospitals for the Insane, etc.

SIRS,—I have the honor to submit to you the second annual report of the Hospital for Epileptics for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

We had remaining in residence January 1st, 1907, 45 patients. We admitted during the year 30 males and 22 females. We admitted more patients between the ages of 20 and 25 years than at any other quinquennial period. The total number under treatment during the year, 97, discharged during the year recovered, one, discharged improved, 14, and discharged unimproved, two. Total number discharged, 17. The number who died during the year, four. The number transferred, three. Total number who left the institution, 24. Remaining in hospital December 31st, 1907, 73. Total number of applications sent out, 124; applications sent out by request but not returned, 49; applications returned unfilled, nine; applications rejected, nine.

DEATHS.

We had four deaths during the year. Two females and two males. Of these two died of tuberculosis, one of anaemia and the fourth of pneumonia, this patient having the disease at the time he was admitted to the institution and died a few days after.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In permanent improvements much has been accomplished this year by which the appearance of the Hospital has been improved, and the convenience in carrying on the work materially aided. Among the improvements effected are:—

A splendid barn, thoroughly modern and up-to-date, 80 feet by 45 feet, with cement foundations 13½ feet high and 18 inches thick. The stable is roomy and well ventilated. The barn is equipped with a litter carrier, which has proved itself a great labor saver.

A silo, 30 feet high and 14 feet wide, was completed in time for the farmer to store his ensilage.

The two new Cottages, which were under construction last year, have now been completed. They are handsome buildings, and are, in many respects, superior to the first Cottages erected.

An ice house has been constructed, under the supervision of the carpenter, in accordance with the plans and specifications furnished by the Department of Public Works. It is well ventilated and has a capacity for storing a large quantity of ice.

A piggery and drive-shed have also been erected by the carpenter. The piggery is a first-class building, with cement walls, troughs, etc. The drive-shed is a frame building and will be used for the storing of farm implements.

A new house for the farmer was built by contract. It is a serviceable building and will prove a comfortable and convenient home for him.

Tenders were asked for the erection of a coach house, but as the prices asked by the tenderers was much in excess of the estimated cost, it appeared at first sight as if we would have to do with a smaller building. I, however, took the matter up, and after ascertaining the cost of the material and work to be performed, I advised the Department of Public Works that we would erect the building according to the original plans, or with a few modifications, and keep within the estimated cost. Permission having been given, we proceeded with the work, and erected a first-class brick building of the same dimensions as was called for in the original plans. The workmanship is excellent; no part of the work having been slighted. We succeeded in completing the entire building within the time specified in the original tender. The building is one of which we are justly proud, particularly in view of the fact that we were able to complete the work at a cost of between two and three hundred dollars less than we estimated.

A dam was built across the ravine, and we have now a nice sheet of spring water covering about an acre, and from which we will get our ice supply.

The gardener and his staff expended a large amount of time and labor in levelling and turning the rough ground into lawns. A bowling green, 156 feet by 100 feet, has also been laid and from which we hope to derive a great deal of pleasure this summer.

Well laid driveways and a cement walk of 4,400 feet, which we laid down this year, connect the new cottages. A telephone system is also now installed connecting the new cottages with the main building.

The outbuildings have been furnished with electric light, thereby reducing the danger of fire.

The septic tank has now been finished and is proving most satisfactory.

The farm and garden, under the management of the farmer, has yielded good results. 480 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of oats, 400 bushels of mangels, 400 bushels of potatoes, 50 tons of ensilage and 40 tons of hay. 40 acres are seeded and 30 acres are sown with fall wheat. The vegetables and small frult were sufficient to supply the needs of the Institution.

Though we have accomplished much this year in improvements, there is still much to be done in order to make the Hospital thoroughly efficient. We would like a root house, milk cellar and greenhouse.

We will also require to do a considerable amount of fencing this year. We would like to set out a small orchard so that in a few years we would have sufficient fruit to supply the needs of the Hospital.

The Superintendent is at present living in the Administration Building. It would be a great advantage if a house were built for him.

A house for the gardener would also be an improvement, as he would then be in a better position to look after the farm and garden.

Committal of Patients.

This is a step that will be necessary to take in Legislation before we will be in a position to follow up the necessary care of those afflicted, it being absolutely necessary to have these patients under our control for a length of time in order to carry out a proper line of treatment. The great difficulty we find, both with the patients and their friends, is that when here a few

months and some improvement is shown they think they will be all right at home. We have had a number of cases of this kind and all we could do was to advise them to remain. The result has been that when they return to their homes they have been worse, owing to no restrictions being placed upon them, they entered into excesses of various kinds and thus increased their trouble.

And then again we are bound to look upon a epileptic at certain stages of the disease as not responsible for his actions, and at such times he is liable to do injury to himself or to others having no recollection of so doing after the deed is committed. Then so many epileptics are addicted to drink and this naturally increases the trouble, as well as numerous other evils from which you can protect them only by keeping them in an institution and thus benefit themselves and protect the public.

Epileptics and Marriage.

This is a subject that deserves the serious consideration of our Legislature. That epilepsy is a hereditary disease is a well known fact. Then when we consider a man or a women united by the marriage law to one whom they find to be an epileptic and they regard the obligation as binding to their life's end, they are of all people the most miserable. To have to live with one afflicted with this dread disease as a husband or wife would sap the life out of any individual. I cannot urge this too strongly—that no person afflicted with epilepsy should be allowed to marry, first because of the hereditary tendency and second because of the misery and wretchedness brought upon others. A person who has suffered from epilepsy should not be allowed to marry until at least ten years had elapsed from last attack. If a law similar to the above were passed by Parliament it would lessen the number of epileptics and also prevent a great deal of the misery in the homes of our Province.

Entertainments.

We are very thankful to the people of the city of Woodstock, who have on so many occasions provided entertainments, which have been very much enjoyed by our patients.

Religious Services.

The clergymen of the various denominations of the City have been faithful in giving us Divine service. The sermons have been looked forward to with great interest. We are very grateful to them for the sacrifices made and the efforts put forth.

Conclusion.

In closing this my second anunual report I wish to thank the members of the staff for their faithfulness and attention to duty.

Our attendants have shown great patience and kindness to the inmates, performing their duty many times under great trials, as the epileptics are

very hard to satisfy, their wants are many and their minds fickle; one moment in the best of humour and the next in a violent rage and this without provocation.

I wish in conclusion to thank you for your able assistance and kind consideration in all matters during the past year.

I have the honor to be,

Sirs,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Williams,
Medical Superintendent.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS, WOODSTOCK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movement of patients in the Hospital for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31st, 1906				26	19	45
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant						
" medical certificate	30	22	52			
				30	22	52
Total number under treatment during y'r				56	41	97
Discharges during year:—						
As recovered	1		1			
" improved	11	3	14			
" unimproved	2		2			
Total number of discharges during year	14	3	17			
Died	2	2	4			
Transferred	2	1	3			
				18	6	24
Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec'r, 1907				38	35	73
Total number admitted since opening of Hospital				62	48	110
Total number discharged	19	8	27			
" died	3	4	7			
" transferred	2	1	3			
				24	13	37
" remaining 31st Dec'r, 1907				28	35	73
Number of applications on fyle 31st December, 1907				7	6	13

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Hospital, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Hospital from the 1st January, 1907, to the 31st December, 1907.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th of December, 1907)	39	35	74
Minimum number of patients in residence (on the 1st of January, 1907)	26	19	45
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	11,703	9,358	21,061
Daily average population	32.06	25.64	57.70

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.
Social State.							
Married	4	4	8	10	8	18	18
Single	26	18	44	52	40	92	92
Total	30	22	52	62	48	110	110
Religion.							
Presbyterians	3	5	8	12	12	24	24
Episcopalians	9	4	13	17	15	32	32
Methodists	8	8	16	16	12	28	28
Baptists	2	1	3	6	5	11	11
Roman Catholics	4	1	5	5	1	6	6
Mennonites	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Other denominations	2	3	5	3	3	6	6
Not reported	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	30	22	52	62	48	110	110
Nationalities.							
English	3	2	5	4	6	10	10
Irish	1	1	2	2	1	3	3
Scotch	.....	1	1	1	2	3	3
Canadian	23	17	40	50	38	88	88
United States	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	5
Other countries	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1
Total	30	22	52	62	48	110	110

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 31st December, 1907.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admittance.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	1	2	3	2	3	5
Bruce	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dufferin	2	2	4	2	2	4
Elgin	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Essex	1	2	3	1	2	3
Grey	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Halton	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Kent	1	1	2	2	1	3
Lambton	.....	1	1	1	3	4
Lincoln	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Middlesex	2	.....	2	8	.....	8
Norfolk	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Oxford	2	.....	2	5	4	9
Perth	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Peterborough	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Prince Edward	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Simcoe	.....	3	3	1	3	4
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	.....	1	1	1	1	2
Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Waterloo	2	.....	2	3	1	4
Wellington	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Wentworth	2	1	3	3	3	6
York	12	7	19	21	14	35
Total admissions	30	22	52	62	48	110

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the length of residence in the hospital of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	J. E. L.....	M	April 24, 1906.....	Mar. 1, 1907.....	Recovered.
2	E. F. R.....	M	Oct. 3, "	Mar. 9, "	Unimproved.
3	H. U.....	M	May 9, "	Mar. 18, "	Improved.
4	W. M.....	M	June 15, "	April 12, "	Improved.
5	M. H.....	F	May 2, "	April 18, "	Improved.
6	H. McI.....	F	April 23, "	April 30, "	Improved.
7	H. L.....	M	Nov. 2, "	May 23, "	Improved.
8	S. S.....	F	Jan. 28, 1907.....	May 25, "	Improved.
9	E. J. S.....	M	April 3, "	June 26, "	Improved.
10	D. S. T.....	M	Dec. 19, 1906.....	June 28, "	Improved.
11	G. L. P.....	M	Sept. 3, "	June 29, "	Improved.
12	F. J.....	M	Feb, 11, 1907.....	Sept. 11, "	Improved.
13	G. W. B.....	M	Aug. 29, 1906.....	Oct. 4, "	Improved.
14	C. W. A.....	M	July 1, 1907.....	Oct. 19, "	Improved.
15	R. McK.....	M	June 25, "	Nov. 1, "	Improved.
16	L. W. S.....	M	Sept. 28, "	Nov. 10, "	Unimproved.
17	J. G.....	M	Oct. 19, "	Dec. 31, "	Improved.

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Death.	Residence in Hospital.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	H. O.....	M	70	Jan. 5, 1907	.....	.....	8	Pneumonia.
2	R. B. L...	F	34	Jan. 29, "	.....	1	13	Phthisis.
3	L. A. C ...	M	25	Feb. 14, "	.....	9	14	Multiple abcess, tubercular hip joint disease.
4	E. L. S....	F	17	Dec. 19, "	1	6	10	General anæmia.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing Trades, Callings and Occupations of Patients admitted to the Hospital during the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Commercial travellers	1		1				1
Carpenters	2		2	2		2	4
Clerks	1		1				1
Clergymen				1		1	1
Cigar-makers	1		1	1		1	2
Domestic servants, all kinds		1	1		3	3	4
Farmers	4		4	6		6	10
Gardeners				1		1	1
Harness-makers				1		1	1
Housekeepers		11	11		10	10	21
Labourers	7		7	4		4	11
Milliners		1	1				1
No occupation	9	9	18	13	11	24	42
Other occupations	5		5	2		2	7
Students				1	1	2	2
Seamstresses					1	1	1
Total	30	22	52	32	26	58	110

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing causes of Epilepsy.

Cause of Epilepsy In respect of admissions for the year ending 31st December, 1907.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Moral.						
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles	4		4			
Mental anxiety, "worry"	1		1	1	3	4
Fright and nervous shocks				4	3	7
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink				4		4
Venereal disease	1		1	1		1
Sunstroke	1		1			
Accident or injury	7		7	7		7
Puberty and change of life		2	2		2	2
Other forms of brain disease				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age		1	1		1	1
Fevers		2	2			
Hereditary.						
With other ascertained cause in combination	4	3	7			
With other combined cause not ascertained	1		1			
Congenital.						
With other ascertained cause in combination		1	1			
With other combined cause not ascertained		2	2			
Unknown	11	11	22	12	13	25
Total	30	22	52	30	22	52

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the Probational Discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.
2	F.	H. McI	April 1, 1907	1 month.
16	M.	J. S. Y	April 30, 1907	1 month.
9	F.	A. B	May 29, 1907	2 weeks.
50	F.	C. G	Aug. 9, 1907	2 weeks.
7	M.	W. C	Aug. 24, 1907	2 weeks.
68	M.	J. U	Aug. 28, 1907	2 weeks.

SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES-

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				3	3	6
Discharged, improved		1	1			
Returned to Hospital	3	2	5			
Absent on probation on 31st December, 1907	3	3	6			

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years	4	2	6						
" 15 " 20 "	3	3	6					1	
" 20 " 25 "	9	1	10				1		
" 25 " 30 "	4	2	6	1		1			
" 30 " 35 "	2	4	6					1	
" 35 " 40 "	2	3	5						
" 40 " 45 "	4	1	5						
" 45 " 50 "	2	4	6						
" 55 " 60 "		1	1						
" 65 " 70 "							1		
" 70 " 75 "		1	1						
Totals	30	22	52	1		1	2	2	4

TABLE NO. 10.

Periods.	Duration of epilepsy prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Hospital 31st December.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month		4			
From 1 to 2 months		2			1
" 2 " 3 "		10		2	
" 3 " 4 "		2		2	
" 4 " 5 "				1	
" 5 " 6 "		2			1
" 6 " 7 "		8		3	
" 7 " 8 "		4			
" 8 " 9 "		3			
" 9 " 10 "		3		1	
" 10 " 11 "		4	1	2	
" 11 " 12 "	3	1		1	
" 12 " 18 "		14		2	
" 18 months to 2 years	1	16			
" 2 to 3 years	5				
" 3 " 4 "	4				
" 4 " 5 "	1				
" 5 " 6 "	4				
" 6 " 7 "	1				
" 8 " 9 "	3				
" 9 " 10 "	2				
" 10 " 15 "	7				
" 15 " 20 "	6				
" 20 years and upwards	15				
Totals	52	73	1	14	2

TABLE NO. 12.

Shewing the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 31st December, 1907, were originally received.

Counties and Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brant	2	3	5
Carleton	.....	3	3
Dufferin	1	2	3
Dundas	1	.....	1
Elgin	1	1	2
Essex	1	1	2
Halton	1	.....	1
Kent	1	1	2
Lambton	1	2	3
Lincoln	1	.....	1
Middlesex	4	.....	4
Norfolk	2	.....	2
Oxford	1	2	3
Perth	1	.....	1
Peterborough	.....	2	2
Prince Edward	.....	1	1
Simcoe	1	3	4
Stormont	.....	1	1
Victoria	.....	1	1
Waterloo	1	1	2
Wellington	1	1	2
Wentworth	2	2	4
York	15	8	23
Total	38	35	73

TABLE NO. 13.

Patients transferred to other Hospitals for the Insane.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.		Religious denomination.			Social state.		Duration of Epilepsy prior to admission. Years.	Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Hospital transferred to.
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Other denominations	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.				
A. B.	16	1	....	York	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	1	Waiter	Brockville....
S. A. H.	44	....	1	"	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	28	2	None.....	Toronto .....
J. D.	23	2	....	Grey	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	Farmer....	Orillia.....

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM, GUELPH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

INSANE BRANCH.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Sanitarium for the official year ending 31st December, 1907.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1906				7	24	31
Admitted during year :—						
By Medical Certificate	29	27	56	29	27	56
Total number under treatment during year				36	51	87
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	8	8	16			
" improved	5	6	11			
" unimproved	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year	14	16	30			
Died	2	1	3			
Transferred	3	8	11	19	25	44
Remaining in Sanitarium, Dec. 31, 1907				17	26	43
Total number admitted since opening of Sanitarium				260	262	522
Total number discharged	200	202	402			
" died	33	14	47			
" eloped	2		2			
" transferred	8	20	28			
				243	236	479
" remaining, Dec. 31, 1907				17	26	43

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE HOMEWOOD RETREAT, GUELPH, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1907.

VOLUNTARY BRANCH.

TABLE NO. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Sanitarium for the official year ending December 31st, 1907.

——	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining December 31, 1906	.....	.....	.....	20	13	33
Admitted during year :—						
By Medical Certificate	76	32	108	76	32	108
Total number under treatment during year	.....	.....	.....	96	45	141
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered	73	29	102			
Total number of discharges during year	73	29	102			
Died	2	2	4			
Eloped	2	1	3			
Transferred	.....	.....	.....	77	32	109
Remaining in Sanitarium, Dec. 31, 1907	.....	.....	.....	19	13	32
Total number admitted since opening of Sanitarium	.....	.....	.....	695	183	878
Total number discharged	647	164	811			
" died	19	5	24			
" eloped	10	1	11			
" transferred	.....	.....	.....			
				676	170	846
" remaining, Dec. 31, 1907	.....	.....	.....	19	13	32

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

COMMON GAOLS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1908.

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TORONTO.

TORONTO, November 30th, 1907.

To His Honor WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Fortieth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, being for the year ending September 30th, 1907.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, November 28th, 1907.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fortieth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September 1907.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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Fortieth Annual Report

UPON THE

Gaols and District Lock-ups of Ontario.

In presenting the Fortieth Annual Report of the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1907.

(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario 45
Number of Provincial Lock-ups 12

Several of the District Lock-ups which were maintained and controlled by the Government last year have been transferred to the care and control of the local municipalities.

(2) Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:

In 1906	$158,174.01
In 1907	164,852.39
Increase	$6,678.38

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labor during 1907 was $65.40, and was earned at Perth and Woodstock Gaols.

Average cost per day for each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was:—

In 1906	22 cents.
In 1907	27 cents.

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the past two years was;—

In 1906	10,810
In 1907	11,804
Increase during the past year	994
Commitments for murder in 1906	24
Commitments for murder in 1907	23
Commitments for manslaughter in 1906	17
Commitments for manslaughter in 1907	23

Commitments for crime against the person:

In 1906	752
In 1907	868
Increase	116

Commitments for crime against property:

In 1906	2,503
In 1907	2,936
Increase	433

Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:

In 1906	385
In 1907	457
Increase	72

Commitment for crime against public order and peace:

In 1906	6,169
In 1907	6,833
Increase	664

Number of insane committed to Gaols:

In 1906	309
In 1907	258
Decrease	51

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show a decrease of 25 as compared with the previous year, while the number transferred to the Central Prison was 167 more than in 1906.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1906	6,396
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1907	7,059
Increase	663

The percentage of sentences to commitments was:

In 1906	59.17
In 1907	59.80

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms of one year and upwards was 14 more than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 115 more on September 30th, 1907, than on the same date last year.

Of those committed during the year 4,295 were married and 7,509 were single.

Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1906 number of commitments 10,810, temperate 2,751; percentage 25.45.

In 1907 number of commitments 11,804, temperate 2,889; percentage 24.48.

Less than sixteen per cent. of the prisoners committed to the Gaols during the past year could not read or write.

Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1906	265,251
In 1907	229,752
Showing a decrease of days	35,499

Escapes and recaptures:

Twenty-one prisoners escaped during the year, of whom seven were recaptured. That only twenty-one escaped from among the nearly eleven thousand prisoners committed to the Gaols of Ontario during the year is a creditable showing.

Deaths in Gaols:

In 1906	35
In 1907	19
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1906	6,369
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1907	7,059
Increase	663

The increase was largely made of prisoners sentenced to short terms. The increase in the number of prisoners sentenced for terms over two months was only four. This indicates that the above increase was due to the larger number of minor offences, such as drunkenness, vagrancy, etc. during the year, and includes many homeless immigrants who had to be provided for on account of having no visible means of support.

4,774 persons were committed to the Gaols of Ontario during the past year for drunkenness. This was a large increase, and was a larger number than in previous years except in 1888. It will be remembered that in the latter year there was a marked stringency in money matters and a large number of people were out of employment.

With a population of little more than two millions, there were 11,804 persons during the past year committed to the Gaols of Ontario. The expenditure for Gaol maintenaince alone was $164,852.39 to say nothing of the cost of maintaining the Central Prison and the Mercer Reformatory, and the Kingston Penitentiary which is under the control of the Dominion Government. The total expenditure for the whole maintenance of the prisoners located in Ontario during the past year was $344,627.14. Such an expenditure indicates that the question of prison reform is a very practical one. Leaving all sentiment aside, we may well ask "Is the Province getting anything like commensurate benefit for such an outlay?" No one will assert that the efforts made in the past in dealing with this question have been productive of satisfactory results. We are certain of one great fact, and that is that our methods have been well tried and found wanting. We must seek better methods and adopt new ones. For many years we have copied and repeated the methods of penal administration that proved futile in the older countries and, while many of these have completely reformed such methods, we have continued to cling to them. The torture idea of punishment has lingered too long. We have held too much in view the offence—not the offender; what he has done—not what he may become. In short, punishment is what has been aimed at instead of reformation. There has, by persistently clinging to the old ideas, been a criminal treatment of crime. The mistake is now recognized. All feeling and thought of revenge and vindictive punishment must be put away. There are only two reasons for depriving our fellow men of their liberty—the protection of society and the best interests of the criminal. Society may also deal with the prisoner for his own best good, but it is only just, that even then there should be thrown about him conditions and opportunities for right and decent living. He should be treated, not as a hopeless, outcast class, but as an individual with a human history. We must know as Victor Hugo says "The

path up which the crime has come." We must think of and appreciate the past wrongs which he bears upon his shoulders. We must inquire into and realize the difficulties of his environment. To know all may be to forgive all. To understand him as a man with a human past and with possibilities of a human future is absolutely necessary to our right treatment of him.

No one will deny that in our large cities men are hurried to Gaols without sufficient time being afforded for inquiring into all the circumstances connected with their transgressions of the law. Our Magistrates and police are faithful in the discharge of duty. The fault lies in the system. When the Criminal code is re-moulded and the thought of curing men, not punishing them, the indefinite sentence will be given and the offender detained until he is better in every sense in which that term can be used. Prisoners are sent to our Gaols in all stages of physical, mental and moral ailment. Each should have individual attention. Rational methods of treatment are now appreciated and extolled for cases of physical debility. The moral depravities are so intimately associated with physical derangements that the dark, gloomy cell is now recognized as an unfit place in which to expect to reform a man. In accordance with this principle there is a growing sentiment in favor of moving all large Gaols and Prisons to the country where more prisoners can work in the fields under the open sky.

During the year the Department has kept in touch with each of the Gaols of the Province and to each at least one visit of inspection has been made. Quarterly returns have been made to the Department from each Gaol shewing in detail all expenditures for maintenance. By this method an audit is made of all expenditures.

Probation System.

Every year makes it more apparent that we need a legalized system of Probation in this Country. Those who have advocated the necessity of having in Ontario a Probation System have been greeted with the statement that such a system has never found a place in British law. That argument against a Probation law in Canada must now fail. At the last session of the British House of Commons, the Probation of Offenders Act became law. It is just such an Act as we require in Canada. A quotation from an address given by an able advocate of the system well defines the principle upon which such a law rests. "Probation is conformity to the law of humanity, the "law of the universe, the law of the Creator. Every human being born into "this world is a fresh experiment of God. Every human being born into "this world presents a novel problem of destiny, to be solved by future events, "and these future events, by the decree if the Creator depend upon the will, "the action, the life, the voluntary work of the being himself. Every "human being placed upon earth is placed on probation, to work out his own "destiny under the supervision of the Supreme Probation Officer of the uni-"verse. The analogy is not without force. It involves the principle upon "which we are acting when we apply the theory of probation to our "fellow-men."

In Great Britain a prominent feature of the Probation System is that of restitution. There can be no doubt that if many first offenders were given a reasonable time to make restitution, in cases of various forms of larceny, they would not only do so, but would also repent of their folly at the same time. If in the meantime they were under the control of the Court and friendly probation with supervision, few would ever commit a second offence.

To allow a prisoner to go on suspended sentence without the protection of a probation bond and a properly constituted probation officer or guardian is neither affording the prisoner nor society the protection desired.

During the year, with the approval of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, an opportunity was afforded me of accompanying the Mayor and Property Commissioner of Toronto on a visit to the City of Cleveland for the purpose of investigating the Probation System, which has for several years been in existence in the State of Ohio, and of visiting the Correction Farm which provides for the class of persons found in common gaols of our Province.

The Probation System in Ohio has passed the experimental stage. Its success is most apparent when the records of the Probation Officers are examined, for each of these keep a full record of all cases committed to their charge. A careful investigation is made in every case before probation is granted, and during the probation period an intelligent, kindly supervision, not a spy system, is maintained. Every prisoner is taught to regard the Probation Officer as his friend, not to coddle him or preach to him, but to help him in a practical way to get on his feet again. Instead of handing out to the offender a tract or seeking to impose upon him some great moral teaching, the aid of a more practical form of Christianity is invoked. We were told at Cleveland of many instances where as soon as a prisoner came to realize and appreciate the fact that some one cared for him—not merely for the purpose of preaching at him, but to help him to take a place in the world's work—he became another person altogether. The best proof of the success of probation in Ohio is that it has worked out splendid results in reforming hundreds of young men who had started on what promised to be criminal careers.

The Probation Officer has great responsibility and must not flinch in the discharge of his duty. Every prisoner is admitted to probation on one condition—good behaviour. The importance of surrendering the offender when the terms of probation are not observed is fully recognized. There must be neither negligence nor partiality, but a strict adherence to the Rules and Regulations and conditions of probation. If these were not observed the offender must be surrendered. The purposes of probation are, first, investigation, second, supervision, third, surrender when the terms and conditions are violated. Those on probation report once a month for the first year. The records show numerous instances of persons who had been arrested and afterwards released on probation and are to-day thoroughly reformed and leading useful lives. One Probation Officer told us he never went to the place where a man was working or residing. It was much less embarrassing to have the probationer come in the evening to see the Officer. Restitution of stolen property is regarded as a necessary condition of probation—paying back not only to the individual stolen from, but also the costs incurred by the larceny. The offender must feel the burden of his guilt so keenly that he himself will want to go to work and earn the money to pay back what he has stolen. This was found much better than to have the prisoner's friends come forward and provide the amount required. Probation must be made a useful discipline and the best results are when restitution becomes a hardship and the culprit is not only made to feel and suffer for the wrong he has done, but that he may succeed in becoming a man again by his own efforts.

The Probation Officers at Cleveland gave us valuable information in regard to the methods followed in looking after boys that go wrong. One of the principles followed is that no boy is too good to be watched or too bad

to be trusted in some degree. The effort made to keep the work of Probation Officers separate and distinct from police work has produced good results. While the Police Force is absolutely essential the Probation System must be worked out on distinctly separate lines. The young offender must not consider himself under police surveillance, but under altogether different protection, under someone desirous of helping him, not of locking him up.

Probation plays an important part in connection with "release on parole" in Ohio. A young man or a first offender is committed to a Reformatory under an indeterminate sentence, with, however, a minimum and maximum term, the latter in case of a minor not exceeding his majority. By good conduct he can earn his release in a comparatively short time, and he is then placed on probation or parole under the supervision of a Probation Officer, work and a home being of course found for him before his discharge. The Reformatory is regarded only as one stage towards the moral recovery of an inmate. On his release begins a second and no less essential stage, and it is then that the work of the institution is put on its trial and tested. The aim of the Reformatory must always be to make a man or boy fit to live a decent life outside. In the often difficult and critical process of re-adapting himself to normal conditions of freedom, or rather in many cases of adapting himself to conditions of honest industry and respectable family life he has never perhaps known before, the offender has the firm but kindly support and advice of his Probation Officer to rely on, and the knowledge that if he wavers and stumbles he will be firmly pulled up and possibly sent back to the Reformatory.

We visited the Industrial School for Boys located on a large farm twenty-three miles from Cleveland. This institution is under municipal control and management and provides a school and training for a large number of boys who are there entirely removed from the temptations of city life and are trained in industrial, as well as school, work at an age when discipline and prudent management are most likely to prove of lasting benefit. The steady routine leaves little outlet for the naturally lawless tendencies of boyhood, and to many of the temptations of ordinary life the inmate is unexposed. The outdoor life on the farm is certainly conducive to the physical welfare of such boys and the records indicate that the institution is doing excellent work in the making of men who, if allowed to go unrestrained in youth, would in all probability become criminals.

During the first administration of Mayor Johnson at Cleveland 1,160 men and women were released on probation. During the previous administration only 84 had been so released. In the past six years over 4,000 have been placed on probation. In the eyes of the law these persons are in a large measure under restraint, although on parole. They are required to report as a rule, once a week at first. By a card system, which was thoroughly explained to us, a careful record is kept of their conduct and of their reports. If they fail to keep the conditions of the probation bond they are taken back to gaol or House of Correction, as it is called, and their stay is extended about three times the original sentence. Special leniency is shown to first offenders. Only 14 per cent. of all those released on probation or parole have had to be returned. This is less than the percentage of returns of those who were released by working out their entire time in prison under the old regime. Such results are certainly indicative of two great facts; first, that wise selections must have been made; and second, that the guardianship exercised over those released on probation must have added virility to their good resolutions and assisted them to lead honest and useful lives.

The Correction Farm.

The City of Cleveland has secured a farm of 1,000 acres, on one part of which is located lodges in which are located many prisoners who formerly were held in custody in the city Gaol or House of Correction. It is proposed to proceed with the erection of other buildings until all short term prisoners from the city will be cared for on the farm. At the time of our visit the Trusties' Lodges had been erected and over one hundred prisoners were at work quarrying and crushing stone, making roads, digging ditches and in other work in the fields, orchards and garden. In all 2,000 prisoners have served time on this Correction Farm. There has been little trouble with escapes. The guards are really foremen. The confidence placed in the men is seldom betrayed. The plan is to have on the farm three separate divisions: the trusties, the semi-trusties and the regular prison department. The Trusties' Lodges form a distinct group of buildings by themselves. They have their own dining room and light, airy dormitories without cells and without bars. Every evening the prisoners are gathered in groups about rectangular desks with a teacher standing in the centre. Many of the prisoners act as teachers. The school is self-governing and the men take pride in its good order. Foreigners learn to read and write the English language, others are taught arithmetic and bookkeeping. In another group sign-painting is taught and other occupations that will be likely to help the men when they go out. Good thoughts, inculcated by industry and a hopeful outlook, take the place of the former evil brooding in the gloomy cell.

My visits to the Industrial farms last year at Boston and this year at Cleveland convince me that the City of Toronto, instead of erecting a new gaol or spending much more money on the present antiquated structure, now forty years old, should have an Industrial farm and thus inaugurate in Ontario what has elsewhere proved to be a rational and successful method of dealing with short term prisoners. According to the last report of the United States Commissioner of Labor, gaol labor reaches its highest per cent. of efficiency in farming and road-making. These out-of-door employments are much better for the prisoners, especially the chronic inebriates, and such a farm could be made largely self-sustaining.

Indeterminate Sentences.

Probation or parole cannot be properly applied save and except through the Indeterminate Sentence. This is a sentence imposed on persons convicted of crime, leaving the time limit to be tentatively determined later on—after the offender has been carefully studied and analyzed by a competent tribunal. The scheme embodies as one of its basic principles that the individual offender, and not the crime, shall finally determine the length of confinement or detention that is necessary to reform him, and to secure the greatest protection to society. This means a careful analysis of his physical, mental and moral status in order to determine how long it is necessary for him to remain in prison, rather than the measuring out of so much punishment for a given amount of crime. The indeterminate sentence seeks to regenerate the criminal and re-adjust him to the requirements of society's laws and customs so that he may be safely released on probation. It affirms that the crime shall not be considered except for the purpose of determining the culprit's natural depravity. Emphasis is placed upon the saving qualities of the individual—the man, or what there is left of him. The scientific application of the principles of the Indeterminate Sentence means or implies

that the offender shall some day be released on probation or parole, and that such tentative release shall come to him gradually and only after he has given reasonable evidence of his desire and purpose to live honestly and obey the law. It means that his treatment in prison shall tend to break down and eradicate the vicious and criminal traits of his character and build up and strengthen the best elements of his nature. The principles involved in the Indeterminate Sentence and the probation or parole system are one and the same, and are inseparable. Both are in harmony with the spirit of Divine law and embody the highest possible degree of human justice and humanity in dealing with the criminal class.

Reformation should always be the point of view, and not punishment. Every person who commits a crime is not necessarily a criminal. Any law which makes retaliation and vengeance its end and regards punishment as synonymous with justice is wrong in conception and in practice. Any reformatory system without the indeterminate sentence is impossible. Experience has taught us that hitherto our methods in this country have failed on account of not having the system which other countries have demonstrated the success of and would not now be without.

The Indeterminate Sentence, while it encourages a first offender to reform, protects society by preventing the discharge of the habitual offender who has flouted every warning, despised all advice and failed to take advantage of every offer of help. Liberty to such a prisoner is only detrimental to himself. The great absurdity of continually committing this class to Gaol, Prison or Reformatory for stated periods is most manifest. These short sentences only serve as periods for recuperation and they return to their old haunts, eager and ready for another debauch. There is in the system of indeterminate or indefinite sentences a rational method of dealing with this class which includes both men and women. They should be treated leniently and compassionately for their first offences and given by probation every opportunity and help to reform, but when they show a determination to defy the law let them be sentenced for indefinite periods. If these chronic offenders were brought face to face with the certainty that their conduct would, if persisted in, condemn them to long detention in prison, they would realize that their future liberty depended upon themselves and the younger ones at any rate would consider their ways.

Habitual criminals require the constant care of the police and not only succeed in inflicting great injury on the community but also act as instructors to the younger and less habitual criminals. The plan which has been adopted in New South Wales, Australia, and is working with such advantage, might well be followed in Canada. There when three times convicted, the criminal is placed on the "Habitual List" and is kept in custody until the authorities have every reason to believe that he is really desirous of living honestly. Then he is allowed out on probation when proper employment has been secured for him. He must report regularly to a Probation Officer. The criminal then becomes the arbiter of his own fate, for if he again lapses into crime he is at once returned to prison for an indefinite period.

Proposals for securing Probation in Canada.

In order to secure a Probation System and a system of Indeterminate Sentences in Canada legislation would have to be secured at Ottawa. The attention of the Minister of Justice has been called to the need for such legislation. In an address to the Grand Judy this year at the Ottawa Assizes His Lordship, Mr. Justice McMahon, pointed out the advantages that would

be likely to accrue by adopting, as other countries have, a system of indeterminate sentences. His Lordship pointed out that reformation should always be the point in view and when that was fully secured the prisoner might be given his liberty, but, if, on the other hand, he manifests by his record a criminal tendency he should not be discharged and turned adrift to prey upon society, but should be kept indefinitely or until he has reformed. Reference was also made to the fact that the habitual criminals who are released each year monopolize to a great extent the attention and energy of the police force in Canada.

It has been suggested to the Honorable the Minister of Justice that a bill should be introduced in the Canadian House of Commons or Senate similar to the Act to permit the Release on Probation of Offenders passed a few months ago by the British House of Commons. This Act comes into force in Great Britain on January 1st, 1908. Just such an Act is required in Canada. With such a measure there would be every reason to hope that we would before long have a Probation System in Ontario that, with the establishment of a system of Indeterminate Sentences, would give to this Province an opportunity for progress in reformatory work which has hitherto been, to say the least, discouraging.

The Undesirable Immigrants in Gaols.

Although the year closes with the largest number that have been in confinement in the gaols of Ontario within the past twenty years, this increase is not due to any increase in crime in the Province, but is largely due to Canada, and especially Ontario, being made the dumping ground during the past year of some most undesirable immigrants. Every gaol I have visited within the past six months has had among its prisoners persons who have been only a few months in this country. Some of them have spent most of their lives in English prisons. Several have admitted that they have been discharged by English Magistrates on condition that they would emigrate to Canada. There must be something radically wrong with immigration regulations that will permit such apparent neglect in the inspection of persons seeking and obtaining passage as immigrants to this country. The whole system of encouraging such people to seek a home in Canada is wrong and the sooner the conditions complained of are recognized and changed the better. It has cost this country a large expenditure during the past year that might have been largely avoided if a more rigid system of investigation and inspection had been made before allowing undesirable immigrants to embark for Canada. The system that permits and encourages immigration without a proper discrimination cannot be defended. Some of the prisoners in our gaols do not hesitate to place the responsibility for immigration on the agents abroad who urged them to seek shelter in this country. During the past year it has cost the Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario, thousands of dollars to provide for these people, many of whom are quite incapable of earning a living here. Several of them have, when landed in this country, been afflicted with chronic diseases which could not pass unobserved if a proper inspection had been made. It is a mistake to think that the inspection can be made satisfactorily in the hurry and bustle of landing on this side of the Atlantic. The inspection to be successful should be made before embarking in the Old Country.

The clause in the Immigration Act of Canada relating to the deportation of undesirable immigrants reads as follows: "Whenever an immigrant has "within two years of his landing in Canada committed a crime involving

"moral turpitude, or become an inmate of a gaol or hospital or other charit-"able institution it shall be the duty of the clerk of the municipality to "forthwith notify the Minister of the Interior thereof, giving full particulars." The Act should be amended so that deportation can be more promptly executed than at present. Reference has always to be made to Ottawa and many instances have occurred in which before the authority for deportation has been received the prisoner's sentence has expired and he has to be discharged. Probably in a short time afterwards he is committed to another gaol and the same deplorably slow process has to be repeated. The consequence is that, although many have been deported during the year, a still larger number have not been dealt with and that through no fault of the local authorities.

Gaols and Lockups in New Ontario.

There has been during the year very inadequate accommodation for prisoners in some of the District Gaols. Some of these gaols, on account of railway construction bringing to the Districts a large increase in foreign population, have at times been overcrowded and in a most unsanitary condition. For example: Kenora Gaol with 11 cells had at one time 30 prisoners; North Bay Gaol with 19 cells had at one time 46 prisoners: Sudbury Gaol with 12 cells had at one time 32 prisoners; Port Arthur Gaol has generally been in an overcrowded condition. An earnest effort has been made to relieve the congestion complained of by removing prisoners as promptly as possible from these gaols to the Central Prison. Such precautions have, however, only partially succeeded and the need for increased gaol accommodation is most apparent. During the year a new District Gaol has ben erected at Gore Bay and a new house for the gaoler has been built at Port Arthur. At the latter place the removal of the gaoler's quarters to the new house has afforded additional room in which a number of cells can now be constructed. New gaols are required at Kenora and Fort Frances. There is no doubt that railway construction has taxed the accommodation at the District Gaols, and probably when these public works are completed more normal conditions will prevail. For example, a few years ago the gaol at Mattawa had its quota of prisoners, but during the past year only four prisoners were committed thereto. There are several points in the unorganized Districts where lockups should be constructed. These have served in the different districts a most useful purpose in maintaining law and order. They have a salutary restraining influence, and, although few may be committed to custody, the fact that there is a lockup convenient has had a deterrent effect that has been greatly appreciated. The cost of maintaining the Government Lockups in the Unorganized Districts during the past year was $3,424.61.

Industrial Farm or Prison Colony in Northwestern Ontario.

The recent large increase in population in the northwestern portion of the Province has suggested the desirability of providing some means by which the overcrowding of the District Gaols and Lockups might be relieved. It is a long and expensive trip to bring prisoners from the Gaols of Kenora and Port Arthur to the Central Prison. Kenora is 1,200 miles and Port Arthur 900 miles from Toronto, and to bring several prisoners handcuffed for that long distance is a cruelty to which they should not be subjected. The inconvenience and hardship of such a journey are great, to say nothing of the expense. During the past three years it has cost the Province more than

ten thousand dollars to transfer prisoners from the District Gaols to and from the Central Prison. I would urge that a tract of unimproved land be secured at one or two suitable locations and that all prisoners from the unorganized Districts west of North Bay, instead of being transferred to the Central Prison, be sent thereto. The labor of prisoners might be utilized to erect whatever buildings would be required, and to clear the land, build roads and establish an Industrial Farm, where all prison labor might probably be employed on public work. Such a farm would in time become a valuable asset of the Province. The railway work and the development of New Ontario has during the past few years brought in a large population and the present gaol accommodation has proved inadequate to the requirements. A prison colony with sufficiently extensive land to form an Industrial Farm would, I am persuaded, be of great advantage and provide outdoor employment that would add greatly to the physical and moral welfare of the prisoners committed thereto. The Industrial Farm might with advantage be conducted under prudent management and it would probably, after the first year or two, be largely self-sustaining.

Reports of Inspections.

Visits of inspection have been made to every gaol and the reports of each inspection have been made to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary and to the Sheriff of each County. There have been satisfactory instances of improvement in the sanitary conditions and equipment of many of the gaols. Unfortunately, in several gaols there are such marked structural defects that it would be extremely difficult and expensive to make all the alterations that would bring about the improvement desired. Probably the time is not far distant when district gaol farms can be established in different parts of the Province, and, in that event it will not be necessary to detain prisoners for any length of time in the present structures where it is next to impossible to classsify and separate prisoners in accordance with the rules laid down for that purpose. Under present conditions it is difficult to provide work for prisoners. Idleness is nowhere more deplorable than in gaols. When prisoners are permitted to idle away their time day after day in the corridors the results of such associations and lack of occupation are harmful in the extreme. A gaoler who is faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duty will always endeavor to discourage idleness among his prisoners. Work of some kind can generally be provided. During the year I found prisoners at one gaol, where the County Council refused to provide stone to be broken, engaged in carrying blocks from one side of the gaol yard to another. This was done only for the purpose of providing occupation in the open air to men who otherwise would have been found sitting around the corridors. In this Province where there is such a demand for material for road-making all prisoners, while in custody in gaols, might profitably be kept employed and the results of their labors in contributing material for good roads would be appreciated by the public and no criticism made for having labor so engaged.

Toronto Gaol.

A special commission was issued during the year to J. C. Judd, Esq. K.C., of London, authorizing and directing him to hold an investigation into the affairs of Toronto Gaol. The report of the Commissioner, after reporting on the management and discipline, concludes with the following statement in regard to the equipment and structural character.

"There are 12 corridors in the gaol, each of which contains 18 cells. Some of the cells contain a single and some a double bed. In each corridor at the end farthest from, but in full view of, the main door leading thereto, is placed one water closet without a cover and two wash basins. A small wooden partition about four feet in height is the only screen which prevents prisoners using the closet from being seen by persons coming to the main door. It is, of course, quite ineffectual for the purpose. At night, there is supplied to each prisoner a pail without a cover which is used in substitution for the closet. The sanitary conditions and conveniences are, to my mind, totally unsatisfactory, inadequate and unhealthy and a disgrace to the city. An arrangement should at once be made to, at least, supply covered pails instead of open ones and as soon as possible to remove the closets from their exposed position.

"While there is some ventilation, the vent pipes and air ducts do not work satisfactorily. I think it could be greatly improved and fixed in such a way that the prisoners could not interfere with and stop up the ventilators which is now quite frequently done, and evidences of which we saw in our visit. With the present construction, however, I do not think the ventilation can ever be made satisfactory.

"In nearly all the corridors the cell doors open inward instead of outward and each cell must be separately opened in order to let each prisoner out. That means the opening of 148 cells, and one can easily see many disadvantages and dangers from such obsolete construction. If a bad fire were to occur, great difficulty would be experienced in removing the prisoners and great loss of life would likely occur. Guards and turnkeys are also in danger of assault from desperate criminals occupying the cells by reason of having to push the door inwards and advance into the cell in order to do so. They would not be placed in such a postion if the door could be opened outwards and the person in charge remain in the corridor while the prisoner is being liberated from the cell. The more modern construction is to have all the doors opened outwards by the guard while standing outside the main door of the corridor. This state of affairs may be partially remedied by having the doors changed to open outwards, but the construction of the present building is such that a change cannot be made whereby all the doors can be opened at once. The corridors in which are confined all first offenders awaiting trial are not lighted in any way at night, but I was imformed by the city representatives that this was in contemplation and would be done at once and is certainly a step in the right direction for those awaiting trial, who at least should be treated as innocent until they are found guilty.

"The hospital room was found overcrowded and the sanitary conditions exceedingly bad. The closet is placed in one corner of the room with the same low partition for a screen as was noticed in every corridor. There are other rooms in the gaol which can be used for sick prisoners and thereby avoid the overcrowding to which, I understand, the Inspector has frequently called attention. I wish most strongly to call attention to a man named Wm. Evans who is afflicted with paralysis and who at the time of my inspection was confined in the hospital. I was told that he could not be kept in any other institution on account of his bad temper and obscene language, but the gaol is certainly not the place for him.

"I cannot too strongly call the attention of Your Honor to the totally inadequate fire protection at the gaol. There is practically none at all. In the first place the top floor of the Women's Department has only one exit by a long steep stairway to the west lower floor. On this lower floor, there are two exits, one by a narrow stairway and the other through a door lead-

ing out to the balcony or landing of the rotunda. Prisoners crowding through the doorway on to the landing in case of fire would be apt to be crowded over the railing of the balcony to the stone floor beneath and would be killed or badly injured, and it would be almost impossible in case of fire to remove all the prisoners from the top floor of the Women's Department. The defects can be remedied by the construction of another exit by spiral stairway or from the top floor to the floor below and by constructing a wire screen on the railing of the balcony in front of the door leading to the balcony. There should also be constructed two stand pipes on each flat with hose attached so that every part of the building may be easily reached.

"The punishment and dark cells are situated in the basement and are damp and without ventilation, and were not at the time I saw them in a very clean condition, but otherwise the building was clean and well kept.

"The gaol building was constructed upwards of thirty years ago and is substantially built; the front wall being of stone and the rear walls of brick. It does not, of course, come up to the modern ideas of gaol construction and is not in keeping with the progress and prosperity of the City of Toronto and the County of York, and I do not think it will be sufficiently large in a short time for the growing needs of a large city. Already it has been much overcrowded, but it was explained that such over-crowding was caused by the non-removal of prisoners to the Central Prison owing to want of room there."

Since the report of the Commissioner was received the Property Commissioner of the City of Toronto has caused to be installed for fire protection a stand pipe in the east and west wings of the building with an outlet on each floor. There has also been erected a stairway to provide a fire escape from the upper flat of the women's corridors.

To improve the sanitary conditions at Toronto Gaol would be a difficult task on account of the structural defects that would have to be overcome. Although the fire protection has been improved, on account of each cell door having to be separately unlocked, a serious loss of life would be almost inevitable if a destructive fire were to occur. The removal of Toronto Gaol to a large farm in the country seems to be the only rational solution to the difficulty.

During the year on account of the Central Prison being overcrowded, a larger number of prisoners than usual have had to be detained in custody at Toronto Gaol. This could not be avoided under the circumstances. The fact must not be lost sight of that the municipalities are by statutory duty compelled to maintain the gaols. The esablishment and maintenance of the Central Prison was voluntary on the part of the Provincial Government. A mistaken idea prevails in some quarters in regard to the payment of gaol salaries and maintenance. These expenditures are contributed to by the Provincial Treasury in proportion to the number of prisoners held in custody for indictable offences.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shews the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1907.

Date of Commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877	11,653	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,655
" " 1887	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" " 1902	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" " 1903	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" " 1904	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,146
" " 1905	9,668	113	1,232	22	11,035
" " 1906	9,541	136	1,124	9	10,810
" " 1907	10,489	87	1,217	11	11,804

The next table shews the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1906 and 1907, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1906.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1907.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	171	7	178	218	3	221	47		47		4	4
Berlin	109	1	110	122	13	135	13	12	25			
Belleville	145	10	155	182	11	193	37	1	38			
Brantford	283	23	306	362	19	381	79		79		4	4
Brampton	55	4	59	55	1	56					3	3
Brockville	151	5	156	144	14	158		9	9	7		7
Bracebridge	59	1	60	35	1	36				24		24
Cayuga	82	5	87	48	4	52				34	1	35
Cornwall	41	3	44	55		55	14		14		3	3
Cobourg	139	18	157	111	11	122				28	7	35
Chatham	130	17	147	131	9	140	1		1		8	8
Goderich	103	8	111	45		45				58	8	66
Guelph	57	3	60	51	6	57		3	3	6		6
Gore Bay	19		19	6		6				13		13
Hamilton	581	44	625	837	47	884	256	3	259			
Kingston	124	13	137	104	5	109				20	8	28
Kenora	94	8	102	258	1	259	164		164		7	7
London	517	52	569	492	51	543				25	1	26
Lindsay	34	6	40	28	3	31				6	3	9
L'Orignal	17	4	21	15	1	16				2	3	5
Milton	109		109	105	2	107		2	2	4		4
Napanee	58	6	64	37	2	39				21	4	25
North Bay	228	7	235	380	5	385	152		152		2	2
Ottawa	498	116	614	580	117	697	82	1	83			
Owen Sound	85	2	87	98	3	101	13	1	14			
Orangeville	40	6	46	29	2	31				11	4	15
Perth	109	7	116	115	5	120	6		6		2	2
Picton	41	1	42	32		32				9	1	10
Pembroke	34		34	43	5	48	9	5	14			
Peterborough	169	8	177	190	17	207	21	9	30			
Port Arthur	248	6	254	379	11	390	131	5	136			
Parry Sound	277	5	282	198	6	204		1	1	79		79
Simcoe	40	6	46	52	4	56	12		12		2	2
St. Catharines	81	2	83	77	3	80		1	1	4		4
Sarnia	175	5	180	171	8	179		3	3	4		4
Stratford	165	20	185	139	7	146				26	13	39
Sandwich	163	5	168	136	7	143		2	2	27		27
St. Thomas	90	5	95	85	3	88				5	2	7
Sault Ste Marie	122	10	132	160	20	180	38	10	48			
Sudbury	465	6	471	487	2	489	22		22		4	4
Toronto	2,963	657	3,620	3,140	770	3,910	177	113	290			
Walkerton	58	6	64	60	3	63	2		2		3	3
Woodstock	124	9	133	96	2	98				28	7	35
Welland	135	4	139	161	5	166	26	1	27			
Whitby	104	1	105	69	2	71		1	1	35		35
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan												
Burk's Falls	32		32	26	7	33		7	7	6		6
Byng Inlet				2		2	2		2			
Cobalt				23		23	23		23			
Fort Frances				37	1	38	37	1	38			
French River												
Killarney				10		10	10		10			
Manitowaning				17		17	17		17			
Mattawa	21		21	4		4				17		17
Nepigon				3	1	4	3	1	4			
Sturgeon Falls	77	1	78	64	4	68		3	3	13		13
Webbwood	55		55	72	4	76	17	4	21			
Totals	9,677	1,133	10,810	10,576	1,228	11,804	1,411	199	1,610	512	104	616

The number of commitments in five-year periods for the past thirty-one years is shewn in the subjoined tables divided into five classes:

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907
Assault, common	3,093	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	1,729	416
Assault, felonious	530	716	884	626	686	883	241
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	328	315	532	422	258	350	84
Rape and assault with intent	201	253	222	247	267	245	46
Murder	153	161	135	137	94	130	23
Manslaughter	47	59	81	36	42	60	19
Attempt at suicide	41	43	42	41	61	85	24
Miscellaneous	210	208	116	73	186	14	15
Total	4,603	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	3,496	868

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907
Arson and incendiarism	184	172	183	211	200	156	29
Burglary	387	292	329	379	352	279	35
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	82	36	62	50	38	31	12
Destroying and injuring property	576	544	423	344	345	333	50
Embezzlement	121	138	129	68	16	28	4
Forgery	223	211	211	165	193	233	88
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	602	592	560	595	603	627	154
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	383	335	353	361	308	253	45
Housebreaking and robbery	385	554	766	1,115	730	723	135
Larceny	8,546	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	7,257	1,977
Receiving stolen goods	208	197	190	170	190	138	56
Trespass	533	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	1,928	351
Miscellaneous	265	406	302	100	885	.....	.....
Total	12,495	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	11,986	2,936

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907
Bigamy	46	49	68	70	70	106	25
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	930	863	827	609	620	769	142
Keeping houses of ill-fame	534	529	475	400	397	443	98
Perjury	124	59	81	92	107	103	29
Seduction	6	3	67	102	146	106	18
Indecent assault and exposure	186	213	323	348	363	455	119
Miscellaneous	448	226	202	285	314	210	26
Total	2,274	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	2,192	457

4 OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907
Abusive and obscene language	406	312	280	268	205	172	45
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	555	637	786	664	644	841	190
Carrying unlawful weapons	166	193	169	125	122	207	50
Deserting employment	103	86	21	25	53	333	15
Drunk and disorderly	18,521	19,293	21,545	11,806	10,217	17,624	4,774
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	633	360	691	273	185	188	54
Threatening and seditious language	237	197	190	185	129	106	27
Vagrancy	12,738	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	7,900	1,604
Miscellaneous	989	912	1,126	1,211	563	698	74
Total	34,348	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,828	28,069	6,833

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of crime.	1877 to 1881.	1882 to 1886.	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907
Contempt of Court	722	513	630	561	386	345	57
Debtors	331	283	374	169	101	53	9
Detained as witnessess	95	94	141	88	74	73	17
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	1,666	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	1,897	272
Non-payment of fines and costs	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	646	456	281	160	138	119	37
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292	318
Total	3,540	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	3,779	710
Total number of persons committed for the respective years.	57,260	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	49,532	11,804

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907. The figures for

Name of gaol.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	7	7
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24	25	19
Brantford	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	.....	9	9	11
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86	70
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5	5	5	4
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18
Chatham	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	67
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17
Hamilton	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102	72	89
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5	2
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	3
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	336	204	182	105	111	157
Owen Sound	36	20	21	29	37	17	13	14	11	6	.....
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Perth	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3	6
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7	4	7
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4	1	3
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2	4	5	7
Kenora	87	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	75	65	31
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69	116
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38	11	19	39
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8	5	2
Toronto	1,767	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444	1,207	960	918
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29
Welland	8	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2
Lock-ups:											
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	3
Little Current	7	3	2	2	14	19	22	19	9	12	9
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22	16	5	16
Mattawa	6	13	6	5	8	7	3	9	22	40	32
Minden	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	4	1
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5	119	38	42
Huntsville	17	1	.....	2	1	3	.....	2	5	.....	4
Fort William	.....	36	64	59	43	47	50	51	30	30	10
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15	7	10
Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blind River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutler	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chelmsford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3,693	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736	2,652	2,274	2,237

the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1906 and 1907 are compared, and the increase or decrease in each place is shewn.

1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	Increase, 1907.	Decrease, 1907.
24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	27	46	58	12	.....
10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9	.....	10
16	12	13	16	12	13	20	6	12	6	15	34	19	.....
106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	143	153	239	86	.....
6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	8	10	5	.....	5
43	48	49	45	41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86	.....	5
4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	9	8	13	7	3	.....	4
6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	10	13	7	.....	6
9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	14	7	7	.....	.....
16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	7	18	21	3	.....
9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	16	16	27	11	.....
.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	8	14	3	1	.....	2
7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6	.....	1
60	56	60	66	96	108	97	188	229	287	290	394	104	.....
49	51	50	48	31	47	40	58	62	59	54	66	12	.....
177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	249	248	218	.....	30
5	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	2	6	4	.....
2	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	4	2	.....	.....	2
8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11	6	.....	5
6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	13	12	.....	1
152	165	137	135	224	293	221	267	247	338	257	338	81	.....
8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10	4	4
.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	7	9	7	12	17	34	20	2	20	24	1	.....
22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	18	28	28	21	.....	7
3	5	5	.....	1	4	1	7	1	6	7	8	1	.....
10	11	11	10	6	13	9	14	23	13	24	33	9	.....
5	12	4	2	9	8	7	50	25	27	67	164	97	.....
2	3	3	5	8	4	5	25	10	35	153	68	.....	85
76	26	111	110	23	34	36	37	21	19	19	88	69	.....
6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13	28	15	.....
23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	20	33	20	20	.....	.....
57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	69	67	73	69	.....	4
10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	19	46	35	21	.....	14
16	23	20	16	27	18	31	42	29	19	32	29	.....	3
13	12	8	17	23	9	6	5	8	2	4	3	.....	1
12	9	8	7	7	21	16	79	15	38	18	32	14	.....
790	569	592	796	1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	1,923	2,016	93	.....
5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	5	8	3	.....
37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	31	22	17	24	7	.....
17	16	14	19	20	24	23	24	87	32	24	23	.....	1
.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	10	29	12	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	6	2	.....	4
2	6	5	4	13	38	31	43	26	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	4	5	7	10	12	3	6	21	.....	9	9	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	8	.....	.....	8
.....	4	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	41	34	54	197	222	172	49	164	117	253	281	28	.....
4	6	3	4	10	11	6	.....	10	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	30	20	11	49	15	25	24	50	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	4	3	5	2	.....
5	.....	4	.....	3	12	5	73	99	171	73	103	30	.....
3	.....	6	2	10	7	1	9	8	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	7	6	2	9	17	48	17	14	16	18	56	38	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	4	8	13	29	55	24	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	42	.....	15	15	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	10	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	23	23	.....
1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	3,590	4,157	4,216	4,774	805	247

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial and discharged	3,051
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	765
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	81
Detained as witnesses	16
Detained as fraudulent debtors	15
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	258
Died before trial	4
Detained by civil processes other than above	104
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1907	114
Found guilty and sentenced	7,059
Discharged under suspended sentence	335
Total number of commitments	11,804

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1906.	1907.
Sentenced to Kingston Penetentiary	171	146
do to the Industrial School	22	23
do direct to Central Prison	576	776
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	79	46
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	101	84
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	15	5
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	5,404	5,964
Died while undergoing sentence	28	15
Total	6,396	7,059

The summaries given below shew the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons :

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	416	190
Assault, felonious	241	121
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	84	36
Rape, and assault with intent	46	17
Murder	23	6
Manslaughter	19	7
Attempted suicide	24	9
Miscellaneous	15	2
Total	868	388

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Destroying and injuring property	50	32
Embezzlement	4	4
Forgery	88	48
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	154	76
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	45	21
Housebreaking and robbery	135	100
Larceny	1,977	1,180
Receiving stolen goods	56	16
Trespass	351	281
Miscellaneous	76	26
Total	2,936	1,784

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

Bigamy	25	19
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	142	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	98	51
Perjury	29	5
Seduction	18	3
Indecent assault and exposure	119	66
Miscellaneous	26	14
Total	457	212

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

Abusive and obscene language	45	32
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	190	94
Carrying unlawful weapons	50	37
Deserting employment, etc.	15	3
Drunk and disorderly	4,774	3,090
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	54	51
Threatening and seditious language	27	9
Vagrancy	1,604	1,093
Miscellaneous	74	27
Total	6,833	4,436
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc.	329	50
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	381	189
Grand total	11,804	7,059

The following tables shew the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed.

Periods of Sentence.

	1906.	1907.
For periods under thirty days	1,912	2,480
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,174	2,241

Periods of Sentence.—Continued.	1906.	1907.
For sixty days, or two months	547	571
Over two months to three months	395	405
Over three months to four months	174	192
Over four months to five months	115	84
Over five months to six months	617	569
Over six months to nine months	58	101
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	109	104
Over one year and up to two years	107	148
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	82	71
Over three years in the Penitentiary	73	62
For periods of any length in the Industrial Schools	26	27
Sentenced to death and executed	1	..
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment	1	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	5	3
	6,396	7,059
Sex.		
Male	9,677	10,576
Female	1,133	1,228
	10,810	11,804
Social Conditions.		
Married	3,837	4,295
Unmarried	6,973	7,509
	10,810	11,804
Habits.		
Temperate	2,751	2,889
Intemperate	8,059	8,915
	10,810	11,804
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	9,188	10,193
Could neither read nor write	1,622	1,611
	10,810	11,804

Nationality.		*Religious Denomination.*	
Canadian	6,932	Roman Catholic	4,306
English	1,703	English Church	3,100
Irish	1,055	Presbyterian	1,600
Scotch	638	Methodist	1,592
United States	648	Other Denominations	1,206
Other countries	828		11,804
	11,804		

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :—

	1906.	1907.
In the Common Gaols	575	689
In the Central Prison, Toronto	395	411
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	57	46
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	459	455
	1,486	1,601

Gaol Expenditures.

The usual table is appended shewing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past thirty years, under the heading of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878.....	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879.....	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880.....	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881.....	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882.....	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 52	113,228 75
1883.....	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884.....	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885.....	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886.....	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887.....	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888.....	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889.....	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890.....	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891.....	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892.....	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893.....	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894.....	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895.....	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896.....	9,058	49,107 73	70,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897.....	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898.....	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899.....	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 97	4,206 66	136,617 50
1900.....	8,694	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901.....	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902.....	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140,990 79
1903.....	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904.....	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20
1905.....	11,035	64,948 78	91,232 56	7,087 09	163,268 43
1906.....	10,810	59,874 67	91,663 85	6,635 49	158,174 01
1907.....	11,804	61,995 01	95,321 24	7,536 14	164,852 39

A summary is given below shewing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :—

	Days' stay.
4,365 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol.....	108,407
7,439 Municipal " " "	121,345
11,804 Prisoners in all " "	229,752

Statistical Tables.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder :

Table No. 2, shewing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1907 and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, shewing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommittals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation ot the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, shewing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodations of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1907.

Table No. 11, shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1907, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th September, 1907, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1907.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie	12		2		4	4	5			1	14
Berlin	13				2	2	9				13
Belleville	14				1	8	5				14
Brantford	16				5	8	3				16
Brampton	2				1		1				2
Brockville	7				3	3	1				7
Bracebridge	9	1			3	3	4				10
Cayuga	3					1	2				3
Cornwall	6				2		4				6
Cobourg	9	1			1	6	3				10
Chatham	8				2	1	5				8
Goderich	5						5				5
Guelph	5					3	2				5
Gore Bay											
Hamilton	39	1			2	23	13	1		1	40
Kingston	12	1				8	5				13
Kenora	19				2	10	6			1	19
London	21	2				9	12	1	1		23
Lindsay	2					1			1		2
L'Orignal	3					1	2				3
Milton	4	1					5				5
Napanee	1						1				1
North Bay	22	3			6	8	11				25
Ottawa	38	4			10	8	24				42
Owen Sound	10				1	1	7		1		10
Orangeville	11	1				1	11				12
Perth	11	1	1			11	2				13
Picton	1					1					1
Pembroke	5	2		1	2	2	4				8
Peterborough	9					1	8				9
Port Arthur	22	1			4	15	4				23
Parry Sound	3					1	1			1	3
Simcoe	3						2		1		3
St. Catharines	7					2	5				7
Sarnia	12				2	5	5				12
Stratford	7				3	4					7
Sandwich	2				1		2				2
St. Thomas	14	1			1	9	5				15
Sault Ste. Marie	14	2			1	4	11				16
Sudbury	10					8	2				10
Toronto	165	46	2		36	143	33		1		213
Walkerton	5	1				1	5				6
Woodstock	8					2	5			1	8
Welland	16				9	2	5				16
Whitby	7					1	5		1		7
Lockups:											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls		1			1						1
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt											
Fort Frances	1					1					1
French River											
Killarney											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Nepigon											
Sturgeon Falls											
Webbwood											
Totals	613	70	5	1	105	322	249	2	6	5	689

TABLE

Shewing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age, the sound mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie	218	3	221	5		5	213	3	216	168	38
Berlin	122	13	135	4		4	118	13	131	92	22
Belleville	182	11	193	5		5	177	11	188	154	9
Brantford	362	19	381				362	19	381	216	46
Brampton	55	1	56				55	1	56	43	9
Brockville	144	14	158	1		1	143	14	157	68	38
Bracebridge	35	7	36				35	1	36	34	1
Cayuga	48	4	52				48	4	52	24	6
Cornwall	55		55	1		1	54		54	42	6
Cobourg	111	11	122	1		1	110	11	121	47	14
Chatham	131	9	140	10		10	121	9	130	106	19
Goderich	45		45	3		3	42		42	28	13
Guelph	51	6	57				51	6	57	43	9
Gore Bay	6		6				6		6	3	2
Hamilton	837	47	884	6		6	831	47	878	432	103
Kingston	104	5	109				104	5	109	92	13
Kenora	258	1	259				258	1	259	241	15
London	492	51	543	10		10	482	51	533	17	268
Lindsay	28	3	31	2		2	26	3	29	31	
L'Orignal	15	1	16				15	1	16	15	1
Milton	105	2	107				105	2	107	101	2
Napanee	37	2	39	1		1	36	2	38	23	8
North Bay	380	5	385	2		2	378	5	383	350	25
Ottawa	580	117	697	1		1	579	117	696	612	51
Owen Sound	98	3	101	1		1	97	3	100	66	20
Orangeville	29	2	31				29	2	31	24	6
Perth	115	5	120	1		1	114	5	119	108	11
Picton	32		32				32		32	7	8
Pembroke	43	5	48		1	1	43	4	47	46	1
Peterborough	190	17	207	1		1	189	17	206	125	50
Port Arthur	379	11	390	3		3	376	11	387	359	20
Parry Sound	198	6	204	1	3	4	197	3	200	157	31
Simcoe	52	4	56		1	1	52	3	55	33	12
St. Catharines	77	3	80				77	3	80	46	16
Sarnia	171	8	179	3		3	168	8	176	127	22
Stratford	139	7	146	4	1	5	135	6	141	96	22
Sandwich	136	7	143		1	1	136	6	142	111	17
St. Thomas	85	3	88				85	3	88	65	12
Sault Ste. Marie	160	20	180	1	2	3	159	18	177	153	17
Sudbury	487	2	489	3		3	484	2	486	482	5
Toronto	3,140	770	3,910	10	2	12	3,130	768	3,898	2,166	690
Walkerton	60	3	63	3		3	57	3	60	39	11
Woodstock	96	2	98				96	2	98	57	21
Welland	161	5	166	1		1	160	5	165	118	19
Whitby	69	2	71				69	2	71	41	16
Lockups:											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls	26	7	33				26	7	33	26	
Byng Inlet	2		2				2		2	2	
Cobalt	23		23				23		23		23
Fort Frances	37	1	38				37	1	38	35	2
French River											
Killarney	10		10				10		10	10	
Manitowaning	17		17				17		17	4	6
Mattawa	4		4				4		4	4	
Nepigon	3	1	4				3	1	4	1	3
Sturgeon Falls	64	4	68	3		3	61	4	65	42	14
Webbwood	72	4	76				72	4	76	74	2
Totals	10,576	1,228	11,804	87	11	98	10,489	1,217	11,706	7,606	1,795

No. 3

number of re-committals, the number for want of securities to keep the peace, number of unwaiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
6	9	.....	.....	5	.....	1	25	.....	4	.....	5	181
9	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4	42	10	.....	2	72
11	19	1	1	3	.....	.....	100	11	5	.....	1	71
20	99	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	201	.....	4	.....	5	163
.....	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	14	4	8	.....	1	22
10	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	10	.....	3	122
1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	3	27
4	18	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	8	3	.....	.....	35
2	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	.....	4	.....	2	33
4	57	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	8	9	.....	1	99
8	7	.....	1	3	2	.....	57	.....	4	.....	2	71
2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	2	2	.....	.....	29
2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	9	9	.....	.....	34
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
57	292	24	1	9	.....	.....	9	198	7	.....	2	634
3	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	2	9	3	.....	.....	90
1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	44	.....	6	.....	3	203
71	187	2	.....	13	1	.....	163	47	6	.....	3	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	72	1	.....	.....	29
5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
9	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	13	5	1	.....	5	358
24	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	366	.....	5	.....	10	316
5	10	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	38	.....	3	.....	4	53
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	25
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	12	4	.....	.....	96
3	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	.....	1	.....	.....	8
.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	36
21	11	2	.....	16	.....	.....	35	60	2	.....	.....	92
5	6	.....	.....	15	.....	1	22	1	3	.....	4	344
10	6	.....	5	9	.....	.....	20	.....	7	1	.....	162
6	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	43
7	11	.....	3	2	1	1	17	2	11	.....	1	42
9	21	2	.....	4	.....	.....	49	.....	4	.....	2	118
3	25	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	64	2	.....	3	72
5	10	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	30	10	3	.....	1	94
6	5	.....	1	5	3	.....	15	5	9	.....	1	49
7	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	25	34	3	.....	2	110
2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	84	.....	44	.....	.....	346
332	722	3	4	86	2	.....	1 560	38	102	3	36	2,076
8	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	5	5	.....	.....	45
7	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	51	2	.....	.....	38
4	25	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9	47	.....	.....	9	98
8	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	.....	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	2	.....	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	46	.....	1	.....	.....	3	10	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	6	.....	5	.....	.....	3
727	1,676	81	16	258	15	106	3,051	765	335	4	114	7,059

* Taken to North Bay for trial.

TABLE

Shewing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.
Barrie				6				1			
Berlin				1	2			2			1
Belleville				4	2	1					
Brantford				7		1					1
Brampton					1				1		
Brockville		2		2	9						
Bracebridge				2							1
Cayuga				3							
Cornwall				2							3
Cobourg				2	3						
Chatham				2	2						
Goderich				3				1			
Guelph		3		2				1		1	
Gore Bay											
Hamilton				12	2					1	1
Kingston		2		5	2						1
Kenora		1	1	6	1						
London		3		12				1			
Lindsay					1						
L'Orignal				2							
Milton				1							
Napanee				2		1					
North Bay		4	1	9	7				1		
Ottawa		2		11	3				15	11	3
Owen Sound		2		3	2						
Orangeville											
Perth				2	5			3			
Picton				1							
Pembroke		1		3							
Peterborough				3		1					
Port Arthur		5		8							
Parry Sound		1		7		1					
Simcoe		2		5	1		1				
St. Catharines				1	2						
Sarnia				5							
Stratford				3				1			
Sandwich		2		9	2						
St. Thomas				1							
Sault Ste. Marie				3	3	1		2			
Sudbury				6	4				6		
Toronto	1		2	28	58	3	1	4		9	9
Walkerton				2							
Woodstock					1						
Welland		2			6			1			
Whitby					2			2			
Lock-ups :											
Atikokan											
Burk's Falls				1					5		
Byng Inlet											
Cobalt											
Fort Frances											
French River											
Killarney											
Manitowaning											
Mattawa											
Nepigon											
Sturgeon Falls				2							
Webbwood				1							
Totals	1	32	4	190	121	9	2	19	28	22	20

No. 4.
during the year ended 30th September, 1907.

Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement	Escaping from and obstructing constables	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1	.....	3
2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	1
1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	21	.....	2	1	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	2	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	3	3
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	4	.....	4	.....	.....	6	380	.....	6	.....	3	10
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	10	2	6	6
1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	122	.....	.....	.....	3	1
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	103	.....	1	.....	1	9
4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	152	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	161	.....	4	.....	4	3
1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	1	.....	2	4
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	1	.....	.....	2
7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	236	.....	1	.....	2	1
.....	9	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1,091	.....	11	.....	16	15
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	1	1
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	37	6	15	20	3	32	3,090	4	44	8	48	76

TABLE

Shewing offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Names of gaols.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour.	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie						2		2	31				
Berlin				4		2			11				
Belleville			3	4					9				
Brantford		2		1		2		1	15				1
Brampton				6		1			1				
Brockville							2	1	14				
Bracebridge				1			1	1	8				
Cayuga						1			3				
Cornwall		1				2			7				
Cobourg				1					11				
Chatham		3	1			2			16				
Goderich			1			1			5				
Guelph			3						3	1			
Gore Bay									2				
Hamilton	11		2	2		2			67				
Kingston						2			8				
Kenora		3		1		2	2		32	1			1
London				4			5	1	68				
Lindsay									3				
L'Orignal				1					6				
Milton									4				
Napanee									5				
North Bay				4				2	95				
Ottawa				1		4	10	13	38				
Owen Sound				7					11				
Orangeville						1			1				
Perth								1	8	1			
Picton									3				
Pembrake									5				
Peterborough							2	3	17				
Port Arthur		2	4	3				1	52			2	
Parry Sound		1			1				32	4		2	1
Simcoe			1	1		1			2				
St. Catharines				1		1			11				
Sarnia		2					2	2	6				
Stratford						3			11				
Sandwich				5		2	2		27			1	
St. Thomas			1	3					14				
Sault Ste. Marie				2	1	2	8	2	20		1		
Sudbury				4		3			50				
Toronto	10		3	39		29	20	21	407			1	2
Walkerton			2	3					3				
Woodstock									4				
Welland									14				
Whitby				1					8				
Lock-ups:													
Atikokan													
Burk's Falls									8				
Byng Inlet													
Cobalt													
Fort Frances		5				1			1				
French River													
Killarney													
Manitowaning		1		1									
Mattawa									2				
Nepigon													
Sturgeon Falls									1				
Webbwood													
Totals	21	20	21	100	2	66	54	51	1,180	7	1	6	5

No. 4.—*Continued.*
during the year ended 30th September, 1907.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Unlawful shooting.	Trespass.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	39	5	181
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	29	3	72
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	71
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	163
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	22
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	122
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	35
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	1	99
2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	2	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	13	71	33	634
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	7	31	4	203
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	21	58	308
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	13
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	4	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	50	63	.....	358
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	26	8	316
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	1	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	4	92
2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	77	8	344
.....	4	.....	1	2	10	2	1	1	3	.....	9	1	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	48
1	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	27	1	118
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	1	72
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	.....	94
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	1	49
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	110
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16	6	346
.....	2	.....	2	.....	6	2	.....	.....	.....	115	144	3	2,076
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	4	45
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1	98
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
13	17	.....	16	3	31	9	7	9	4	281	1,093	161	7,059

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1907.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion	.....	1	1
Abusive and obscene language	29	3	32
Arson	4	.....	4
Assault	185	5	190
Assault, felonious	119	2	121
Attempted suicide	8	1	9
Abduction	2	.....	2
Bigamy	15	4	19
Breaches of the peace	28	.....	28
" of by-laws	21	1	22
Burglary	20	.....	20
Contempt of court	50	.....	50
Carrying unlawful weapons	37	.....	37
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	6	.....	6
Cruelty to animals	15	.....	15
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	20	.....	20
Deserting employment	3	.....	3
Destroying and injuring property	30	2	32
Drunk and disorderly	2,652	438	3,090
Embezzlement	4	.....	4
Escaping from or obstructing constables	44	.....	44
Escaping from prison	8	.....	8
Forgery	47	1	48
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	76	.....	76
Gambling	21	.....	21
Giving liquor to Indians	20	.....	20
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	20	1	21
Housebreaking and robbery	98	2	100
Incendiarism	2	.....	2
Indecent assault and exposure	63	3	66
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	28	26	54
Keeping houses of ill-fame	21	30	51
Larceny	1,114	66	1,180
Manslaughter	7	.....	7
Misdemeanour	1	.....	1
Murder	6	.....	6
Perjury	4	1	5
Prostitution	.....	13	13
Rape and assault with intent	17	.....	17
Refusing bail	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property	16	.....	16
Seduction	3	.....	3
Selling liquor without license	29	2	31
Shooting with intent	8	1	9
Stabbing	7	.....	7
Threatening and seditious language	9	.....	9
Trespass	271	10	281
Unlawful shooting	4	.....	4
Vagrancy	991	102	1,093
Other offences not enumerated	154	7	161
Totals	6,337	722	7,059

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1907.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	60	161	7	85	136	221
Berlin	45	90	7	72	63	135
Belleville	86	107	47	78	115	193
Brantford	114	267	69	70	311	381
Brampton	21	35	6	21	35	56
Brockville	60	98	23	36	122	158
Bracebridge	13	23	13	13	23	36
Cayuga	11	41	6	14	38	52
Cornwall	28	27	24	23	32	55
Cobourg	36	86	30	80	42	122
Chatham	46	94	.....	76	64	140
Goderich	16	29	2	24	21	45
Guelph	26	31	5	35	22	57
Gore Bay	5	1	2	2	4	6
Hamilton	266	618	111	130	754	884
Kingston	25	84	8	12	97	109
Kenora	71	188	27	40	219	259
London	183	360	40	168	375	543
Lindsay	10	21	4	17	14	31
L'Orignal	5	11	10	5	11	16
Milton	21	86	9	12	95	107
Napanee	21	18	8	9	30	39
North Bay	74	311	39	38	347	385
Ottawa	336	361	147	130	567	697
Owen Sound	26	75	16	33	68	101
Orangeville	12	19	13	14	17	31
Perth	48	72	12	33	87	120
Picton	13	19	7	6	26	32
Pembroke	18	30	18	20	28	48
Peterborough	84	123	18	91	116	207
Port Arthur	66	324	61	53	337	390
Parry Sound	39	165	38	26	178	204
Simcoe	24	32	12	11	45	56
St. Catharines	27	53	5	37	43	80
Sarnia	45	134	36	69	110	179
Stratford	66	80	30	57	89	146
Sandwich	54	89	29	47	96	143
St. Thomas	29	59	14	61	27	88
Sault Ste. Marie	41	139	18	24	156	180
Sudbury	105	384	80	100	389	489
Toronto	1,815	2,095	457	798	3,112	3,910
Walkerton	31	32	11	30	33	63
Woodstock	31	67	11	33	65	98
Welland	37	129	18	40	126	166
Whitby	20	51	3	39	32	71
Lockups :						
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	17	16	2	20	13	33
Byng Inlet	1	1	1	2	.....	2
Cobalt	13	10	4	8	15	23
Fort Frances	12	26	16	15	23	38
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	2	8	4	2	8	10
Manitowaning	11	6	13	16	1	17
Mattawa	2	2	3	3	1	4
Nepigon	2	2	1	.....	4	4
Sturgeon Falls	19	49	11	7	61	68
Webbwood	6	70	5	4	72	76
Totals	4,295	7,509	1,611	2,889	8,915	11,804

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Court during the year ending

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Industrial Schools.
Barrie	179	2	181	5	23				1
Berlin	69	3	72		17		1	6	1
Belleville	68	2	71		9			4	
Brantford	156	7	163	1	11		1	1	1
Brampton	22		22		1			1	
Brockville	113	9	122		10		1		1
Bracebridge	26	1	27		8			1	
Cayuga	33	2	35	2	5			2	
Cornwall	33		33	1	1			2	
Cobourg	89	10	99	1	5				
Chatham	67	4	71	2	21		3	5	
Goderich	29		29		3				1
Guelph	31	3	34		1		2	3	1
Gore Bay	4		4						
Hamilton	598	36	634	3	71		7	8	
Kingston	86	4	90		3		1		
Kenora	203		203	2	32			3	
London	280	28	308		54		3	21	3
Lindsay	20	2	22		5			2	2
L'Orignal	12	1	13						
Milton	28	1	29		5				
Napanee	34	2	36		3		1	4	1
North Bay	354	4	358	3	70		1	4	1
Ottawa	255	61	316	10	20	4	1	3	
Owen Sound	52	1	53	1	3			1	
Orangeville	23	2	25		2				
Perth	92	4	96		10			3	
Picton	8		8						
Pembroke	34	2	36	1	3			1	
Peterborough	84	8	92		11		5	1	
Port Arthur	336	8	344	2	41		1	5	3
Parry Sound	161	1	162		12			5	1
Simcoe	45	3	48		3	1			
St. Catharines	41	1	42		16		1	1	1
Sarnia	114	4	118		16		2	1	
Stratford	71	1	72		11		1	2	
Sandwich	90	4	94	2	21		1	7	
St. Thomas	48	1	49	1	8			3	
Sault Ste. Marie	97	13	110	5	9			4	
Sudbury	345	1	346		35		1	5	3
Toronto	1,605	471	2,076	4	172		49	29	
Walkerton	43	2	45						1
Woodstock	36	2	38		8			5	
Welland	96	2	98		14			2	
Whitby	52		52		1			1	1
Lock-ups:									
Atikokan									
Burk's Falls	22	7	29						
Byng Inlet									
Cobalt									
Fort Frances	25	1	26						
French River									
Killarney									
Manitowaning	14		14						
Mattawa	3		3						
Nepigon									
Sturgeon Falls	8		8						
Webbwood	3		3		2		1		
Totals	6,337	722	7,059	46	776	5	84	146	23

No. 7.

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's Criminal 30th September, 1907.

Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judge's criminal court.		
		Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
.....	152	.....	.....	.....	4	9	13
.....	47	.....	.....	.....	3	8	11
2	56	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21
.....	148	.....	.....	.....	21	9	30
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	3	11	14
.....	110	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8
.....	26	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	3	14	17
2	91	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21
1	26	.....	.....	.....	3	9	12
.. ...	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	545	.....	.....	.....	5	37	42
.....	86	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
1	165	.....	.....	.....	4	15	19
.....	227	.....	.....	.....	10	23	33
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
1	23	.....	.....	.....	3	6	9
.....	27	.....	.....	.....	2	6	8
.....	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	278	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15
1	22	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
1	82	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
. ....	31	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
.....	75	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
.....	292	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
1	143	.....	1	.....	5	12	17
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
.....	23	.....	.....	1	8	14	22
1	98	.....	.....	.....	19	5	24
.....	58	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5
.....	63	.....	.....	.....	18	5	23
.....	37	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
2	90	.....	.....	1	5	2	7
.....	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	1,820	.....	.....	1	19	27	46
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	4	7	11
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	82	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
... ..	49	.....	.....	.....	4	5	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	14	17
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	5,964	.....	1	3	231	332	563

TABLE

Shewing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How maintained.				
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners	Number of days' custody of municipal prisoners.
Barrie	J. Sissons	221	126	95	3,129	2,133
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	135	47	88	1,415	2,020
Belleville	Thos. Ketcheson	193	113	80	2,831	2,095
Brantford	John T. Brown	381	81	300	1,305	3,468
Brampton	W. Lewis Wilson	56	22	34	890	602
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	158	52	106	954	1,291
Bracebridge	Richard Mills	36	36	.....	1,423	.....
Cayuga	Andrew Williamson	52	16	36	398	1,772
Cornwall	D. Eager	55	31	24	720	610
Cobourg	H. J. Snelgrove	122	35	87	830	6,301
Chatham	John Davidson	140	74	66	2,168	1,156
Goderich	Joseph Griffen	45	21	24	587	1,258
Guelph	John McNab	57	23	34	630	595
Gore Bay	Alexander Thorburn	6	6	.....	95	.....
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	884	194	690	4,300	7,393
Kingston	C. H. Corbett	109	21	88	921	2,541
Kenora	D. G. McKinnon	259	240	19	5,686	77
London	James Carter	543	193	350	2,734	3,810
Lindsay	Andrew Jackson	31	12	19	293	960
L'Orignal	John D. Cameron	16	9	7	827	731
Milton	Archie McGibbon	107	13	94	154	255
Napanee	A. McN Downey	39	24	15	1,375	351
North Bay	W. J. Bailey	385	354	31	9,740	234
Ottawa	Wm. Kehoe	697	43	654	2,755	7,760
Owen Sound	John Miller	101	56	45	1,406	2,146
Orangeville	Charles Bowles	31	10	21	327	3,087
Perth	W. H. Grant	120	38	82	862	3,281
Picton	Abram Huyck	32	6	26	220	195
Pembroke	William Brown	48	20	28	750	764
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbit	207	33	174	1,053	4,418
Port Arthur	Thos. Penfold	390	390	.....	12,019	.....
Parry Sound	James Manson	204	204	.....	3,762	.....
Simcoe	Oliver Robertson	56	18	38	467	977
St. Catharines	G. Bush	80	45	35	1,059	606
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	179	55	124	944	3,681
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	146	53	93	1,627	1,814
Sandwich	John Harmon	143	88	55	2,067	1,293
St. Thomas	N. W. Moore	88	39	49	1,000	902
Sault Ste. Marie	John Hearst	180	180	.....	6,693	.....
Sudbury	T. Keaney	489	169	320	1,922	2,277
Toronto	A. B. Chambers	3,910	746	3,164	19.889	38,795
Walkerton	D. McKechnie	63	27	36	1,006	1,264
Woodstock	John Cameron	98	46	52	1,080	2,441
Welland	John Coulson	166	74	92	2,057	3,118
Whitby	W. J. Davey	71	29	42	1,010	2,762
Lock-ups						
Atikokan	Hugh McDonald	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	Thomas Daniels	33	33	.....	265	.....
Byng Inlet	Chas. H. Knight	2	2	.....	5	.....
Cobalt	Geo. Caldbick	23	23	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances	Wilfred Lowe	38	22	16	365	105
French River	John Moore, Jr.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	Dominic de Lamorander	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	Samuel Walker	17	15	2	133	6
Mattawa	John McMeekin	4	4	.....	50	.....
Nepigon	Robert Poulin	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	Joseph Rivet	68	68	.....	209	.....
Webbwood	A. E. Storie	76	72	4	.....	.....
Totals		11,804	4,365	7,439	108,407	121,345

No. 8.

salaries of gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1907.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
2,282 31	1,789 00	467 71	4,539 02	20 54	800 00	696 50	150 00	142 50
1,065 56	1,480 00	26 70	2,572 26	19 05	610 00	598 00	147 00	125 00
1,218 84	1,550 00	.....	2,768 84	14 34	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00
1,313 88	1,850 00	270 00	3,433 88	9 01	800 00	600 00	250 00	200 00
386 16	1,200 00	28 23	1,614 39	28 83	500 00	400 00	250 00	50 00
1,036 48	1,475 00	70 91	2,582 39	16 34	800 00	425 00	150 00	100 00
378 84	750 00	.....	1,128 84	31 36	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00
749 00	1,225 00	54 31	2,028 31	39 01	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00
592 87	1,265 00	1,011 31	2,869 18	50 35	740 00	300 00	125 00	100 00
4,521 95	2,116 00	153 19	6,791 14	55 67	800 00	1,065 00	200 00	51 00
1,065 57	2,058 75	154 00	3,278 32	23 42	800 00	865 00	200 00	193 75
1,087 48	1,575 00	.....	2,662 48	59 17	600 00	575 00	200 00	200 00
943 74	1,525 00	36 00	2,504 74	45 00	650 00	525 00	250 00	100 00
101 00	400 00	.....	501 00	83 50	300 00	.....	100 00	.....
1,984 92	3,152 07	125 42	5,262 41	5 95	1,000 00	1,652 07	350 00	150 00
1,871 31	2,524 39	483 83	4,879 53	44 77	1,000 00	1,084 39	240 00	200 00
1,407 21	1,868 00	21 50	3,296 71	12 73	600 00	868 00	200 00	200 00
687 00	3,675 00	571 05	4,933 05	9 09	750 00	1,925 00	650 00	350 00
516 52	1,350 00	148 89	2,015 42	65 01	550 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
377 67	1,281 25	6 40	1,665 32	104 08	600 00	456 25	150 00	75 00
320 35	1,358 52	29 22	1,708 09	15 96	550 00	658 52	100 00	50 00
798 19	1,131 25	246 13	2,175 57	55 78	556 25	400 00	100 00	75 00
1,540 70	2,107 67	.....	3,648 37	9 48	600 00	1,182 67	175 00	150 00
2,313 97	3,655 00	61 56	6,030 52	8 65	800 00	2,305 00	350 00	200 00
1,558 45	1,900 00	.....	3,458 45	34 24	800 00	550 00	300 00	250 00
1,189 38	1,300 00	42 10	2,531 48	81 66	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00
906 33	1,550 00	25 00	2,481 33	20 68	800 00	450 00	200 00	100 00
232 32	940 00	1 34	1,173 66	36 67	400 00	365 00	100 00	75 00
493 06	1,310 00	.....	1,803 06	37 56	600 00	460 00	150 00	100 00
595 77	1,400 00	189 94	2,185 71	10 56	650 00	450 00	150 00	150 00
2,491 06	2,585 00	51 44	5,127 50	13 14	800 00	1,460 00	175 00	150 00
669 86	1,100 00	12 35	1,782 21	8 74	600 00	250 00	100 00	150 00
488 68	1,075 00	194 40	1,758 08	31 40	400 00	400 00	200 00	75 00
725 92	1,540 00	.....	2,265 92	28 32	730 00	460 00	200 00	150 00
668 58	1,769 00	25 00	2,462 58	13 20	675 00	685 00	209 00	200 00
944 93	1,480 00	97 78	2,522 71	17 00	600 00	500 00	250 00	130 00
1,266 13	2,100 00	164 31	3,530 44	24 69	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00
163 16	1,927 25	.....	2,090 41	23 75	600 00	977 25	200 00	150 00
2,055 64	2,010 20	79 06	4,144 90	23 03	600 00	1,010 20	200 00	200 00
1,000 00	1,288 75	55 50	2,344 25	4 80	500 00	638 75	150 00	.....
13,442 64	18,567 71	1,800 66	33,811 01	8 65	2,000 00	14,157 71	1,210 00	1,200 00
739 88	1,400 00	150 00	2,289 88	36 25	650 00	400 00	250 00	100 00
1,076 72	1,750 00	221 47	3,048 19	31 10	800 00	600 00	250 00	100 00
995 00	2,000 00	100 00	3,095 00	18 64	718 00	982 00	200 00	100 00
1,031 40	1,441 43	158 39	2,631 22	36 50	700 00	491 43	150 00	100 00
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	150 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	9 09	250 00	.....	50 00	.....
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	150 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
166 40	450 00	2 50	618 90	16 29	450 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	75 00	.....	75 00	75 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	100 00	.....	100 00	10 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
84 50	200 00	30 00	314 50	18 38	200 00	.....	.....	.....
248 90	500 00	168 54	917 44	229 36	300 00	.....	100 00	100 00
1 90	200 00	.....	201 90	50 48	200 00	.....	.....	.....
196 87	100 00	.....	296 87	4 36	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	150 00	.....	150 00	1 97	150 00	.....	.....	.....
61,995 01	95,321 24	7,526 14	164,852 39	13 97	33,204 25	44,633 74	10,301 00	7,182 25

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1907.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded re-capture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							$	Cents.
Barrie		1		24	26	5		10.20
Berlin				21	22	1		10.20
Belleville			2	38	22	4		7.66
Brantford				24	25	2		6.10
Brampton	1	1		25	13			9.12
Brockville		1		34	20	3		7.75
Bracebridge	1			10	10	1		
Cayuga				14	14			9.00
Cornwall				17	8	1		12.75
Cobourg	1		2	21	46	6		21.57
Chatham				38	19	4		9.75
Goderich				12	8	1		10.75
Guelph			1	43	8			9.12
Gore Bay					2			40.00
Hamilton				60	53	14		6.67
Kingston				49	20	4		10.00
Kenora	4	1	1	11	30	12		8.32
London				57	37	10		6.54
Lindsay				24	10	1		7.75
L'Orignal				18	11	1		8.75
Milton			1	23	15	1		8.10
Napanee				18	9	1		8.75
North Bay	1			19	46	15		
Ottawa				93	46	16		8.14
Owen Sound				32	17	3		12.10
Orangeville			1	23	13	4		10.50
Perth			1	18	20	4	25 40	7.50
Picton				22	5			10.40
Pembroke				24	11			7.17
Peterborough				18	23	9		10.00
Port Arthur	1			30	58			11.33
Parry Sound			2	16	19	3		10.75
Simcoe				21	8			9.66
St. Catharines				38	12	1		11.00
Sarnia			1	23	22	5		7.75
Stratford				30	18	4		9.45
Sandwich				45	18	2		10.00
St. Thomas				16	19	1		8.57
Sault Ste. Marie	1		2	32	32	11		11.40
Sudbury				12	32	4		9.00
Toronto			5	270	234	107		7.00
Walkerton				24	12	2		6.50
Woodstock		1		32	22	5	40 00	10.73
Welland		1		50	32	5		7.50
Whitby	2	1		22	18	5		8.35
Lock-ups :								
Atikokan				3				
Burk's Falls				7	4			
Byng Inlet				5	2			20.00
Cobalt								
Port Frances	2			5	7			50.00
French River								
Killarney				4				
Manitowaning				5	4			40.00
Mattawa				8	2	1		40.00
Nepigon				5	1			40.00
Sturgeon Falls				7	3			40.00
Webbwood				7	7			40.00
Totals	14	7	19	1,547	1,195	279	$65 40	

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending 30th September, 1907.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c.	Cents.
Barrie	221	5,262	2,282 31	.43
Berlin	135	3,435	1,065 56	.31
Belleville	193	4,926	1,218 84	.31
Brantford	381	4,773	1,313 88	.28
Brampton	56	1,492	386 16	.26
Brockville	158	2,245	1,036 48	.46
Bracebridge	36	1,423	378 84	.27
Cayuga	52	2,170	749 00	.35
Cornwall	55	1,330	592 87	.45
Cobourg	122	7,131	4,521 95	.63
Chatham	140	3,324	1,065 57	.32
Goderich	45	1 845	1,087 48	.59
Guelph	57	1,225	943 74	.77
Gore Bay	6	95	101 00	1.06
Hamilton	884	11,693	1,984 92	.17
Kingston	109	3,462	1,871 31	.54
Kenora	259	5,763	1,407 21	.24
London	543	6,544	687 00	.11
Lindsay	31	1,253	516 53	.41
L'Orignal	16	1,558	377 67	.24
Milton	107	409	320 35	.79
Napanee	39	1,726	798 19	.46
North Bay	385	9,974	1,540 70	.16
Ottawa	697	10,515	2,313 97	.22
Owen Sound	101	3,552	1,558 45	.44
Orangeville	31	3,414	1,189 38	.35
Perth	120	4,143	906 33	.22
Picton	32	415	232 32	.56
Pembroke	48	1,514	493 06	.33
Peterborough	207	5,471	595 77	.11
Port Arthur	390	12,019	2,491 06	.22
Parry Sound	204	3,762	669 86	.18
Simcoe	56	1,444	488 68	.34
St. Catharines	80	1,665	725 92	.44
Sarnia	179	4,625	668 58	.14
Stratford	146	3,441	944 93	.28
Sandwich	143	3,360	1,266 13	.35
St. Thomas	88	1,902	163 16	.09
Sault Ste. Marie	180	6,693	2,055 64	.31
Sudbury	489	4,199	1,000 00	.24
Toronto	3,910	58,684	13,442 64	.23
Walkerton	63	2,270	739 88	.33
Woodstock	98	3,521	1,076 72	.31
Welland	166	5,175	995 00	.19
Whitby	71	3,772	1,031 40	.30
Totals	11,529	228,614	61,296 44	.27

TABLE No. 11

Shewing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1906, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1906.			No. of prisoners *sentenced* in the year ending 30th September, 1907.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie	135	5	140	179	2	181	44	.....	44	.....	3	3
Berlin	61	.....	61	69	3	72	8	3	11	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	73	3	76	68	3	71	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Brantford	136	9	145	156	7	163	20	.....	20	.....	2	2
Brampton	31	.....	31	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Brockville	113	3	116	113	9	122	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge	52	1	53	26	1	27	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	26
Cayuga	64	2	66	33	2	35	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Cornwall	33	.....	33	33	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg	114	16	130	89	10	99	.....	.....	.....	25	6	31
Chatham	55	9	64	67	4	71	12	.....	12	.....	5	5
Goderich	49	3	52	29	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	20	3	23
Guelph	33	1	34	31	3	34	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Gore Bay	19	.....	19	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	15
Hamilton	423	26	449	598	36	634	175	10	185	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	85	7	92	86	4	90	1	.....	1	.....	3	3
Kenora	79	5	84	203	.....	203	124	.....	124	.....	5	5
London	269	28	297	280	28	308	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	20	3	23	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
L'Orignal	15	1	16	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Milton	25	.....	25	28	1	29	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	39	4	43	34	2	36	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
North Bay	202	5	207	354	4	358	152	.....	152	.....	1	1
Ottawa	211	59	270	255	61	316	44	2	46	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	53	2	55	52	1	53	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Orangeville	22	5	34	23	2	25	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Perth	89	4	93	92	4	96	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Picton	6	1	7	8	.....	8	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
Pembroke	25	.....	25	34	2	36	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	81	2	83	84	8	92	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur	222	6	228	336	8	344	114	2	116	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	212	2	214	161	1	162	.....	.....	.....	51	1	52
Simcoe	34	2	36	45	3	48	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	50	1	51	41	1	42	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Sarnia	116	2	118	114	4	118	.....	2	2	2	.....	2
Stratford	71	3	74	71	1	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Sandwich	86	2	88	90	4	94	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	52	1	53	48	1	49	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Sault Ste. Marie	99	5	104	97	13	110	.....	8	8	2	.....	2
Sudbury	59	6	65	345	1	346	286	.....	286	.....	5	5
Toronto	1,714	456	2,200	1,605	471	2,076	.....	15	15	139	.....	139
Walkerton	37	2	39	43	2	45	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	75	5	80	36	2	38	.....	.....	.....	39	3	42
Welland	101	2	103	96	2	98	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Whitby	80	.....	80	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burk's Falls	10	.....	10	22	7	29	12	7	19	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	25	1	26	25	1	26	.....	.....	.....
French River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Mattawa	17	.....	17	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Falls	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	13	.....	13	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Totals	5,697	699	6,396	6,337	722	7,059	1,091	70	1,161	451	47	498

FORTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908

TORONTO, January 31st, 1908.

To His Honor WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, *Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the Fortieth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories being for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

TORONTO, January 31st, 1908.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Fortieth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN R. ROGERS,

Inspector.

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON.

INTRODUCTION.

The Annual Report for 1907 shows no lessening of the number of those committed to prison for crime, and the demand for more accommodation on account of the overflowing of the common gaols, justifies the need of the removal of the Central Prison from its present cramped quarters to a much larger area, where extra and separate employment could be given to those who are imprisoned there for the first time.

Seventy-five per cent. of those committed are first offenders—and the chance for improvement while in prison is reduced to a minimum on account of the congested population.

The Report of the Committee on Prison Labor covers fully the employment of prisoners, and the different questions raised as to the interference of prison labor with products manufactured in the open market. The number of prisoners released on ticket of leave is much larger than in any previous year, and I trust that in the near future the indeterminate sentence and the parole system will be more generally adopted. The increased price of supplies for use in the prison made it a hard matter to keep the cost per capita at a low figure.

I wish to express the thanks of the Department to the clergy of the various denominations for the religious services that they have conducted in the Prison; to the Prisoners' Aid Association for the efficient work they have done both inside and outside the Prison walls; to the noble band of Sunday School workers who have devoted their time and labor to forwarding the work of Christ amongst the prisoners; and to the Salvation Army, who, through their officers and assistants, have been working in season and out, and have never ceased to look after the wrong-doer when released, as long as they could do him any good and render him any assistance possible.

I wish to thank the Warden and his staff for their attention and care throughout the last year.

EDWIN R. ROGERS,
Inspector.

CENTRAL PRISON INDUSTRIES—Profit and Loss Account for Year, 1907.

	Carpenter shop.	Machine shop.	Shoe shop.	Tailor shop.	Woollen mill.	Cordage mill.	North shop.	Total industries.	Green house.	General gain.
Manufacturing account.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
To raw material on hand 1st Jan., 1907.	.....	10,476 28	400 97	1,409 64	3,017 83	.....	.....	15,304 72	.....	.....
" Purchases raw material	.....	13,032 92	6,408 18	3,867 44	13,472 44	.....	.....	36,780 98	.....	.....
Total debit	.....	23,509 20	6,809 15	5,277 08	16,490 27	.....	.....	52,085 70	.....	.....
By sales raw material	.....	1,171 84	15 89	10 93	370 69	.....	.....	1,569 35	.....	.....
" Production to trading account	.....	9,302 45	6,355 78	4,025 58	11,533 94	.....	.....	31,217 75	.....	.....
" Raw materials on hand 31st Dec., '07.	.....	13,034 91	437 48	1,240 57	4,585 64	.....	.....	19,298 60	.....	.....
Total credit	.....	23,509 20	6,809 15	5,277 08	16,490 27	.....	.....	52,085 70	.....	.....
Trading account.										
To Finished material in hand 1st Jan., 1907	1,077 45	2,260 00	187 15	2,161 83	7,070 73	.....	.....	12,757 16	.....	.....
" Purchases finished material	825 56	125 46	29 70	66 67	47 95	.....	.....	1,095 34	892 79	.....
" Production from manufacturing acc't	.....	9,302 45	6,355 78	4,025 58	11,533 94	.....	.....	31,217 75	.....	.....
" Sundry expenses, repairs, etc.	.....	377 42	28 26	48 05	130 80	1,968 83	1,390 97	3,944 33	296 50	.....
" Proportion of general expenses	435 79	1,147 73	420 81	697 12	1,481 49	2,788 39	697 21	7,668 54	1,045 48	.....
" Wages	.....	2,300 00	800 00	800 00	1,050 00	3,300 00	600 00	8,850 00	2,820 00	.....
" Proportion of general wages	192 46	538 87	153 97	307 93	654 27	1,232 68	307 93	3,388 11	461 89	.....
Total debit	2,531 26	16,051 93	7,975 67	8,107 18	21,969 18	9,289 90	2,996 11	68,921 23	5,516 66	.....
By Sales	1,415 09	14,934 41	6,716 50	7,791 46	19,387 36	10,165 12	11,768 44	72,178 38	.....	1,765 51
" Finished stock on hand 31st Dec., 1907	1,020 42	2,706 70	1,687 92	1,621 11	4,050 54	.....	.....	11,086 69	.....	.....
Total credit	2,435 51	17,641 11	8,404 42	9,412 57	23,437 90	10,165 12	11,768 44	83,265 07	.....	.....
Net gain in year's operation	.....	1,589 18	428 75	1,305 39	1,468 72	875 22	8,772 33	14,343 84	.....	1,765 51
" loss " "	95 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,516 66	.....

Toronto, 2nd January, 1908.

Mr. Edwin R. Rogers,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

Sir,—The predominant feature of prison history during the year 1907, was the very considerable increase in the number of criminals. On the last day of the year the Central Prison afforded but two thirds of the accommodation required for those sentenced to this institution. On that date our prison was taxed to its utmost capacity and over two hundred (200) men who had been sentenced to the Central Prison were lying in County Jails for the reason we had no room for them. This condition is retrogressive and demoralizing. North Bay and points beyond, contributed two hundred and twenty (220) to the prison population during 1907, while the same district contributed (20) during the year 1900. A considerable portion of these were foreign born. The delinquent population of Northern and North-western Ontario increased tenfold in seven years. This is largely owing to the fact that the adventurous element find their way to the mining regions and railroad construction work.

The present Ticket of Leave Act falls short of what is essential to the reformation of a man on parole. The country needs legislation that will give reasonable control over delinquents while out of prison. It is out of prison that a delinquent has to finally demonstrate his fitness to mingle with society.

Improved and extended accommodation for the delinquent element with a proper system of indeterminate sentence would enable the officials in this province to do better work in the future than it is possible to do at present.

Let me repeat a recommendation made more than once in the past and to more than one government, for the abolition of the striped and conspicuous uniform. This uniform never served the purpose for which it was designed ages ago, while it has a tendency to degrade and humiliate where our aim should be to encourage, elevate, and stimulate self-respect.

I desire to express my appreciation of the cordial support and services of the Central Prison staff throughout the year. The Prisoners' Aid Association and the Salvation Army have been unremitting in their work of faith, and labor of love. The Rev. Father Walsh, and Rev. Mr. Seaborn continue their faithful, efficient, and acceptable labors here.

I desire to thank the Honourable the Provincial Secretary for his unfailing support and assistance throughout the year, a support that at times was vital to the interests of this institution.

I desire to thank you for the support you have given me.

Yours very truly,

J. T. Gilmour,
Warden.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years :

	1905.	1906.	1907.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October)	405	400	400
Committed during the year	689	639	693
Total number in custody during the year	1,094	1,039	1,094
Discharged on expiration of sentence	631	582	587
Discharged on payment of fine	4	1	4
Discharged by remission of sentence	19	18	12
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	4	....	....
Died in prison hospital	2	1	2
Transferred to lunatic asylum	2	....	5
Ticket of leave	32	39	72
Escaped	....	1	....
Conviction quashed	....	2	2
Remaining in custody	400	395	409
Total discharges, deaths, etc	1,094	1,039	1,093

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary :

	1905.	1906.	1907.
Sentenced direct	607	574	645
Transferred from common gaols	82	65	48
Total	689	639	693

Social condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	154	6,473
Single	539	16,046
	693	22,519
Habits.		
Temperate	198	5,428
Intemperate	495	17,091
	693	22,519
Educational status.		
Could read and write	600	18,101
Could read only	7	1,289
Could neither read nor write	86	3,129
	693	22,519

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 29.73 per cent. of the commitments ; in 1905 the percentage was 29.75.

The total uneducated men represented 10.33 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 11.61 per cent. in 1905.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries :

	1906.	1907.
In the woodenware shop	35,038 days.	39,985 days.
In the tailoring shop	3,555 "	3,873 "
In the shoe shop	1,881 "	1,942 "
In the machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	12,515 "	13,303 "
In the south shop, woollen mill	5,675 "	6,497 "
In the cordage shop	23,026 "	20,727 "
In permanent improvements and work on the garden and grounds	6,726 "	5,090 "
Carpenter shop	741 "	931 "
Number of days of productive labor	89,157	92,348
Number of days of domestic work	14,888	16,971
Total number of days worked	104,045	109,319

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :

1906.

Total stay of prisoners	144,886 days.
Number of days' productive labor	89,157 "
Proportion	61.54 per cent.

1907.

Total stay of prisoners	145,350 days.
Number of days' productive labor	92,348 "
Proportion	63.53 per cent.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison for the Year Ending 31st December, 1907.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending 31st Dec., 1907.	Yearly cost per head.
Medicine and medical comforts	358 49	0 90	587 51	1 48
Groceries and provisions	18,237 87	45 94	15,611 96	39 22
Heating and lighting	4,726 65	11 91	4,557 72	11 45
Clothing	2,014 43	5 07	*5,051 78	12 69
Laundry, soap and cleaning	954 48	2 41	*2,172 41	5 46
Repairs and replacements	1,658 39	4 17	1,812 76	4 56
Office expense	958 16	2 42	733 51	1 84
Farm and garden expenses	875 19	2 20	990 31	2 49
Miscellaneous (including water)	1,972 57	4 97	2,433 87	6 11
Salaries	30,257 92	76 22	30,092 03	75 61
Totals	$62,014 15	156 21	64,043 86	160 91

Total days' stay, 1906, 144,886 ; average, 397.
Total days' stay, 1907, 145,350 ; average, 398.
* 15 months expenditure.

ANNUAL RETURN

Of the Central Prison of Ontario for the Year Ending 31st December, 1907.

Remaining in custody Dec. 31st, 1906.	400
Committed during the year	693
	1,093
Discharged on expiration of sentence.	587
" " payment of fine	4
" " remission of sentence	12
" " ticket of leave license	72
" " quashed conviction	2
Died	2
Transferred to asylum	5
Remaining in custody	409
	1,093

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to Central Prison or to Common Gaol :	
To Central Prison direct	645
To Common Gaol	48
	693

Number of times prisoners have been in Central Prison :

First	523
Second	98
Third	45
Fourth	11

Number of times prisoners have been in Central Prison.—*Continued.*

Fifth	6
Sixth	3
Seventh	3
Ninth	1
Tenth	1
Twelfth	1
Twenty-fourth	1
	693

Social Conditions.

Married	154
Single	539
	693

Education.

No education	86
Read only	7
Read and write	600
	693

Ages.

Under 18 years	14
From 18 to 20	85
" 20 " 30	313
" 30 " 40	154
" 40 " 50	85
" 50 " 60	35
" 60 " 70	6
" 70 " 80	1
	693

Habits.

Abstainers	9
Temperate	189
Intemperate	495
	693

Nationalities.

Africa	1
Assyria	1
Austria	6
Canada	400
Denmark	3
England	99
Finland	4
France	5
Germany	3
India	2
Ireland	26
Italy	20
Jamaica	2
Newfoundland	3
Norway and Sweden	6
Poland	5
Russia	5
Sandwich Islands	1
Scotland	33
United States	67
Unknown	1
	693

Religious Denominations.

Anglican	181
Baptist	30
Congregational	2
Hebrew	10
Lutheran	19
Methodist	105
No religion	6
Presbyterian	111
Roman Catholic	225
Salvation Army	4
	693

Sentences.

2 months	3
3 "	36
4 "	47
5 "	23
6 "	330
7 "	18
8 "	5
9 "	28
10 "	3
11 "	1
12 "	94
14 "	2
15 "	12
16 "	2
18 "	39
20 "	1
21 "	2
23 "	13
24 "	32
35 "	1
38 "	1
	693

Crimes.

Abduction	1
Aggravated assault	6
Assault	24
Assault and robbery	17
Arson	1
Attempted carnal knowledge	2
Attempted burglary	1
Attempted indictable offence	1
Attempted murder	1
Attempted shop breaking	2
Attempted robbery	1
Attempted rape	2
Attempt to steal	1
Abuse and neglect of child	1
Bigamy	8
Breaking into bonded car	1
Burglary	3
Carnal knowledge	4
Carrying dangerous weapons	2
Deserting His Majesty's service	7
Destroying property	3
Drunk and disorderly	12
Extortion	1
False Pretences	3
Forgery	22
Frequenting disorderly house	4
House breaking and larceny	10
House breaking and theft	4
Housebreaking	5
Horse stealing	2

Crimes.—Continued.

Indecent act	1
Indecent assault	10
Indecent assault on male	2
Indecent exposure	1
Intimidation	1
Keeping house of ill fame	3
Larceny	175
Manslaughter	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	4
Obtaining money by false pretences	8
Obstructing police	7
Passing counterfeit money	2
Perjury	3
Posting indecent letters	1
Receiving stolen goods	8
Receiving stolen property	1
Robbery	6
Seduction	1
Selling liquor to an Indian	3
Shooting	4
Shop breaking	5
Shop breaking and larceny	11
Shop breaking and theft	6
Sodomy	2
Stealing	2
Theft	121
Theft from person	11
Vagrancy	117
Violating parole	1
Wounding	23
	693

Occupations.

Actor	1
Baker	10
Bank manager	1
Barber	11
Bartender	8
Blacksmith	4
Boiler maker	2
Box maker	5
Brakeman	3
Brass finisher	1
Bricklayer	9
Bridge builder	1
Butcher	8
Cab driver	1
Carpenter	11
Cigar maker	8
Clerk	28
Collar maker	1
Collector	1
Cook	19
Cooper	1
Contractor	2
Compositor	1
Druggist	1
Electrician	7
Engineer	6
Engraver	1
Farmer	9
Fireman	31
Fisherman	1
Gardener	4
Glass blower	1
Glove cutter	1
Groom	4
Harness maker	1
Hostler	3
Hotel keeper	1
Janitor	1
Jockey	1
Laborer	302
Lineman	1
Machinist	14
Mattress maker	1
Messenger	1
Miner	5
Motorman	1
Moulder	7
Packer	1
Painter	27
Pedlar	2
Photographer	1
Plumber	3
Polisher	1
Porter	2
Potter	1
Printer	1
Roofer	2
Rope maker	2
Sailor	11
Saw filer	1
Shoe maker	14
Spinner	1
Steamfitter	6
Stone cutter	2
Stone mason	1
Storekeeper	2
Stovemounter	1
Student	1
Switchman	1
Tailor	19
Teamster	22
Traveller	4
Tinsmith	1
Undertaker	1
Varnisher	1
Waiter	15
Weaver	3
Wood Carver	1
	693

Counties and Districts.

Algoma	15
Brant	6
Carleton	34
Elgin	3
Essex	35
Frontenac	8
Grey	1
Haldimand	5
Halton	4
Hastings	3
Kent	16
Lambton	13
Lanark	6
Lee s and Grenville	7
Lennox and Addington	4
Middlesex	32
Muskoka	8
Nipissing	105
Northumberland and Durham	3
Oxford	5
Parry Sound	14

Counties and Districts—Continued.	
Peel	1
Perth	8
Peterborough	6
Rainy River	34
Renfrew	3
Simcoe	19
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1
Thunder Bay	45
Waterloo	16
Welland	7
Wellington	8
Wentworth	56
York	162
	693

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing 1st January, 1907, and ending 31st December, 1907.

North shop (woodworking)	39,985
Carpenter shop	931
Woollen mill	6,497
Machine shop (including engineers, steamfitters, blacksmiths and tinsmiths)	13,303
Cordage mill	20,727
Tailor shop	3,873
Shoe shop	1,942
Garden and farm	4,322
Repair department	768
	92,348

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Prison domestics (cleaners, etc.)	12,709
Kitchen (cooks, bakers, etc.)	4,262
	16,971

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Hospital	969
Sick in cells	749
	1,708

MISCELLANEOUS.

Confined under punishment	440
Attending court	4
Unemployed	9,590
	10,034

Total days' stay of prisoners for the year 1907	145,350
Highest any one month	10,645
do day	429
Lowest any one month	9,380
do day	364
Average per month	12,113
do day	398

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st January, 1907, to 31st December, 1907.

Industrial department	92,348 days
Domestic and kitchen	16,971 ,,
Sick in hospital	969 ,,
do cells	749 ,,
Under punishment	440 ,,
Attending court	4 ,,
Insufficient work	9,590 ,,
Sundays and holidays	24,279 ,,
	145,350 ,,

E. R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.
Toronto.

Sir,—In submitting my Annual Report it gives me pleasure to state that the general good health and well-being of the inmates of the Central Prison still continues; we having had practical exemption from epidemic or contagious diseases during the past year.

We have had two deaths from meningitis, one of them tubercular. Every care and attention was given these patients.

One case of appendicitis required operation. Recovery was perfect, and the patient returned to his usual avocation.

We have had a number of minor accidents, but nothing serious; seven fingers required amputation.

I continue to vaccinate new arrivals when found to be necessary.

No complaints as to food, clothing, etc., have been made to me during this year.

William Sloan, M.D.,
Surgeon, Central Prison.

REPORT OF CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1907.

Number of patients admitted	113
Total number of days in hospital	991
Average time of each patient	8¾ days
Number of deaths	2
Total number of calls at Surgery	5,274

SALVATION ARMY PRISONERS' AID WORK.

Dr. Bruce Smith, Toronto, Nov. 8, 1907.
Inspector, Prison and Public Charities.

Dear Sir,—I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for year ending September 30th, 1907.

During the year in many of the jails in Ontario reformative work has been earnestly and effectively carried on, while large numbers have been met on their discharge and employment found for them.

When a man emerges from captivity he is the likely victim of a number of evils. There are his old associates: the feeling the whole world is against him; and the physical weakness and depression of spirits resultant on confinement. But when a Salvation Army Officer meets him at the gate with a smile and a cheery word after having done him many kindnesses while in prison, then the case is altogether different, and the discharged one is sent to his destination, provided with work, or helped in a variety of ways to earn an honest living and not relapse into crime.

But we have found it necessary to begin earlier in the career of the criminal than in prison, and in the Police Courts our officers are present during the proceedings, and very frequently a young offender is let off on suspended sentence if he is willing to go with the Salvation Army (and none ever refuse), or young persons under remand are committed to our care instead of being committed to the cells, especially is this the case with female offenders.

We appreciate to the full the courtesy and co-operation of all prison and Police Court officials. But for this, our work would have been much more difficult.

Mrs. Commissioner Coombs has under her direction a devoted band of women workers who minister to the temporal and spiritual needs of the female prisoners in our jails.

Let me say in conclusion that Commissioner Coombs, who is in command of the Salvation Army throughout Canada has given a good deal of thought and attention to this important branch of Army operations.

Appended will be found statistical table of the practical work done.

Yours, for God and humanity,

JOSEPH S. PUGMIRE,
Secretary for Prison Work.

ONTARIO PRISONS.

Number of interviews with prisoners	14,288
Number of prisoners given employment	574
Number of prisoners met on discharge	742
Number of meetings held in prisons	961
Number of publications given prisoners	13,079
Number of meals supplied ex-prisoners	1,627
Number of pieces of clothing given ex-prisoners	899
Number of beds supplied ex-prisoners	1,128
Number of ex-prisoners assisted with fares	433

(The Central Prison figures are included in the above.)

POLICE COURT WORK.

Number of prisoners interviewed	1,539
Number of discharged prisoners handled by the Army	433
Number of prisoners returned to old situations and friends	353
Number of prisoners given employment	80
Number of meals supplied ex-prisoners	154
Number of beds supplied ex-prisoners	86
Number of pieces of clothing given ex-prisoners	65
Number of prisoners assisted with fares	18

POLICE COURT—WOMEN.

Number of women interviewed	560
Number of women given employnent	60
Number of meals supplied	2,532
Number of beds supplied	783
Number of pieces of clothing given	193
Number assisted with fares	20

THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Since issuing our last annual report no specially new features have been introduced into the work under our supervision. In reviewing the reports of the various departments for the year we find the usual earnestness and faithfulness on the part of our workers is in evidence.

The interest taken in the spiritual welfare of the inmates of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory, Central Prison and Toronto Gaol is as keen to-day as at any time in the history of the Association. The superintendents of the Sunday Schools have reason for thankfulness for the faithful support given

them by the teachers, who so generously give their time and attention to this department of our work, and we wish to place on record our appreciation of it.

The evening schools for secular education at the Central Prison and Andrew Mercer Reformatory have been carried on faithfully. The efforts of the teachers have been accompanied with fair success and the work is much appreciated by the men and women who are allowed the privilege of attending the classes.

Our "Bellamy Home for Girls" continues to be useful for those unfortunate girls and women who have fallen the victims of drink and vice. Assisting those who have made their first mistake is the key-note of this, the saddest department of our work. However, the satisfaction of helping any woman or girl back to a life of rectitude meets with the approval and hearty support of all right thinking people.

In rendering temporal aid to men and boys upon their discharge we have been of service to quite as many as formerly. Employment has been less difficult to secure than in former years in consequence of the general prosperity of the country and the great number of public works in course of construction.

We note with satisfaction that the members of the Judiciary have, in several instances, during the past year, called the attention of Grand Juries to defects in prison accommodation in certain quarters and in the methods of dealing with prisoners, which are crying out for reform. By reason of this the authorities responsible for the existing conditions may be the sooner stirred up to take effective action.

Entering upon the thirty-fourth year of our labors we wish to thank the officials of the several institutions for their courtesy and co-operation. We appreciate the sympathy and support of the Ontario Government, the Toronto City Council, the Councils of the Counties throughout the Province, and our large number of personal subscribers for financial aid during the year just completed.

We are also indebted to the Toronto Ministerial Association, the Press, and those friends who have assisted us at special services held on the various holidays throughout the year.

Signed on behalf of the Board,

HAMILTON CASSELS, *President.*

SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL WORK DONE BY THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1907.

No. discharged prisoners aided by meals, lodgings, clothing, loans, employment, etc.		842
No. benefited by evening school in Central Prison	130	
" " " " in Mercer Reformatory	42	
		172
No. meals given to discharged prisoners		7,961
No. lodgings given to discharged prisoners		2,286
No. articles of clothing given to discharged prisoners		605
No. grocery orders for families of prisoners		11
No. for whom rent was paid		9
No. cash loans		1

No. supplied with tools	5
No. discharged prisoners placed in employment	140
No. railway fares supplied or supplemented	34
No. visits to city prisons	587
No. visits to Police Court	293
No. calls made in the interests of the work	5,092
No. class received	3,321
No. visits to Hospitals and Homes	270
No. personal interviews in connection with the work	9,198
No. letters written	847
No. letters received	1,036
No. services held in the three prisons weekly is 12, making	624

Respectfully submitted,

FINLAY SPENCER, *Agent.*

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON NIGHT SCHOOL.

I have the honor of reporting another year's interesting work in the Central Prison Night School ending September 30th, 1907.

The classes have been conducted along the same lines as adopted about three years ago, our effort being almost entirely for the betterment of the very illiterate inmates. It is worthy of note that quite a number of the men who have availed themselves of the privilege of attending the school have been foreigners, who are anxious to learn to speak, read, and write our English language. This we regard of much importance, and of great assistance to these men who are being assimilated into our Canadian population. Many of them have made rapid progress considering the few hours weekly devoted to study, and the short term most of them have been serving. As monitors among these foreigners we have been fortunate in finding in the prison population some who can speak several languages.

We trust the time is not far distant when the Government will combine educational standing as a part of the qualification for release, in connection with the parole system of illiterates. This implies the setting apart for study a portion of the day.

The total number registered during the school year was one hundred and thirty. Of this number forty-eight could neither read nor write; seventeen could read very little in part first of the first reader, while the remainder could read in part second.

Forty-eight out of the 130 were 21 years of age or under. The oldest man to attend was 56 years of age and the youngest was a lad of 15.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, correspondence, and the local geography of Ontario. Some members of our classes upon admittance are so backward as to not be able to name the months of the year, and remember with difficulty the number of the cells they occupy. It is for this class of men we are especially pleased to report as able to read and conduct their correspondence before going out into the world of toilers again.

The Warden and his staff have been uniformly sympathetic and helpful to me in promoting the welfare of those under their care, for which I desire to express my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

FINLAY SPENCER, *Teacher.*

MERCER REFORMATORY.

Introduction.

The Annual Report for 1907 for this Institution shows an increased number of inmates, but the yearly cost per head is largely reduced. The increased revenue from the industries makes employment for a large number of prisoners throughout the period of their imprisonment, and we hope during the coming year to still further increase the revenue by extending the industries. The laundry work is the largest industry, and is carried on as well as possible under the circumstances.

I regret to have to report the increased population, and the cause of the commitment of over fifty per cent. of the prisoners on account of drunkenness. This is one of the most regrettable causes of crime in women, and one which, according to statistics, is not confined alone to the criminal class.

To those who labor faithfully in their work amongst the prisoners by teaching them in the night school, I would express the appreciation of the Department. Thanks are also due to the clergy of the various denominations for the faithful performance of their duties in connection with the services held in the Institution. The Prisoners' Aid Association as usual has done very beneficial work, and the Salvation Army has been to the fore as in other years, carrying on their services and work for the reclaiming of the down-fallen.

Many other Christian people have done much to give the inmates assistance in their effort to become better, by kindly acts and deeds.

The work of the Superintendent and her staff has been well carried on, under, in many cases, very trying circumstances.

EDWIN R. ROGERS,
Inspector.

Toronto, February 14th, 1908.

Edwin R. Rogers, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.,
Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for the year ending, December 31st, 1907.

While the classified tables accompanying this report will give to the careful reader some idea of the character and possible needs of the population confined in this institution, and also of the difficulties under which those in charge labor, it may be profitable to point out some facts which might escape the casual reader.

Of the ninety-two discharges from this institution during the year, twenty-one women are known to be doing well; four are dead; one feeble-minded went to the Industrial Home on Belmont Street; twenty-two have returned to their sinful life, some being recommitted by the courts during the year; the fines of seven were paid, and of these seven two are at present back in the Reformatory serving sentences; and of thirty-six discharged women there is no definite knowledge—they may be doing well or otherwise. One woman was conditionally released and went to the North-west to begin a new life.

Under the table of sentences a variety of terms is shown, the greater number being for six months. Dispensing with the ten whose sentences are called indefinite, the remaining ninety-nine commitments would show an average sentence of 5 78-109 months.

Turning to the crimes for which women are committed, there are sixty of the one hundred and nine sentenced during the year, whose offence was drunkenness or the direct result of drunkenness, with the usual term of six months. Under these unfavorable conditions, which have prevailed since the instituion was opened in 1880, it is not surprising to find in a subsequent table women serving the 14th, 15th and 16th term. The county in Ontario sending the largest number of inmates to the Reformatory (sixty-two) is York—the city of Toronto being the largest contributor.

The earnings of the institution for the year have increased—the net revenue being $4,702.37, with outstanding accounts of nearly $600. The bulk of this amount is revenue from the laundry which is now in good running order. In former reports it has been pointed out that the revenue from the sewing and knitting rooms could be greatly increased were more machines introduced and an additional attendant—expert in cutting and teaching sewing employed, in addition to the one already in charge. There are during the winter months some forty women in the afternoon in the sewing-room; it is impossible for the labor of these women to be turned to the best account, and indeed for them to be properly taught to sew, with one attendant only to teach and maintain discipline.

A word of explanation regarding the per capita expenditure. The average daily population was but fifty for 1907; the year preceding it was fifty-eight; in 1905 it was ninety-eight; in 1904 one hundred and twenty-six; in 1903 one hundred and thirty-three, and yet with this great drop in population many fixed charges such as fuel, light, water, repairs, maintenance of grounds and office expenses remain the same, necessarily entailing a very grave increase in the per capita expenditure. The expenditure for groceries and provisions, and for clothing includes of course the supplies for the staff table, and the uniforms for the men employed about the institution as well as for the attendants.

The large number of young girls—seventeen being under twenty years—makes it imperative that first offenders be kept distinct from repeaters. We have succeeded in providing separate corridors, separate recreation, different uniforms and this separation is carried out in detail as far as our equipment permits.

The corridor devoted to keepers of houses of ill-fame has been occupied by twelve women serving sentences for this offence. It is desirable that this class be completely isolated from the other inmates; this is done as far as is possible.

The success of the night school conducted by Miss McKenzie, through the generosity of the Prisoners' Aid Association four evenings in the week, is such as to make one wish that more time could be devoted to this department. Not only the illiterate but those who can read and write a little would be greatly benefited if additional instruction could be given them—a qualified teacher on the staff would accomplish this.

Since this institution was opened Inspectors and Superintendents have pointed out the futility of short sentences, the success elsewhere of indeterminate sentences, the need of supervision over the women and girls after leaving the institution, and of late years the undesirable location of the Reformatory. These facts are again repeated.

The report of Miss Mary Kelly, for many years assistant Bible woman of the Prisoners' Aid Association and the faithful visitor to the inmates of the Reformatory accompanies this report.

I desire to record my appreciation of the services of the Ministers of the different denominations so willingly given to our unfortunates.

The Rev. Father Walsh with unwearied devotion continues his ministrations to the Catholics confined here.

I would thank the many kind friends who have given of their talent to make the inmates happy at different times during the year, and also those constant friends who every Christmas include our inmates among the recipients of their bounty.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EMMA O'SULLIVAN, *Superintendent.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE

ON MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT AT THE MERCER REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1907.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending 30th Sept., 1906.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure for year ending Dec. 31st, 1907.	Yearly cost per head.
Medicines and medical comforts	128 10	2 21	125 99	2 52
Groceries and provisions	3,690 59	63 63	3,020 03	60 40
Heating and lighting	4,504 29	77 66	2,303 37	46 06
Clothing	1,103 46	19 03	752 92	15 06
Laundry, soap and cleaning	847 82	14 62	696 92	13 94
Repairs and replacements	1,945 42	33 54	571 47	11 43
Office expense	598 77	10 32	430 54	8 61
Farm and garden expense	513 34	8 85	391 01	7 82
Miscellaneous (including water)	2,981 78	51 41	1,487 11	29 74
Salaries	11,804 41	203 52	11,205 00	224 10
Totals	28,117 98	484 79	20,984 36	419 69
Less revenue	3,069 10	52 92	4,702 37	94 04
Total net cost	$25,048 88	431 87	16,281 99	325 65

	1906.	1907.
Number of days' stay—Reformatory	19,548	18,256
Infants	707	75
Refuge	686	.....
Totals	20,941	18,331
Average daily population	58	50

ANNUAL RETURN

OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Statistical.

	1906.	1907.
Number of inmates at beginning of year	57	55
Number of inmates since admitted	114	109
	171	164

Discharged by expiration of sentence	85	75
Discharged on payment of fine	17	9
Discharged on ticket-of-leave	7	3
Discharged by order of His Excellency the Governor-General	1	..
Discharged by order of the Inspector	4	5
	114	92
In custody at close of year (September 30th)	57	..
In custody at close of year (December 31st)	..	72

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

Number of inmates January 1st, 1907	55
Number of inmates since received	109
	164
Discharged by expiration of sentence	75
Discharged on payment of fine	9
Discharged by order of Inspector	5
Discharged on ticket-of-leave	3
Remaining in custody December 31st, 1907	72
	164

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to the reformatory	98
Sentenced to common gaol	11
	109

Social Conditions.

Married	46
Single	42
Widow	21
	109

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	43
Intemperate	66
	109

Education.

Read and write	77
Read only	18
No education	14
	109

Ages.

Under 18 years	3
From 18 to 20 years	14
From 20 to 30 years	38
From 30 to 40 years	25
From 40 to 50 years	18
From 50 to 60 years	7
Over 60 years	4
	109

Sentences.

For 60 days	1
For 3 months	3
For 6 months	78
For 8 months	1
For 9 months	2
For 1 year	9
For 1 year and 3 months	1
For 23 months	1
For 1 year and 360 days	1
For 2 years less 1 day	1
For 2 years	1
Indefinite	10
	109

Occupation.

Charwomen	13
Domestics	54
Factory girls	3
Housekeepers	12
Laundress	2
None	20
Seamstress	5
	109

Crimes.

Attempt to commit suicide	1
Abetting the commission of the crime of incest	1
Drunkenness	29
Disorderly	2
Drunkenness and theft	1
Fraud and forgery	2
Frequenting house of ill-fame	4
Horse stealing	1
Indecent exposure	1
Incorrigible	2
Inmate house of ill-fame	4
Inmate disorderly house	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	11
Keeping disorderly house	1
Perjury	1
Prostitution, vagrancy, drunk and disorderly	1
Prostitution	2
Returned for misbehaviour	2
Receiving	1
Theft and inmate house of ill-fame	1
Theft	14
Vagrancy	19
Vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly	1
Vagrancy and prostitution	6
	109

Nationality.

Canadian	64
England	12
France	1
Ireland	15
Scotland	4
United States	12
Wales	1
	109

Religion.

Baptist	4
Catholics	39
Church of England	34
Lutheran	1
Methodist	21
Presbyterian	9
Salvation Army	1
	109

Number of terms served in the Reformatory.

First term	61
Second term	20
Third term	9
Fourth term	2
Fifth term	5
Sixth term	4
Seventh term	1
Eighth term	1
Ninth term	1
Eleventh term	1
Twelfth term	1
Fourteenth term	1
Fifteenth term	1
Sixteenth term	1
	109

Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaol and transferred to the Reformatory.
Brant	1	....
Carleton	1	8
Essex	1	....
Kent	5	....
Lambton	2	....
Lanark	1	....
Leeds and Grenville	1	....
Lennox and Addington	1	....
Lincoln	3	....
Middlesex	1	1
Nipissing, district of	3	1
Perth	1	....
Peterboro'	5	....
Simcoe	2	....
Thunder Bay	1	....
Wentworth	6	....
Wellington	2	....
York	61	1
	98	11

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	429
Laundry (city)	2,068¼
Sewing to fill orders	52
	2,549¼

Domestic Labor.

Cooking, baking and dining-room	2,765
Cleaning	3,651½
Laundry (inmates and staff)	178
Learning to wash and iron	1,264¼
Learning to sew	188
Learning to knit	1,125
Nursery and hospital	104
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	2,054
	11,329¾

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Laundry Department

	Pieces.
Number of articles laundered	193,008

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	1,555
Number of articles repaired	5,521

Knitting Department.

	Pairs.
Number of mitts and stockings knitted	615
Number of stockings footed	124

REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY NIGHT SCHOOL.

We are pleased to report that the month of September, 1907, has brought to a close one of the most successful years in the history of our school.

Four hours per week, which is all the time at present allotted to study, is too brief a period to be divided among several classes. Therefore, before the close of last year, Mrs. O'Sullivan, the superintendent of the institution, and the teacher of the school decided after mature consideration, that the purpose of the Prisoners' Aid Association in opening the Night School could be best accomplished by confining our attention to the illiterate inmates of the reformatory. Accordingly the women who could read intelligently and conduct their own correspondence efficiently were excluded; and the whole time bestowed upon their less fortunate companions.

The results have been most satisfactory. While we have not had so large an attendance -forty-two pupils only having been enrolled -yet the interest of these never flagged, and the progress made by many of them was really surprising, considering they come to school after a long, hard day's work in laundry or work-room.

The subjects taught are Reading, Writing, Practical Arithmetic and Spelling, while Hygiene, Geography and current events are discussed incidentally in occasional brief talks.

Since these women, many of whom are quite young, appreciate and profit so much by a few hours' study, it is to be regretted that the Government does not appoint a fully qualified resident teacher and make compulsory education a part of the disciplinary system of the institution.

Surely implanting new ideas and giving useful information must prove important factors in the uplifting and reformation of the inmates.

As in past years, Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent, and Mrs. Coad, the Assistant Superintendent, have shown much interest in the work of the school; and before closing my report I wish to thank them and all the attendants, whom I have met, for the sympathy which has helped to make my work in the Reformatory so pleasant.

Respectfully submitted,

S. McKENZIE, *Teacher.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, January 4th, 1908.

As another year closes and the time comes to make my report for the work done. I desire to return thanks to our blessed Lord for His great love to me in permitting me to labor for Him and with Him during the days and months that are passed. I desire to be steadfast, immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

I thank the Morality Department and Officers of each Institution that I visit for their kindness to me.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.

No. of visits to Police Court	289
No of visits to the Jail	130
No. of visits to Mercer Reformatory	95
No. of visits to Hospitals	114
No. of visits to Haven and other Institutions	148
No. of calls made	2,300
No. of calls received	455
No. of letters written	715
No. of letters received	369
No. of articles clothing given	326
No. for whom positions were obtained	54

Respectfully submitted,

MARY KELLY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charities, Etc.

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER

1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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1908.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, DEC. 2, 1907.

To the Honorable SIR WM. MORTIMER CLARK, *etc., etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Thirty-eighth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1907.

I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, DEC. 2ND, 1907.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Thirty-eighth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, Refuges, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1907.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH

Inspector

THE HONORABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario,

Toronto.

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Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages.

In presenting the thirty-eighth Annual Report on the Public Hospitals, Refuges and Orphanages for the year ending September 30th, 1907, I beg to state that there are at present in Ontario:

65 Hospitals.
35 Refuges.
31 Orphanages.
3 Homes for Incurables.
2 Convalescent Homes.
2 Magdalen Asylums.
28 County Houses of Refuge.

These institutions have each received official visits of inspection during the year and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the terms of the Charity Aid Act have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature for Hospitals and Charities.

The Hospitals.

The Hospitals of Ontario have, as the full reports show, enjoyed a most successful and progressive year.

Number of patients in the hospitals, Oct. 1st, 1906	3,016
Number of patients admitted during the year	40,626
Number of births in the hospitals during the year	1,909
Total number under treatment during the year	45,551

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as outdoor patients.

Number of deaths during the year	2,799
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment	6.14
Total number of days' stay in the hospitals	1,022,724
Provincial grant to hospitals	$145,960 51
Amount received from all sources	1,210,886 52
Subscriptions, donations, &c.	152,384 92
Total expenditure for hospitals (including capital account $265,265.50).	1,415,140 68
Average cost for each patient per day	1 16
Percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure	11 82

The expenditure for the support and maintenance of the hospitals of Ontario of $1,415,140.68 indicates a spirit of liberality that has never been equalled in any past year in this Province. New Hospitals have been opened at Niagara Falls, New Liskeard, Wingham and Goderich, and in many of the older institutions there have been structural alterations made that have greatly improved and extended the accommodation afforded for the care of patients. The number of patients admitted during the year, 45,551, affords satisfactory evidence that the hospitals are appreciated to a greater extent than ever before.

Provincial Aid to Hospitals.

1. A Provincial grant is made to all patients in hospitals during the first ten years in existence at the rate of twenty cents per day, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for ten years the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance $4.90 per week or less is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days and if patients remain in the hospital longer than that period the refuge rate of seven cents per day is allowed.

4. Children over one year and under twelve years are allowed for at the rate of seven cents per day.

5. No allowance is made for infants under one year of age.

The increased Government grant during the past year has not only been most acceptable to all the hospitals, but it has certainly encouraged local philanthropy and benevolence as shown in the larger amounts received by subscriptions, bequests and donations.

Inspections.

The usual inspection of each hospital has been made and a report of the same transmitted to the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and a copy of the report sent to each institution visited. Where criticism has been found necessary or where suggestions have been called for, they have in nearly every instance been received in a kindly spirit indicative of a desire to improve upon the conditions mentioned.

With sixty-five public hospitals located in different parts of the Province, it is now well recognized that a well conducted hospital confers an incalculable benefit on the community in which it exists. The remarkable progress that has been made in Ontario during recent years in establishing hospitals has developed an appreciation of the material advantage that such an institution is to the town or city in which it is located. It is only a very few years since, to secure proper hospital treatment, a long railway journey was necessary. Soon every county of Ontario will have its own hospital properly equipped for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, and thus every part of the Province will be afforded advantages which not long ago it was necessary to seek in the larger centres. To-day the medical and surgical equipment of many of our town hospitals is superior to that found in some of the old established institutions in the larger cities. The effect in every town where a public hospital has been established is seen not only in affording proper care for the sick, but also in fostering and developing an appreciation of scientific advantages to the medical profession that ultimately are of the greatest benefit to the whole community. From the standpoint of value to the country, hospitals undoubtedly rank first in the philanthropies of the age in which we live.

Plainly spoken criticism has to be expressed in the reports of inspection of some hospitals where, on acount of the lack of proper accommodation, there has been found a disposition to crowd poor patients, admitted on municipal orders, into poorly ventilated wards and to reserve nearly all the best parts of the building for private and semi-private patients. The original idea—the care of the sick-poor—for which hospitals were established must not be lost sight off. The institution that fails to provide proper accommodation in suitable buildings for its patients should not be

considered worthy to share in either Government or Municipal grants. City hospitals should be compelled to afford as comfortable wards for their patients as are found at similar institutions in the towns of the Province.

There is a marked improvement in the fire protection now provided at nearly every hospital in Ontario. Where the sick and helpless are cared for the absolute necessity of having not only proper facilities for escape, but also appliances always ready for use in the event of a fire occurring, is recognized. Nearly every hospital is now properly equipped in this respect.

The rate of maintenance at Ontario hospitals is less than at similar institutions in other portions of America, and criticism is seldom called for in regard to lack of economy in management. The expenditures under the different headings indicate such prudence and caution that enquiry often comes from other countries asking for information in respect to the methods employed to secure such results. The average daily cost per patient in our hospitals for the past year was $1.16 and when this rate is compared with the maintenance rate at the hospitals in the United States there is certainly reason to feel satisfied with the comparison.

Hospital Associations.

During the past year the Ontario Hospital Association was organized under conditions which promise great success. Such an Association having for its object the promotion of economy and efficiency in hospital management has certainly a field for useful work. It has long been felt that there should be such an organization in Ontario. Those actively engaged in hospital work will find at the Annual Sessions a common ground on which they may meet to consider the great problems relating to the care of the sick and the economical management of institutions. Every hospital in the Province is invited to send a representative to these meetings.

In September, I was afforded the privilege of attending the meeting of the American Hospital Association at Chicago. This is an international organization, now in its tenth year, and is composed of men and women, trustees and Superintendents, who are known as leaders and experts in the hospital work of the United States and Canada. The hospitals of these two countries are increasing at a rapid rate and the large amount of money spent each year in conducting these institutions calls for a high degree of executive skill in administration and management. The annual cost of conducting public hospitals in the United States last year was over thirty millions of dollars and the amount thus expended in Canada would compare favorably in proportion to the population. The questions discussed at the Chicago meeting were most practical in character. Among the topics presented were "Hospital support and how to secure it," "Experience with floors," Comparison of hospital pay rolls," "Waste in hospitals," "Training School methods," "Hospital construction," "Hospital work among the poor," "Breakage and loss and how far should employees be held responsible." These and many other subjects were presented and discussed in a manner that was both interesting and instructive.

Hospitals for Consumptives.

During the past year many instances have occurred to demonstrate the great need that exists in Ontario for special hospitals or sanatoria for patients suffering from tuberculosis. The Cottage Sanatorium and Free

Hospital at Gravenhurst admitted during the year 371 patients, the Toronto Free Hospital at Weston 187 patients, and the Mountain Sanatorium at Hamilton, 71 patients. These institutions have been well conducted, but it is obvious that they are only caring for a small proportion of the cases in the Province. The King Edward Sanatorium at Weston was opened on September 1st, for the care of patients who can pay for their maintenance. It has accommodation for 15 cases. The question of admitting patients suffering from tuberculosis to General Hospitals has frequently arisen. An abundant supply of fresh air is required, such as the limited cubic space in our hospitals will not afford, and it would be unfair to the patient to admit him to such surroundings. At the same time it is not right to neglect to make provision for such cases. Instances of cruel and heartless treatment suggest the necessity of some action being taken that will result in the establishment of Sanatoria in accordance with the Act relating thereto. In Ontario during the past year 2,667 persons died from consumption. The Government grant to every Municipality establishing a Sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives is $4,000, and afterwards $1.50 per week is paid by the Government for each patient's maintenance while in residence. It seems strange that municipalities are so slow in taking advantage of this liberal provision. The idea has prevailed that in establishing local sanatoria it would be necessary to copy the usual methods of hospital construction, and the question of expense has stood in the way. Expensive and ornate construction should not be thought of in preparing plans for the housing of consumptive patients. The one aim should be to provide for a maximum amount of pure air at a minimum expense in architectural outlay. A frame building with wide verandahs and a few tents comfortably fitted up would surely be an investment that every county in Ontario could profitably make. The many instances we have of consumption being cured in Ontario is assuring evidence that should justify the establishment of municipal sanatoria, especially when the Government grant is so liberal. The National Sanatorium Association by its splendid work, deserving liberal support, has demonstrated what may be done; but no organization, no matter how worthy, could undertake the care of all the consumptives of this Province. The large majority of cases must be provided for in the locality in which the patients reside. This fact has been recognized and acted upon in several places. In Ottawa, Kingston and Stratford generous provision has been made during the past year for the care and treatment of consumptives. Surely other municipalities will take similar action during the coming year. The National Sanatorium Association deserves the greatest credit for the splendid work already accomplished, but it has blazed a path which must be followed and extended until every county in Ontario has established at some point within the county a municipal sanatorium where its own cases may be cared for. All that is required is to get a few citizens in each county together and with a little agitation and effort the organization of a local sanatorium would be secured. This country is gradually awakening to the proper methods of dealing with the White Plague and the next decade will no doubt bring greatly increased sanatorium facilities for the proper care of the consumptive individual. The establishment of these local institutions will not only effect a cure or improvement in patients under their shelter, but one of their great missions will be to teach a proper mode of life to the community in general and to the consumptive in particular. They will spread the gospel of a life in pure air as the only proper mode of life for every human being.

County of Carleton General Hospital, Ottawa.

Refuges Receiving Government Aid.

There are 42 Refuges and Homes in Ontario receiving Government aid. The total population during the past year was 5,528. The total expenditure for the maintenance of these Refuges for the year was $324,198. Towards this expenditure the Government contributed $76,243 to be divided among the institutions at the rate of seven cents per day, as provided for by the Charity Aid Act, according to the length of residence of inmates, the balance of the expenditure being contributed by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, &c. These Refuges have all been regularly inspected according to Statute, and suggestions made in some instances for their improvement. Often was it found that there was a tendency to crowd too many inmates in dormitories and thus limit the air space. The regulation demanding that in every dormitory there must be a space of at least two feet between each bed and that each sleeping apartment must be properly ventilated, is not observed as well in some institutions as in others. The fire protection at these Refuges has been improved, but at each inspection care has still to be taken to point out the absolute necessity of providing not only proper facilities for escape in the event of a fire occurring, but also to insist that simple but effective means for checking a fire are constantly at hand. A properly recognized system for the quick removal of inmates, if danger from fire is threatened, is now recognized as needful in every institution. Those in charge of these Refuges are fortunately realizing more than ever before, the responsibilities resting upon them for the care and protection of the old and helpless people committed to their care. The annual municipal grant received by these Refuges from the cities and towns wherein they are located should always at least equal the Government grant. Unfortunately this is not the case in some municipalities. For example, in Ottawa the municipal grants to the Refuges of that city last year amounted to $3,625.00 while the Government grants to these institutions were $14,721.97. This is not as it should be and suggests that it might be well to amend the Charity Aid Act so that it would be expressly stated that in no case would the Government grant be greater than the annual municipal grant for the maintenance of these institutions which largely exist for the benefit of the Municipality in which they are located.

The Care of Feeble-Minded Women.

There is a class of females found in many of our Refuges for whose custody and care there should be some special institution. I refer to weak-minded girls of the child-bearing age. I have found during the past year many of these simple creatures in the Refuges and in some of the Infants' Homes nursing their offspring. Many of these young mothers were under sixteen years of age, and in most instances it was easily seen that they belong to the imbecile class. They could not be certified to as insane and sent to our asylums, and yet they are not able to protect themselves. Many of these girls have had several illegitimate children. It is not a difficult task to predict the future of such children. The influence of heredity is so traceable and is such a fruitful source of mental diseases that these children, illegitimately born of imbecile mothers, are more than likely destined to become a public charge on the Province. Either the prison or the asylum will have to afford most of them a future home. Imbecility and heredity are the most prolific of the known causes of pauperism and crime. The

debasing and demoralizing influence of an unrestrained and feeble-minded women in a community is beyond the comprehension of the uninformed. Its course can be traced by the physician, by the student and by every person who engages in any form of charitable work. More notable than the expense of maintaining this class is the increasing population of imbeciles and defectives. Each of these, if he or she lives, is destined to spread blight and the germs of disease, not only among his kind, but among families of intelligence. The results are increasing idiocy, epilepsy, physical infirmities, the stigmata of such defectiveness. These reproduce themselves in succeeding generations with greater power for evil and more far reaching effects. Who can measure the depravity, misery and ultimate results? Who can count the cost?

The time has come when more attention should be paid to preventing the propagation of the undesirable species or, in other words, to see that these poor creatures do not perpetuate their kind. The chronic insane, the epileptic, the paralytic, the imbecile and the idiot of various grades, the moral imbecile, the sexual pervert; many, if not most, of the chronic inebriates; many of the prostitutes, tramps and minor criminals; many habitual paupers, especially the ignorant and irresponsible mothers of illegitimate children so often found in our Refuges and Infants' Homes; all of these in varying degree, with others that are not mentioned, are classed as being the effects of one cause, which in itself is the summing up of many causes,—degeneracy. For the custodial care of several of the above mentioned classes special provision has been made, but there are others who are either hereditary degenerates or whose condition resembles this so much that they may be treated like them, for whom it seems desirable to make special provision and over whom complete and permanent control might well be exercised.

What avails the continuous increase of hospitals, asylums and similar institutions if the numbers to occupy them grow faster than their accommodations? How can we possibly leave the world better for our work if we do not, at least, begin some action to stop this vicious stream at its fountain head? Those who have faithfully and patiently wrestled with this perplexing problem have concluded that the first step to be taken is to establish an Industrial Refuge where feeble-minded women of the child-bearing age can be secluded. Such an institution, if located near a large city, might be made largely self-supporting by doing laundry and other domestic work.

The establishment of careful medical inspection of schools would be likely to prove most beneficial in detecting and giving special direction for the care of the defectives. Dr. Helen MacMurchy, who has, under the direction of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary of Ontario, made a census of the feeble minded in the Province, who are now without custodial care, has prepared an interesting report on this subject. Her investigations go to prove the importance of recognizing, and, if possible, correcting the conditions existing. No really feeble minded person ever was, or can be, entirely cured. It is now admitted that while many can be made self-supporting under direction, few have sufficient judgment to direct themselves. Therefore, if most of them should be kept separate and apart from the world where they would be prevented from re-producing their kind such an institution in Ontario would in the end be a source of public economy. It would not only provide a great public charity, but, on the ground of prevention, would play a part the value of which cannot easily be estimated.

The Undesirable Immigrant Class.

There is marked evidence that public attention should be called to the large number of undesirable and unsuitable immigrants that are being induced to seek a shelter in Ontario. This has been found nowhere more noticeable than in the city of Toronto, where more than half of the indigent casuals, who have had to be provided for, belong to the immigrant class. In many instances, however, they prove quite incapable and, when winter comes on, they drift into the cities and are not slow to find the location of the charitable institutions. The whole fault for this condition must be placed where it belongs, namely, in the system that permits and encourages immigration without a proper discrimination. The present policy of Canadian Emigration Agents in Europe would seem to be to secure the number and pay no heed to the quality of persons urged to seek a haven in this country. The system of the Dominion Government of bonusing agents to send out in an apparently indiscriminate manner a class of people totally unfit to provide a livelihood for themselves is deplorable. During the past year it has cost the Hospitals and Public Charities of Ontario thousands of dollars to provide for these people, who are homeless and friendless and quite incapable of earning a living in this country. More precautions are needed. "Quality, not quantity," should be a rule from which there should be no deviation. More than ever before Ontario has been made, during the past year, the dumping ground of a most undesirable class. Charity may suffer long and be kind, but this Province cannot afford to permit the bonused and designing agent abroad to continue as he has been doing during the past year, and the manner in which some of our charities have been imposed upon fully justifies this protest.

County Houses of Refuge.

In accordance with the terms of the Act, visits of inspection have been made to each of the 28 County Houses of Refuge during the past year, and reports in regard to the management of these institutions have been made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and to the Clerk of the County Council specially interested. During the year new and well-equipped Houses of Refuge were opened in Northumberland and Durham, Peterborough, Prescott and Russell, and Hastings Counties. To each of these municipalities was paid the sum of $4,000, voted by the Legislature in accordance with the Statute relating thereto. There has been a total average population of 1,450 in these institutions during the past year.

Marked improvement has been noted in many of the Houses of Refuge during the past year. A commendable effort has been made at several of these institutions to remedy and improve the conditions complained of in the reports last year. In nearly every instance the suggestions were received in a kindly manner, and an honest effort made to adopt and carry out the changes indicated. There are still, however, some counties in which the management of the Houses of Refuge is much better than in others. It is pleasing to note that in every House of Refuge there is a desire on the part of those in charge to conduct the institution properly and afford the inmates a comfortable home. Unfortunately, there are a few counties where the parsimonious spirit prevails to such an extent that, in order to keep the rate of maintenance at the lowest possible figure, the Superintendent and Matron are not given sufficient help to properly look after the

inmates, who have to be left largely to care for themselves. This condition, fortunately, is now confined to only a few counties. At some of the institutions where I have pointed out the necessity of reforms being instituted in order to have the inmates, their bedding and clothing, kept in a proper condition, the argument has been raised that the inmates were never as comfortable in their lives before. From that point of view such contention may in some instances be correct. But such a point of view is not the right one to take. These Houses of Refuge are public institutions, maintained and supported by the ratepayers, who have a right to expect and demand that abuses shall not be tolerated. It is not in any way encouraging extravagance to insist that these institutions should be kept clean and free from vermin, and that the inmates when sick should have some one employed to nurse them and minister to their needs. When proper help is employed there is no difficulty in conducting these Houses as they should be. The result of the past year's inspections affords gratifying evidence that in nearly all the Counties an earnest effort is being made to conduct the Houses of Refuge properly, and some of the institutions that were criticized last year now rank among the best in the Province.

Orphanages.

During the past year 31 Orphanages have received Government aid. These institutions had a total population of 4,426 children. The total expenditure for the maintenance of these charities during the year was $158,368. The Government grant to assist in meeting that expenditure was, at the rate of two cents per day, $15,954, the balance being contributed by private donations, municipal grants, etc. An official visit of inspection was paid to each of these institutions. The domestic management was found in nearly every Orphanage to be carefully and prudently looked after. The funds contributed for the maintenance of these institutions are expended most carefully, and their financial returns compare most favorably with those of similar charities in other countries.

The number of children in the Orphanages of Ontario is two hundred more than last year. This is not a hopeful sign, and on inquiry I find that the increase in the number of inmates is, in many institutions ascribed to the many children belonging to the immigrant class, recently arrived in this country, who have had to be provided for. The best institution is a poor substitute for the home. The Children's Aid Societies throughout Ontario have more applications for children for adoption than can be supplied, and it seems peculiar that so many children should be kept in Orphanages who might be adopted into comfortable homes. Nearly all the institutions for the care of children in Ontario are well managed, but at best the life of a child therein is deprived of that broadening development that comes from inter ourse with outside children. The environment in childhood has a potent influence in moulding character. No matter how kindly cared for they may be in these institutions, their lacking is some of the elements that make for rugged upbuilding of character. We are yearly providing in Canada comfortable homes for hundreds of children brought out from the Orphanages of Great Britain while keeping so many of our own native born young Canadians housed in our own institutions. The majority of people taking English children express a preference for Canadian born, but for some reason their wishes cannot be complied with. The fault lies, I am convinced, not nearly so much with the people in charge of our Orphanages as with the persons who commit children to these institutions with the

Lady Minto Hospital, New Liskeard.

expressed understanding that they must be kept there and not given out for adoption into private homes. I have expressed the opinion that the rules governing the admission of all inmates should be changed so as to permit the management of all our Orphanages, after a child has remained a certain period, to decide in regard to his removal for adoption.

My visits of inspection, and my daily communication in one form or another with the Hospitals and Public Charities of Ontario, impress me with the fact that these institutions are, with very few exceptions, conducted in a manner that deserves commendation. Those in charge generally esteem the duty and privilege of personal service, and appreciate the fact that whatever may be the nature of the work which engages their attention, however they may be absorbed in plans for the enlargement and betterment of one particular scheme and method, they seldom lose sight of the fact that it is the suffering and the necessitous for whom they are planning and acting, and that only in so far as this suffering is alleviated and these necessities relieved can they claim true success, or rest satisfied with their labors. Two thousand years ago it was said by Him who while on earth went about doing good, "The poor ye have always with you." This saying is equally true to-day, and the best results can be accomplished and the highest level of achievement reached only by responding with the best that is in us to accomplish the tasks duty and privilege have assigned us.

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,
Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each Hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1906.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1907.	Number of births in hospitals during the year.	Total No. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1907.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1907.
General Hospital	Toronto	279	3,868	202	4,349	3,692	335	322
Grace Hospital	"	100	1,333	245	1,678	1,512	77	89
Hospital for Sick Children	"	136	957	.....	1,093	855	120	118
St. Michael's Hospital	"	189	2,516	147	2,852	2,470	199	183
Western Hospital	"	101	1,634	79	1,814	1,586	126	102
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	23	245	.....	268	230	1	37
City Hospital	Hamilton	141	2,183	60	2,384	2,066	173	145
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	44	602	.....	646	574	32	40
General Hospital	Kingston	66	1,333	53	1,452	1,311	63	78
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	59	1,417	.....	1,476	1,359	53	64
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	79	1,462	1	1,542	1,379	94	69
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	119	1,740	.....	1,859	1,701	85	73
Misericorde Maternity Hospital	"	40	154	149	343	294	12	37
Maternity Hospital	"	6	193	182	381	349	21	11
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	61	1,081	1	1,143	1,045	44	54
General Hospital	London	114	1,641	140	1,895	1,656	136	103
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	53	754	67	874	774	44	56
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	36	435	53	524	456	36	32
Galt Hospital	Galt	30	389	9	428	378	28	22
General Hospital	Guelph	70	839	60	969	847	64	58
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	35	409	4	448	395	19	34
General Hospital	Pembroke	30	461	.....	491	436	22	33
The Cottage Hospital	"	14	238	8	255	223	12	20
General Hospital	Mattawa	23	227	.....	250	224	9	17
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	45	580	34	659	577	45	37
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	69	975	11	1,055	954	47	54
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	23	442	12	477	424	25	28
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	59	762	3	824	739	21	64
General Hospital	"	41	492	58	591	525	35	31
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	31	323	20	374	324	25	25
Nicholl's Hospital	Peterborough	22	533	14	569	513	33	23
St Joseph's Hospital	"	17	373	.....	390	356	17	17
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	20	433	.....	453	396	40	17
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	35	509	61	605	528	48	29
General Hospital	"	24	373	40	437	395	20	22
General Hospital	Stratford	33	326	25	384	339	27	18
Amasa Wood Hospital	St Thomas	32	307	30	369	317	31	21
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	33	294	8	335	285	29	21
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	50	558	2	610	558	30	22
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	24	294	12	330	294	14	22
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	21	270	21	312	270	19	23
General Hospital	Sarnia	27	319	25	371	321	24	26
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	24	274	11	309	254	21	34
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	43	559	.....	602	543	24	35
General Hospital	"	31	436	7	474	410	33	31
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	60	189	.....	249	190	7	52
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	54	192	.....	246	188	8	50
General Hospital	Kenora	38	688	3	729	621	52	56
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	17	543	5	565	465	40	60
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	63	705	8	776	688	40	48
Victoria Hospital	Renfrew	9	162	7	178	159	10	9
Victorian Hospital	Thessalon	2	128	3	133	116	10	7
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	13	249	.....	262	229	15	18
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	84	749	3	836	746	52	38
General Hospital	Walkerton	15	128	4	147	123	13	11
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	26	320	.....	346	311	18	17
General Hospital	Midland	8	113	6	127	114	6	7
St. Francis Hospital	Smith's Falls	10	228	.....	238	217	11	10
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	45	187	.....	232	111	70	51
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	17	71	.....	88	65	3	20
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	3	67	8	78	72	3	3
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	.....	159	6	165	139	14	12
General Hospital	Wingham	.....	67	2	69	56	5	8
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	.....	58	.....	58	48	5	5
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	.....	85	.....	85	57	4	24
Totals for 1907		3,016	40,626	1,909	45,551	39,849	2,799	2,903
Totals for 1906		2,549	37,537	1,764	41,950	36,495	2,429	3,026

TABLE II.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients ; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient including infants.
General	Toronto	4,349	3,496	108,484	111,980	26.2
Grace	"	1,678	3,577	28,191	31,768	18.9
Sick Children's	"	1,093	1,685	50,261	51,946	47.5
St. Michael's	"	2,852	2,398	62,426	64,824	22.7
Western	"	1,814	1,198	39,103	40,301	22.2
Orthopedic	"	268	11	7,598	7,609	28.3
City	Hamilton	2,384	1,267	44,495	45,762	19.1
St. Joseph's	"	642	19	12,890	12,909	19.9
General	Kingston	1,452	379	24,999	25,378	17.4
Hotel Dieu	"	1,476	72	29,974	30,046	20.2
General Protestant	Ottawa	1,542	661	30,447	31,108	20.1
Roman Catholic	"	1,859	48	30,939	30,987	16.6
Misericorde Maternity	"	343	1,953	11,021	12,974	37.8
Maternity	"	381	2,378	2,632	5,010	13.1
St. Luke's	"	1,143	104	21,524	21,628	18.8
General	London	1,895	2,498	37,492	39,990	21.1
St. Joseph's	"	874	1,076	18,901	19,977	22.8
General and Marine	St. Catharines	524	769	9,198	9,967	19.0
Galt	Galt	428	167	7,539	7,706	18.0
General	Guelph	969	802	18,819	19,711	20.3
St. Joseph's	"	448	55	11,803	11,858	26.4
General	Pembroke	491	21	11,501	11,522	23.4
The Cottage	"	255	173	5,555	5,728	22.4
General	Mattawa	250	.....	6,886	6,886	27.5
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	659	402	14,092	14,494	21.9
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	1,055	161	17,504	17,665	16.7
Belleville	Belleville	477	210	7,908	8,118	17.0
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	824	106	15,264	15,370	18.6
General	"	591	907	13,983	14,890	25.1
General and Marine	Collingwood	374	325	8,628	8,953	23.9
Nicholl's	Peterborough	569	224	9,931	10,155	17.8
St. Joseph's	"	390	31	6,571	6,602	16.9
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	453	19	8,468	8,487	18.7
St. Joseph's	Chatham	605	1,036	11,019	12,055	19.9
General	"	437	558	7,504	8,062	18.4
General	Stratford	384	358	8,604	8,962	23.3
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	369	404	6,037	6,441	17.4
General and Marine	Owen Sound	335	205	5,863	6,068	18.1
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	610	27	10,824	10,851	17.7
Woodstock	Woodstock	330	209	6,792	7,001	21.2
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	312	267	5,455	5,722	18.3
General	Sarnia	371	290	7,109	7,399	19.9
Royal Victoria	Barrie	309	134	7,188	7,322	23.6
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	602	.....	11,642	11,642	19.3
General	"	474	107	10,658	10,765	22.7
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	249	.....	19,875	19,875	79.8
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	246	.....	22,001	22,001	89.4
General	Kenora	729	112	14,940	15,052	20.6
St. Joseph's	"	565	124	10,452	10,576	18.7
General	Sault Ste. Marie	776	122	14,710	14,832	19.1
Victoria	Renfrew	178	87	3,326	3,413	19.4
Victorian	Thessalon	133	57	1,542	1,599	12.0
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	262	34	5,634	5,668	21.6
John McKellar	Fort William	836	75	15,483	15,558	18.6
General	Walkerton	147	61	3,424	3,485	23.7
Queen Victoria	North Bay	346	.....	5,818	5,818	16.8
General	Midland	127	62	2,258	2,320	18.2
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	238	34	3,896	3,930	16.5
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	234	.....	19,955	19,955	85.2
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	88	.....	6,931	6,931	78.7
Victorian	Almonte	78	186	1,304	1,490	19.1
General	Niagara Falls	165	60	2,547	2,607	15.8
General	Wingham	69	92	808	900	13.0
General and Marine	Goderich	58	.....	1,085	1,085	18.7
General	New Liskeard	85	.....	1,030	1,030	12.1
Totals for 1907		45,551	31,983	990,741	1,022,724	22.4
Totals for 1906		41,950	28,100	935,596	963,696	23.0

TABLE III.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients for the protracted residence of incurables, lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes, only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $4.90 per wk.	No. of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is made.
		$	$	$
General	Toronto	108,484	35,330	73,154
Grace	"	28,191	10,543	17,648
Sick Children's	"	51,946	13,250	38,696
St. Michael's	"	62,426	11,375	51,051
Western	"	39,826	14,184	25,642
Orthopedic	"	7,598	2,033	5,565
City	Hamilton	44,495	13,266	31,229
St. Joseph's	"	12,890	3,955	8,935
General	Kingston	24,999	11,264	13,735
Hotel Dieu	"	29,974	4,371	25,603
General, Protestant	Ottawa	30,447	17,474	12,973
Roman Catholic	"	30,939	13,592	17,347
Misericorde Maternity	"	11,021	5,794	5,227
Maternity	"	2,636	1,569	1,067
St. Luke's General	"	24,279	5,760	18,519
General	London	38,059	16,881	21,178
St. Joseph's	"	19,027	13,932	5,095
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,203	4,321	4,882
Galt	Galt	7,557	3,231	4,326
General	Guelph	21,896	7,288	14,608
St. Joseph's	"	11,803	5,977	5,826
General	Pembroke	11,501	1,562	9,939
The Cottage	"	6,367	1,513	4,854
General	Mattawa	6,886	683	6,203
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	14,167	4,152	10,015
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	17,504	9,628	7,876
Belleville	Belleville	7,908	2,245	5,663
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	15,264	6,615	8,649
General	"	14,036	9,687	4,349
General and Marine	Collingwood	8,628	4,140	4,488
Nicholl's	Peterborough	9,931	2,177	7,754
St. Joseph's	"	6,571	2,578	3,993
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,483	3,727	4,756
St. Joseph's	Chatham	11,234	5,368	5,866
General	"	7,504	5,034	2,470
General	Stratford	8,629	5,446	3,183
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	6,037	3,034	3,003
General and Marine	Owen Sound	6,420	2,382	4,038
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	10,928	3,799	7,129
Woodstock	Woodstock	6,792	3,954	2,838
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	5,490	2,183	3,307
General	Sarnia	7,109	1,553	6,556
Royal Victoria	Barrie	7,188	494	6,694
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	11,642	698	10,944
General	"	11,322	1,871	9,451
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	19,875	5,668	14,207
" Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	22,001	.....	22,001
General	Kenora	14,940	358	14,582
St. Joseph's	"	10,452	160	10,292
General	Sault Ste. Marie	15,944	185	15,759
Victoria	Renfrew	3,326	41	3,285
Victorian	Thessalon	1,542	.....	1,542
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	5,632	341	5,291
John McKellar	Fort William	15,483	600	14,793
General	Walkerton	3,500	461	3,039
Queen Victoria	North Bay	5,914	120	5,794
General	Midland	2,358	260	2,098
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	4,055	245	3,810
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	19,955	.....	19,955
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	6,931	.....	6,931
Victorian	Almonte	1,293	135	1,158
General	Niagara Falls	2,547	328	2,219
General	Wingham	808	26	782
General and Marine	Goderich	1,085	.....	1,085
General	New Liskeard	1,030	88	942
Totals for 1907		1,003,908	308,929	695,769
Totals for 1906		937,968	281,986	656,982

TABLE IV.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipalities as a grant and for patients maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	18,857 05	68,398 14	32,057 34	8,242 75	127,555 28
Grace	"	3,604 50	25,346 87	908 46	198 09	30,057 92
Sick Children's	"	13,522 94	8,505 50	752 30	23,818 78	46,599 52
St. Michael's	"	13,461 00	31,928 08		4,570 91	49,959 99
Western	"	4,823 00	30,370 61		420 37	35,613 98
Orthopedic	"		8,080 26	264 00	5 91	8,350 17
City	Hamilton	24,368 36	26,967 65			51,336 01
St. Joseph's	"		8,796 65		114 90	8,911 55
General	Kingston	4,980 00	14,047 75		3,003 17	22,030 92
Hotel Dieu	"	2,280 00	5,687 28		4,485 15	12,452 43
General, Protestant	Ottawa	5,862 40	23,693 90	575 85	5,499 55	35,131 70
Roman Catholic	"	7,242 25	14,101 42	657 61	5,000 00	27,001 28
Misericorde Maternity	"	250 00	1,457 20		3,020 40	4,727 60
Maternity	"	250 00	4,556 85		1,470 25	6,277 10
St. Luke's General	"	3,789 50	16,066 81	200 00	3,763 22	23,819 53
General	London	30,856 43	23,559 75	155 74	269 72	54,841 64
St. Joseph's	"		18,244 57			18,244 57
General and Marine	St. Catharines	1,650 00	6,469 52	245 00	872 32	9,236 84
Galt	Galt	2,350 00	5,804 78	111 32	426 45	8,692 55
General	Guelph	3,920 00	14,372 60		3,003 59	21,296 19
St. Joseph's	"	1,550 00	8,338 08			9,888 08
General	Pembroke	225 00	3,899 20		1,860 60	5,984 80
The Cottage	"	200 00	2,976 45		1,690 63	4,867 08
General	Mattawa		493 77		3,358 06	3,851 83
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	6,250 00	7,421 47	75 25	39 67	13,786 39
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	1 250 00	12,185 62		2,256 00	15.691 62
Belleville	Belleville	1,211 91	5,723 36	280 20	1,292 29	8,507 76
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	920 00	8,316 28	20 00	4,224 83	13,481 11
General	"	1,035 00	10,014 72	1,644 91	1,162 66	13,857 29
General and Marine	Collingwood	1,000 00	6,663 80		178 40	7,842 20
Nicholls	Peterborough		6,084 90	4,072 00	5,505 00	15,661 90
St. Joseph's	"		3,973 05		839 00	4,812 05
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	589 24	4,810 70	163 83	1,173 81	6,737 58
St. Joseph's	Chatham	140 72	5.932 22		992 82	7,065 76
General	"	54 85	7,051 45		30 00	7,136 30
General	Stratford	2,050 00	6,837 98	238 95	896 30	10,023 23
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	4,000 00	5,461 50		27 35	9,488 85
General and Marine	Owen Sound	389 00	4.156 26		1,039 64	5,584 90
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	173 10	5,639 76		2,447 50	8,260 36
Woodstock	Woodstock	1,900 00	5,827 59	960 00	80 60	8,768 19
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,250 00	3,714 68		590 65	7,555 33
General	Sarnia	1,100 00	6.353 35	180 00	2,663 52	10.296 87
Royal Victoria	Barrie	825 00	6,730 46	80 00	262 42	7,897 88
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	550 00	2,370 00		2,450 00	5,370 00
General	"	720 00	5,010 97		3,306 82	9,037 79
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst		38,545 06		2,745 37	41,290 43
" Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	4,408 50	6,562 66	1.400 00	5,976 96	18,348 12
General	Kenora		3,372 05		14,305 05	17,677 10
St. Joseph's	"		4,365 23		4,808 75	9,173 98
General	Sault Ste. Marie	1,200 00	6,321 75		1,013 42	8,535 17
Victoria	Renfrew	600 00	2,299 02		486 50	3,385 52
Victorian	Thessalon		1,423 15		23 95	1,447 10
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	1,700 00	4,108 95	772 85	798 83	7,380 63
John McKellar	Fort William	2,050 00	12,900 92	255 00	812 20	16,018 12
General	Walkerton	1,552 00	2,418 21	8 38	1,126 78	5,105 37
Queen Victoria	North Bay		3.587 57		1,498 10	5,085 67
General	Midland	1,000 00	1,211 25		1,070 55	3,281 80
St. Francis	Smith's Falls	250 00	1,292 03		772 42	2,314 45
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	6,993 50	3,117 17		5,875 12	15,985 79
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	1,777 60	2,161 71	986 32	778 00	5,703 63
Victorian	Almonte	180 00	516 80	37 55	1,323 68	2,058 03
General	Niagara Falls	1,078 00	2,924 90		195 50	4,198 40
General	Wingham	125 00	1,368 95		454 48	1,948 43
General and Marine	Goderich		1,038 99		650 02	1,689 01
General	New Liskeard	11 50	987 11		1,115 14	2,113 75
Totals for 1907		193,877 35	602,967 29	47,102 86	152,384 92	996,332 42
Totals for 1906		168,082 91	514,149 14	42,742 66	150,620 58	875,595 29

TABLE V.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rates is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	73,154	8,058	564 06	14,630 80	15,194 86
Grace	"	17,648	543	38 01	3,529 60	3,567 61
Sick Children's	"	38,696	11,726	820 82	7,739 20	8,560 02
St. Michael's	"	51,051	2,178	152 46	10,210 20	10,362 66
Western	"	25,642	1,952	136 64	5,128 40	5,265 04
Orthopedic	"	5,565	2,033	142 31	1,113 00	1,255 31
City	Hamilton	31,229	4,311	301 77	6,245 80	6,547 57
St. Joseph's	"	8,935	580	40 60	1,787 00	1,827 60
General	Kingston	13,735	4,053	283 71	2,747 00	3,030 71
Hotel Dieu	"	25,603	1,677	117,39	5,120 60	5,237 99
General Protestant	Ottawa	12,973	4,061	284 27	2,594 60	2,878 87
Roman Catholic	"	17,347	1,828	127 96	3,469 40	3,597 36
Misericorde Maternity	"	5,227	5,550	388 50	1,045 40	1,433 90
Maternity	"	1,067	4	28	213 40	213 68
St. Luke's General	"	18,519	3,204	224 28	3,703 80	3,928 08
General	London	21,178	4,262	298 34	4,235 60	4,533 94
St. Joseph's	"	5,095	316	22 12	1,019 00	1,041 12
General and Marine	St. Catharines	4,882	520	36 40	976 40	1,012 80
Galt	Galt	4,326	227	15 89	865 20	881 09
General	Guelph	14,608	3,156	220 92	2,921 60	3,142 52
St. Joseph's	"	5,826	744	52 08	1,165 20	1,217 28
General	Pembroke	9,939	621	43 47	1,987 80	2,031 27
The Cottage	"	4,854	1,513	105 91	970 80	1,076 71
General	Mattawa	6,203	.....	.....	1,240 60	1,240 60
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	10,015	1,525	106 75	2,003 00	2,109 75
St. Joseph's	Fort Arthur	7,876	437	30 59	1,575 20	1,605 79
Belleville	Belleville	5,663	218	15 26	1,132 60	1,147 86
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	8,649	1,663	116 41	1,729 80	1,846 21
General	"	4,349	2,127	148 89	869 80	1,018 69
General and Marine	Collingwood	4,488	1,060	74 20	897 60	971 80
Nicholls'	Peterborough	7,754	596	41 72	1,550 80	1,592 52
St. Joseph's	"	3,993	491	34 37	798 60	832 97
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	4,756	124	8 68	951 20	959 88
St. Joseph's	Chatham	5,866	741	51 87	1,173 20	1,225 07
General	"	2,470	286	20 02	494 00	514 02
General	Stratford	3,183	668	46 76	636 60	683 36
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	3,003	80	5 60	600 60	606 20
General and Marine	Owen Sound	4,038	546	38 22	807 60	845 82
St Joseph's	Sudbury	7,129	92	6 44	1,425 80	1,432 24
Woodstock	Woodstock	2,838	215	15 05	567 60	582 65
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	3,307	211	14 77	661 40	676 17
General	Sarnia	6,556	553	38 71	1,311 20	1,349 91
Royal Victoria	Barrie	6,694	494	34 58	1,338 80	1,373 38
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	10,944	698	48 86	2,188 80	2,237 66
General	"	9,451	1,871	130 97	1,890 20	2,021 17
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	14,207	5,668	396 76	2,841 40	3,238 16
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General	Kenora	14,582	358	25 06	2,916 40	2,941 46
St. Joseph's	"	10,292	160	11 20	2,058 40	2,069 60
General	Sault Ste. Marie	15,759	185	12 95	3,151 80	3,164 75
Victoria	Renfrew	3,285	41	2 87	657 00	659 87
Victorian	Thessalon	1,542	.....	.....	308 40	308 40
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	5,291	341	23 87	1,058 20	1,082 07
John McKellar	Fort William	14,793	690	48 30	2,958 60	3,006 90
General	Walkerton	3,039	461	32 27	607 80	640 07
Queen Victoria	North Bay	5,794	120	8 40	1,158 80	1,167 20
General	Midland	2,098	260	18 20	419 60	437 80
St. Francis'	Smith's Falls	3,810	245	17 15	762 00	779 15
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victorian	Almonte	1,158	135	9 45	231 60	241 05
General	Niagara Falls	2,219	328	22 96	443 80	466 76
General	Wingham	782	26	1 82	156 40	158 22
General and Marine	Goderich	1,085	.....	.....	217 00	217 00
General	New Liskeard	942	88	6 16	188 40	194 56
Totals for 1907		647,002	86,719	6,084 33	129,400 40	135,484 73
Totals for 1906		619,110	70,167	4,911 69	123,822 00	128,733 69

TABLE VI.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General	Toronto	108,618	50,247 44	97,082 43	147,329 87	1 36
Grace	"	28,191	9,131 82	21,110 83	30,242 65	1 07
Sick Children's	"	50,261	14,933 53	53,227 33	68,160 86	1 36
St. Michael's	"	62,426	24,840 50	35,491 04	60,331 54	97
Western	"	39,103	12,522 87	24,845 70	37,368 57	96
Orthopedic	"	7,598	2,852 20	6,343 04	9,195 24	1 21
City	Hamilton	44,495	21,099 83	40,620 93	61,720 76	1 39
St. Joseph's	"	12,890	4,702 44	5,648 60	10,351 04	80
General	Kingston	24,999	8,183 77	17,883 36	26,067 13	1 04
Hotel Dieu	"	29,974	9,540 26	9,818 71	19,358 97	65
General Protestant	Ottawa	30,447	13,298 74	23,762 34	37,061 08	1 22
Roman Catholic	"	30,939	10,411 60	15,772 83	26,184 43	85
Misericorde Maternity	"	11,021	2,807 28	4,090 24	6,897 52	63
Maternity	"	2,632	1,495 08	4,275 78	5,770 86	2 12
St. Luke's	"	21,524	9,242 02	19,810 35	29,052 37	1 35
General	London	37,492	14,806 09	41,904 97	56,711 06	1 51
St. Joseph's	"	18,901	7,180 60	12,391 80	19,572 40	1 04
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,198	3,258 12	5,961 28	9,219 40	1 00
Galt	Galt	7,539	2,506 94	6,925 76	9,432 70	1 25
General	Guelph	18,819	6,415 83	16,165 81	22,581 64	1 20
St. Joseph's	"	11,803	4,795 79	6,275 27	11,071 06	94
General	Pembroke	11,501	2,507 91	5,264 13	7,772 04	67
The Cottage	"	5,555	1,417 21	4,356 76	5,773 97	1 04
General	Mattawa	6,886	2,100 98	2,577 41	4,678 39	68
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	14,092	3,873 14	13,515 46	17,388 60	1 23
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	17,504	7,216 15	10,728 40	17,944 55	1 03
Belleville	Belleville	7,908	2,205 02	6,462 55	8,667 57	1 10
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	15,264	5,637 71	10,193 67	15,831 38	1 04
General	"	13,983	4,558 34	10,642 37	15,200 71	1 09
General and Marine	Collingwood	8,628	2,536 63	5,792 08	8,328 71	97
Nicholls'	Peterborough	9,931	3 530 25	10,336 93	13,867 18	1 40
St. Joseph's	"	6,571	2,181 18	3,819 90	6,001 08	91
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	8,468	3,536 94	5,067 48	8,604 42	1 02
St Joseph's	Chatham	11,019	3,453 33	5,005 28	8,458 61	77
General	"	7,504	2,813 00	4,719 51	7,532 51	1 00
General	Stratford	8,604	2,780 56	7,257 03	10,037 59	1 17
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	6,037	2,956 47	6,483 52	9,439 99	1 56
General and Marine	Owen Sound	5,863	1,567 19	4,675 28	6,242 47	1 06
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	10,824	3,037 51	5,759 15	8,796 66	81
Woodstock	Woodstock	6,792	2,779 49	5,061 16	7,840 65	1 15
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	5,455	5,004 36	6,002 67	11,007 03	2 02
General	Sarnia	7,109	3,054 30	6,960 56	10,014 86	1 41
Royal Victoria	Barrie	7,188	3,394 26	5,139 05	8,533 31	1 19
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	11,642	3,923 36	3,690 67	7,614 03	65
General	"	10,658	3,158 15	7,680 80	10,838 95	1 02
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	19,875	16,094 39	28,462 83	44,557 22	2 24
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	22,001	11,379 37	18,534 79	29,914 16	1 36
General	Kenora	14,940	7,942 99	10,623 19	18,566 18	1 18
St. Joseph's	"	10,452	3,608 65	6,487 51	10,096 16	97
General	Sault Ste. Marie	14,710	5,541 96	6,804 54	12,346 50	84
Victoria	Renfrew	3,326	937 17	2,446 39	3,383 56	1 02
Victorian	Thessalon	1,542	589 62	1,116 13	1,705 75	1 10
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	5,634	2,220 08	5,994 17	8,214 25	1 46
John McKellar	Fort William	15,483	5,415 33	14,829 81	20,245 14	1 31
General	Walkerton	3,424	1,263 93	3,882 92	5,146 85	1 50
Queen Victoria	North Bay	5,818	1,521 13	5,248 25	6,769 38	1 16
General	Midland	2,258	770 07	2,225 10	2,995 17	1 33
St. Francis'	Smith's Falls	3,896	1,186 18	1,945 88	3,132 06	80
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	19,955	8,015 08	13,511 63	21,526 71	1 08
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	6,931	2,435 33	5,110 17	7,545 50	1 09
Victorian	Almonte	1,304	480 71	1,905 12	2,385 83	1 83
General	Niagara Falls	2,547	1,016 27	3,574 97	4,591 24	1 80
General	Wingham	808	289 99	1,660 87	1,950 86	2 41
General and Marine	Goderich	1,085	258 11	1,018 72	1,276 83	1 18
General	New Liskeard	1,030	653 69	2,775 73	3,429 42	3 33
Totals for 1907		990,875	385,116 24	764,758 94	1,149,875 18	1 16
Totals for 1906		937,968	334,965 24	684,472 85	1,019,438 09	1 08

TABLE VII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Hospitals.	Location.	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant to total expenditure for maintenance
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General	Toronto	127,555 28	15,345 19	142,903 47	147,329 87	10.4
Grace	"	30,057 92	3,560 52	33,618 44	30,242 65	11.1
Sick Children's	"	46,599 52	8,816 20	55,415 72	68,160 86	12.9
St. Michael's	"	49,954 99	10,188 97	60,148 96	60,331 54	16.8
Western	"	35,613 98	6,277 25	41,891 23	37 368 57	16.7
Orthopedic	"	8,350 17	946 53	9,226 70	9,195 24	10.3
City	Hamilton	51,336 01	5,757 03	57,093 04	61,720 76	9.4
St Joseph's	"	8,911 55	1,663 73	10.575 28	10.351 04	16.0
General	Kingston	22,030 92	2,809 54	24,840 46	26,067 13	10.8
Hotel Dieu	"	12,452 43	4,122 44	16,574 87	19,358 97	21.2
General Protestant	Ottawa	35,131 70	2,689 17	37,820 87	37,061 08	7.2
Roman Catholic	"	27,001 28	4,482 79	31,484 07	26,184 43	17.1
Misericorde Maternity	"	4,727 60	1,659 72	6,387 32	6,897 52	24.0
Maternity	"	6,277 10	530 02	6,807 12	5,770 86	9.1
St. Luke's	"	23,819 53	3,861 24	27.680 77	29,052 37	13.2
General	London	54,841 64	4,573 61	59,415 25	56,711 06	8.1
St. Joseph's	"	18,244 57	1,268 34	19,512 91	19,572 40	6.4
General and Marine	St. Catharines	9,236 84	1,081 33	10,318 17	9,219 40	11.7
Galt	Galt	8,692 55	782 45	9,475 00	9,432 70	8.2
General	Guelph	21,296 19	3,723 85	25,020 04	22,581 64	16.4
St. Joseph's	"	9,888 08	1,242 33	11,130 41	11,071 06	11.2
General	Pembroke	5,984 80	1,908 59	7,903 39	7,772 04	24.5
The Cottage	"	4,867 08	873 92	5.741 00	5,773 97	15.1
General	Mattawa	3,851 83	942 15	4.793 98	4,678 39	20.1
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	13,786 39	1,464 66	15,251 05	17,388 60	8.4
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	15,691 62	1,454 39	17,146 01	17,944 55	8.1
Belleville	Belleville	8,507 76	1,003 76	9,511 52	8.667 57	11.5
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	13,481 11	2,167 63	15,648 74	15.831 38	13.6
General	"	13,857 29	956 52	14,813 81	15.200 71	6.3
General and Marine	Collingwood	7.842 20	760 13	8,602 33	8,328 71	9.1
Nicholls'	Peterborough	15,661 90	1,260 08	16,921 98	13,867 18	9.0
St. Joseph's	"	4,812 05	585 72	5,397 77	6,001 08	9.7
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	6.737 58	894 87	7,632 45	8,604 42	5.7
St. Joseph's	Chatham	7,065 76	1.357 11	8,422 87	8,458 61	16.0
General	"	7,136 30	552 96	7,689 26	7.532 51	7.3
General	Stratford	10,023 23	436 51	10.459 74	10,037 59	4.3
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	9,488 85	461 90	9,950 75	9,439 99	4.8
General and Marine	Owen Sound	5,584 90	755 78	6,340 68	6,242 47	12.1
St. Joseph's	Sudbury	8,260 36	1,562 82	9,823 18	8,796 66	17.7
Woodstock	Woodstock	8,768 19	561 06	9,329 25	7,840 65	7.1
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin	7,555 33	457 52	8,012 85	11,007 03	4.1
General	Sarnia	10,296 87	1,217 84	11,514 71	10,014 86	12.1
Royal Victoria	Barrie	7,897 88	1,231 55	9,129 43	8,533 31	14.4
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall	5,370 00	2,402 79	7.772 79	7,614 03	31.5
General	"	9,037 79	1,956 09	10,993 88	10,838 95	18.0
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	41,290 43	3,115 65	44,406 08	44,557 22	6.9
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	18,348 12	4,549 70	22,897 82	29,914 16	15.2
General	Kenora	17.677 10	2,190 68	19,867 78	18,566 18	12.4
St. Joseph's	"	9,173 98	999 56	10,173 54	10,096 16	9.9
General	Sault Ste. Marie	8,535 17	2,153 05	10,688 22	12,346 50	17.4
Victoria	Renfrew	3,385 52	619 12	4,004 64	3,383 56	18.3
Victorian	Thessalon	1.447 10	262 68	1,709 78	1,705 75	15.4
Ross Memorial	Lindsay	7,380 63	831 07	8,211 70	8,214 25	10.1
John McKellar	Fort William	16,018 12	3,110 90	19,129 02	20,245 14	15.3
General	Walkerton	5 105 37	330 67	5,436 04	5,146 85	6.4
Queen Victoria	North Bay	5,085 67	1,145 85	6,231 52	6.769 38	16.9
General	Midland	3,281 80	367 37	3,649 17	2.995 17	12.2
St. Francis'	Smith's Falls	2,314 45	671 33	2,985 78	3,132 06	21.4
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston	15,985 79	3.234 43	19,220 22	21,526 71	15.4
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	5,703 63	331 28	6,034 91	7,545 50	4.4
Victorian	Almonte	2,058 03	324 16	2.382 19	2,385 83	13.5
General	Niagara Falls	4,198 40	.....	4,198 40	4,591 24	.....
General	Wingham	1,948 43	.....	1,948 43	1,950 86	.....
General and Marine	Goderich	1,689 01	.....	1,689 01	1,276 83	.....
General	New Liskeard	2,113 75	.....	2,113 75	3,429 42	.....
Totals for 1907		996,332 42	136,849 10	1,133,181 52	1,149,875 18	12.02
Totals for 1906		875,595 29	126,321 63	1,001.916 92	1,019,438 09	.12½

TABLE VIII.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1895.	1900.	1905.	1906.	1907.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General	Toronto	75.49	.91	1.28	1.33	1.36
Grace	"	84.92	.71	1.00	1.00	1.07
Sick Childrens'	"	74.91	.82	1.25	1.37	1.36
St. Michael's	"	51.53	.66	.90¾	.88	.97
Western	"		1.39	.92	1.02	.96
Orthopedic	"		1.16	1.10½	1.13	1.21
City	Hamilton	89.61	1.00	1.14	1.24	1.39
St. Joseph's	"	72.75	.58	.78	.71	.80
General	Kingston	75.58	.61	.79	.84	1.04
Hotel Dieu	"	52.20	.43	.55	.70	.65
General Protestant	Ottawa	74.22	.83	1.29	1.09	1.22
Roman Catholic	"	48.94	.64	.81	.65	.85
Misericorde Maternity	"	49.95	.70	.70	.55	.63
Maternity	"		1.97	2.03	1.71	2.12
St. Luke's General	"		.84	.87	1.32	1.35
General	London	85.32	.84	1.26	1.19	1.51
St. Joseph's	"	57.88	.98	1.23	1.06	1.04
General and Marine	St. Catharines	65.85	.82	1.08	.93	1.00
Galt	Galt	88.10	1.11	1.12½	1.22	1.25
General	Guelph	82.68	.69	1.16	.99	1.20
St. Joseph's	"	32.28	.91	.84	.83	.94
General	Pembroke	61.63	.49	.53	.59	.67
The Cottage	"			.97	1.04	1.04
General	Mattawa	54.51	.45	.96	.83	.68
J. H. Stratford	Brantford	77.06	.75	.78	1.14	1.23
St. Joseph's	Port Arthur	1.20.71	.39	1.09	1.16	1.03
Belleville	Belleville	92.70	.78	1.63	1.16	1.10
St. Vincent de Paul	Brockville	53.50	.59	.87	.91	1.04
General	"	1.21.66	.66	1.39	1.23	1.09
General and Marine	Collingwood	71.02	1.14	.96	.94	.97
Nicholls'	Peterborough	88.65	1.29	1.95	1.54	1.40
St. Joseph's	"	74.07	.72	.47	1.19	.91
Hotel Dieu	Windsor	37.85	.65	.76	.79	1.02
St. Joseph's	Chatham	76.17	.56	.72	.75	.77
General	"	56.20	.53	.87	.85	1.00
General	Stratford	80.38	.95	1.17	1.28	1.17
Amasa Wood	St. Thomas	1.23.65	1.24	1.92	1.33	1.56
General and Marine	Owen Sound	1.00.90	.63	.89	.79	1.06
St. Joseph's	Sudbury		1.05	1.08	.85	.81
Woodstock	Woodstock		1.23	1.87	1.05	1.15
Berlin and Waterloo	Berlin		1.13	1.64	1.97	2.02
General	Sarnia		1.05	1.63	1.48	1.41
Royal Victoria	Barrie		.84	.93	.93	1.19
Hotel Dieu	Cornwall		.42	.53	.63	.65
General	"		.71	.74	.79	1.02
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst		1.29	2.05	1.61	2.24
Muskoka Hospital for Consumptives	"					1.36
General	Kenora		1.16	1.46	1.19	1.18
St. Joseph's	"			2.26	1.28	.97
General	Sault Ste. Marie		.54	.90	.91	.84
Victoria	Renfrew			1.49	.92	1.02
Victorian	Thessalon			.72	1.38	1.10
Ross Memorial	Lindsay			1.89	1.45	1.46
John McKellar	Fort William			1.08	1.41	1.31
General	Walkerton			2.66	1.41	1.50
Queen Victoria	North Bay			1.33	.92	1.16
General	Midland			2.10	1.67	1.33
St. Francis'	Smith's Falls			.78	.75	.80
Free Hospital for Consumptives	Weston			1.53	1.23	1.08
The Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton				3.36	1.09
Victorian	Almonte				2.02	1.83
General	Niagara Falls					1.80
General	Wingham					2.41
General and Marine	Goderich					1.18
General	New Liskeard					3.33
Averages			83½	1.13	1.08	1.16

SEPARATE REPORTS

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital 1st October, 1906	279
Admitted	3,868
Births in the Hospital	202
Total number under treatment	4,349
Discharges, including infants	3,692
Died	335
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	322
Total	4,349

Of the 4,349 persons treated during the year, 204 males and 96 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 456 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 118 male and 99 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	2,540
Female	1,809
	4,349

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$15,348 19
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	18,344 50
From the County of York in payment of patients' maintenance	279 55
From other municipalities of the Province	233 00
From paying patients themselves	68,398 14
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	32,057 34
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not above enumerated	8,242 75
Total	$142,903 47

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$13,445 34
Butter and eggs	9,734 44
Flour, bread and meal	2,845 69
Milk and cream	7,340 24
Tea and coffee	1,566 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	6,561 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	8,753 51
Drugs and medicines	6,413 54
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	9,043 31
Surgical instruments	660 80
Laboratory outfit	468 48
Beer, wine and spirits	280 99
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	7,362 95
Ward histories, charts, etc.	2,150 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	7,053 87
Fuel	6,051 43
Light: gas, oil and candles	4,756 96
Water supply	572 00
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc.	1,522 05
Ice supply	940 73
Salaries and wages	37,274 20
Medical & opsonic salaries	1,666 64
Legal expenses	338 67
Clothing for patients	517 26
Contingencies	907 28
Repairs, ordinary	4,906 85
Telephones	279 76
Interest on debt	1,274 55
Printing, postage, etc.	996 92
Tuberculosis service for out-patients	562 51
Total	$147,329 87
Government grant for 1907.	15,194 86

Nurses' Home, Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1906.....	100
Admitted	1,333
Births in the Hospital	245
Total number under treatment	1,678
Discharges, including infants	1,512
Died	77
Under treatment, 30th September, 1907	89
	1,678

Sex.

Male	705
Female	973
	1,678

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,560 52
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,604 50
From paying patients themselves	25,346 87
Income from endowments, etc.	908 46
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	198 09
From all sources not above enumerated	.....
Total	$33,618 44

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	2,682 54
Butter and eggs	1,539 29
Flour, bread and meal	944 17
Milk	1,535 24
Tea and coffee	257 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	683 58
Groceries, provisions not enumerated	1,489 22
Drugs and medicines	847 25
Medical and surgical appliances	2,004 33
Surgical instruments	59 94
Beer, wine and spirits.....	215 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,720 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	513 68
Fuel	2,598 09
Light: electric, oil and candles	1,142 20
Water supply	208 31
Hay and straw	46 87
Ice	191 85
Salaries and wages	9,003 32
Taxes and insurance	342 10
Contingencies	1,041 13
Repairs, ordinary.....	850 28
Advertising, stationery, etc.	325 25
Total	$30,242 65
Government grant for 1907.	$3,567 61

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment 1st October, 1906	136
Admitted	957
Total number under treatment	1,093
Discharged	855
Died	120
Under treatment, 30th September, 1907	118
	1,093

Sex.

Male	631
Female	462
	1,093

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$8,816 20
From the City of Toronto ...	10,000 00
From other municipalities...	3,522 94
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	8,505 50
From property belonging to the Hospital	752 30
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	23,360 78
From all other sources, not enumerated	458 00
Total	$55,415 72

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, fish & game	$2,568 70
Butter and eggs	2,479 06
Flour, bread and meal	1,315 87
Milk	2,711 26
Tea and coffee	250 93
Potatoes and other vegetables	942 49
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,665 22
Drugs and medicines	3,647 60
Medical and surgical appliances	2,825 72
Surgical instruments	153 43
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	983 15
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	973 04
Fuel	3,958 01
Light: gas, oil and candles.	2,057 55
Water supply	1,134 28
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	1,268 42
Ice	357 46
Salaries and wages	23,671 66
Insurance and taxes	817 60
Contingencies	1,550 85
Repairs, ordinary	1,080 99
Printing, stationery, etc.	8,080 84
Telephone and electricity	701 73
Total	$68,160 86
Government grant for 1907.	$8,560 02

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906		189
Admitted		2,516
Births in the Hospital		147
Total number under treatment		2,852
Discharges, including infants	2,470	
Died	199	
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	183	
		2,852

Sex

Male	1,515
Female	1,337
	2,852

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$10,188 97
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	13,347 00
From the County of York	18 00
From other municipalities	96 00
From paying patients themselves	31,928 08
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	2,897 51
From all other sources not above enumerated	1,673 40
	$60,148 96

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$7,127 62
Butter and eggs	4,076 85
Flour, bread and meal	2,483 89
Milk	4,133 53
Tea and coffee	856 03
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	2,927 91
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	3,234 67
Drugs and medicines	3,649 22
Medical and surgical appliances	2,733 44
Surgical instruments	1,012 93
Beer, wine and spirits	717 36
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	3,044 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,185 19
Fuel	4,700 32
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	1,539 98
Water supply	509 00
Ice	450 40
Salaries and wages	11,012 00
Taxes and insurance	756 83
Contingencies	317 60
Repairs, ordinary	2,979 83
Telephone service	122 50
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc., etc.	760 23
Total	$60,331 54
Government grant for 1907.	$10,362 66

General Hospital, Belleville.

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	101
Admitted	1,634
Births in Hospital	79
Total number under treatment	1,814
Discharged	1,586
Died	126
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	102
	1,814

Sex.

Male	891
Female	923
	1,814

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$6,277 25
From the City of Toronto...	4,823 00
From the patients for maintenance and treatment ...	30,370 61
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	420 37
	$41,891 23

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,482 74
Butter and eggs	2,982 11
Flour, bread and meal	707 04
Milk	1,734 55
Tea and coffee	275 22
Potatoes and other vegetables	237 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,103 46
Drugs and medicines	2,480 73
Medical and surgical appliances	1,863 22
Surgical instruments	94 15
Beer, wine and spirits	117 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,403 97
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	.....
Fuel	,3,124 77
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,490 46
Water	341 05
Ice supply	183 70
Salaries and wages	7,883 68
Taxes, insurance and rent...	877 67
Contingencies	3,691 04
Repairs, ordinary	1,293 61
Total	$37,368 57
Government grant for 1907.	$5,265 04

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	23
Admitted	245
Total number under treatment	268
Discharged	230
Died	1
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	37
	268

Sex.

Male	131
Female	137
	268

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$946 53
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	.....
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital...	264 00
From paying patients themselves	8,080 26
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not above enumerated	5 91
	$9,296 70

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$587 07
Butter and eggs	514 56
Flour, bread and meal	302 82
Milk	551 80
Tea and coffee	84 08
Potatoes and other vegetables	267 33
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	544 54
Drugs and medicines	77 51
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments	279 44
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	63 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	78 55
Fuel	702 90
Light: gas, oil and candles.	294 62
Water supply	97 84
Ice	78 69
Salaries and wages	2,373 72
Taxes and insurance	49 94
Contingencies	1,801 50
Repairs, ordinary	430 09
Clothing, etc	15 16
Total	$9,195 24
Government grant for 1907.	$1,255 31

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	141
Admitted	2,183
Births in the Hospital	60
Total number under treatment	2,384
Discharged	2,066
Died	173
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	145
	2,384

Sex.

Male	1,366
Female	1,018
	2,384

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,757 03
From the City of Hamilton.	24,368 36
From the County of Wentworth	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	26,967 65
From all other sources	.....
Total	$57,093 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,825 48
Butter and eggs	5,623 07
Flour, bread and meal	1,124 27
Milk	2,068 62
Tea and coffee	625 75
Potatoes and other vegetables	739 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	7,092 54
Drugs and medicines	3,532 52
Surgical instruments and appliances	2,421 96
Beer, wine and spirits	151 15
Bedding, etc.	3,030 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	617 24
Fuel	6,983 34
Light: gas, oil and candles.	1,609 68
Water supply	467 64
Hay and straw	22 87
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	37 50
Ice	363 91
Salaries and wages	16,353 89
Taxes and insurance	1,177 80
Contingencies	1,477 83
Repairs, ordinary	1,773 88
Advertising, printing and stationery	599 04
Total	$61,720 76
Government grant for 1907.	$6,547 57

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	44
Admitted	602
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	646
Discharged	574
Died	32
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	40
	646

Hamilton City Hospital.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	305
Female	341
	646

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,663 73
From the City of Hamilton.	.....
From other municipalities in the Province	.....
From paying patients themselves	8,796 65
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash, etc	114 90
Total	10,575 28

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,470 24
Butter and eggs	746 42
Flour, bread and meal	403 54
Milk	690 53
Tea and coffee	160 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	243 13
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	988 58
Drugs and medicines	435 89
Medical and surgical appliances	332 68
Surgical instruments	63 89
Beer, wine and spirits	47 00
Bedding, etc	749 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	143 53
Fuel	700 94
Light: gas, oil and candles	122 00
Water supply	43 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	175 00
Ice supply	81 65
Salaries and wages	522 74
Taxes, insurance and interest	1,339 33
Coffins and funerals	59 50
Contingencies	293 42
Repairs, ordinary	537 79
Total	$10,351 04
Government grant for 1907.	$1,827 60

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	66
Admitted	1,333
Births in Hospital	53
Total number under treatment	1,452
Discharged	1,381
Died	63
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	78
	1,452

Sex.

Male	766
Female	686
	1,452

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,809 54
From the County of Frontenac	1,000 00
From the City of Kingston	3,000 00
From other municipalities in the Province	980 00
From paying patients themselves for treatment	14,047 75
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,931 17
From all other sources not enumerated	1,072 00
Total	$24,840 46

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,275 06
Butter and eggs	2,050 86
Flour, bread and meal	658 84
Milk	1,166 01
Tea and coffee	317 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	493 65
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,221 65
Drugs and medicines	1,300 55
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,165 15
Beer, wine and spirits	91 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	445 72
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	387 99
Fuel	3,309 77
Light: gas, oil and candles	1,032 21
Water supply and ice	147 50
Clothing for patients	.....
Salaries and wages	5,281 07
Insurance and taxes	456 43
Contingencies	2,316 35
Repairs, ordinary	1,942 32
Total	$26,067 13
Government grant for 1907.	$3,030 71

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	59
Admitted	1,417
Total number under treatment	1,476
Discharged	1,359
Died	53
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	64
	1,476

Sex.

Male	771
Female	705
	1,476

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,122 44
From the City of Kingston	1,500 00
From the County of Frontenac	700 00
From other municipalities..	80 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	5,687 28
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	2,742 62
From other sources not enumerated	1,742 53
Total	$16,574 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,986 17
Butter and eggs	1,572 16
Flour, bread and meal	1,489 09
Milk	1,249 35
Tea and coffee	691 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	621 95
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,929 69
Drugs and medicines	961 04
Medical and surgical appliances	254 76
Surgical instruments	50 00
Beer, wine and spirits	150 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,221 69
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances..	419 04
Fuel	2,325 00
Light: gas, oil and candles.	924 05
Water supply	90 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	158 58
Ice	125 00
Salaries and wages	673 35
Taxes and insurance	97 77
Coffins and funerals	15 00
Contingencies	413 80
Repairs, ordinary	1,875 05
Hay and straw	64 58
Total	$19,358 97
Government grant for 1907.	$5,237 99

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

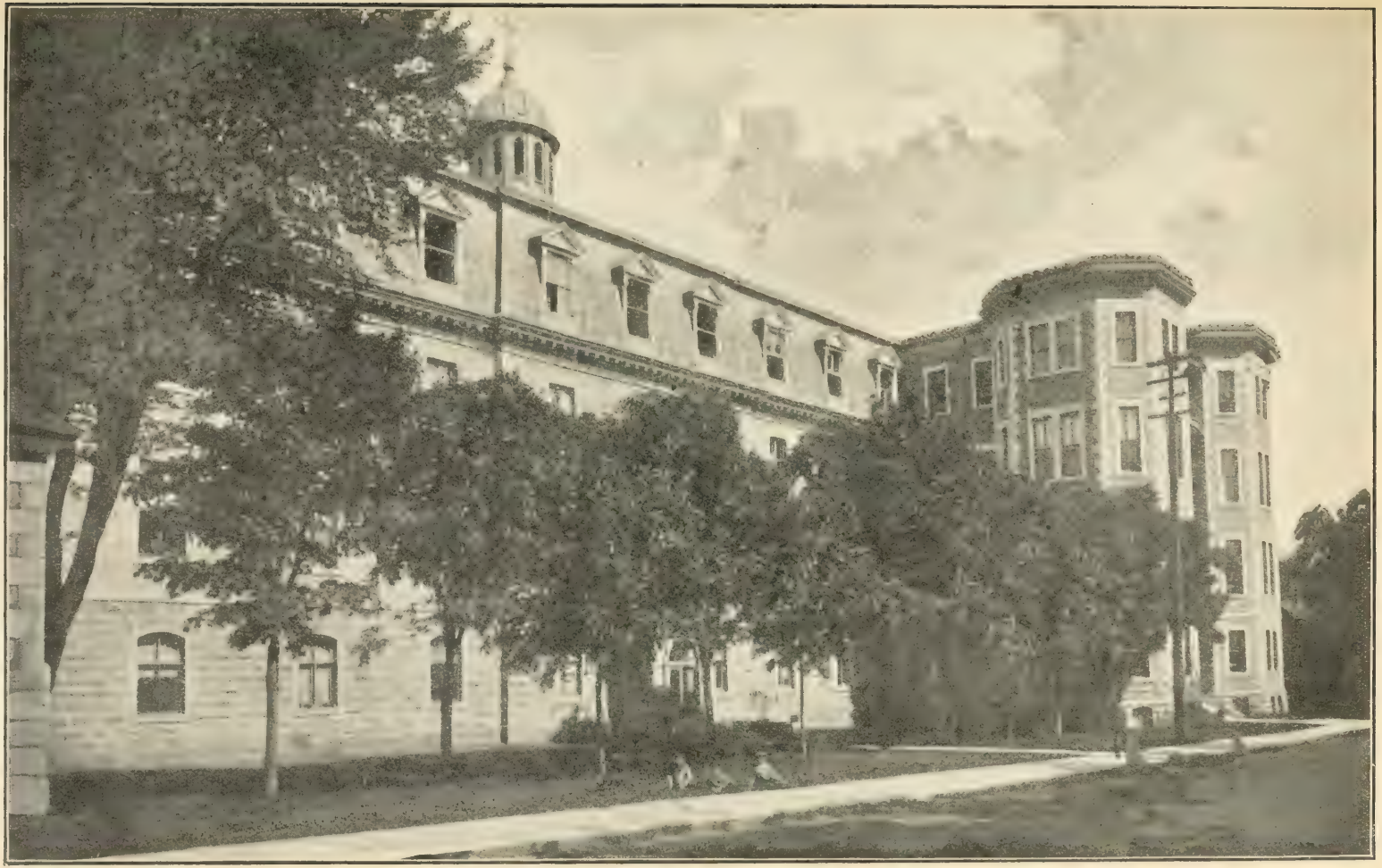
Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	79
Admitted	1,462
Births in the Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	1,542
Discharged	1,379
Died	94
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	69
	1,542

Sex.

Male	828
Female	714
	1,542

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,689 17
From the City of Ottawa....	4,577 40
From the County of Carleton	600 00
From other municipalities..	185 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	23,693 90
Income and endowments, investments, etc.	575 85
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	5,141 50
From other sources not enumerated	354 35
Total	$37,820 87



Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,528 47
Butter and eggs	2,417 58
Flour, bread and meal	909 14
Milk	1,875 61
Tea and coffee	421 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	579 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,567 29
Drugs and medicines	1,665 18
Medical and surgical appliances	1,882 00
Surgical instruments	273 05
Beer, wine and spirits	184 06
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	475 81
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	419 35
Fuel	3,482 90
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	503 40
Water supply	201 11
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	13 74
Ice	165 30
Salaries and wages	10,970 10
Taxes and insurance	582 49
Contingencies	1,132 92
Repairs, ordinary	736 09
Interest	1,074 84
Total	$37,061 08
Government grant for 1907.	$2,878 87

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	119
Admitted	1,740
Total number under treatment	1,859
Discharged	1,701
Died	85
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	73
	1,359

Sex.

Male	1,040
Female	819
	1,859

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,482 79
From the City of Ottawa..	5,285 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities..	1,657 25
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	14,101 42
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,076 00
From all other sources not enumerated	924 00
	$31,484 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,152 25
Butter and eggs	2,293 37
Flour, bread and meal	750 47
Milk	1,803 81
Tea and coffee	745 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	484 38
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,181 74
Drugs and medicines	1,243 94
Medical and surgical appliances	843 00
Surgical instruments	500 17
Beer, wine and spirits	198 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,017 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	199 34
Fuel	3,709 76
Light: gas, oil, candles	773 63
Water supply	101 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	860 47
Ice	246 00
Salaries and wages and interest	3,810 06
Taxes and insurance	680 96
Contingencies	89 98
Repairs, ordinary	1,497 47
Total	$26,184 43
Government grant for 1907.	3,597 36

MISERICORDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	40
Admitted	154
Births in Hospital	149
Total number under treatment	343
Discharged	294
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	37
	343

Sex.

Male	84
Female	259
	343

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	1,659 72
From the City of Ottawa...	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	1,457 20
From subscriptions and donations	2,757 42
From other sources	262 98
	$6,387 32

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$544 78
Butter and eggs	359 65
Flour, bread and meal	520 65
Milk	498 00
Tea and coffee	140 97
Potatoes and other vegetables	304 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	438 38
Drugs and medicines	99 44
Medical and surgical appliances	2 50
Surgical instruments	25
Beer, wine and spirits	70 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	161 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	10 75
Fuel	758 68
Light: gas, oil and candles.	68 06
Water supply	114 75
Hay and straw	153 55
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	417 78
Salaries and wages	1,031 78
Taxes, insurance	277 74
Contingencies	589 61
Repairs, ordinary	312 54
Ice supply	22 00
Total	$6,897 52
Government grant for 1907.	1,433 90

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	6
Admitted	193
Number of births to 30th September, 1907	182
Total number under treatment	381
Discharged	349
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	11
	381

Sex.

Male	97
Female	284
	381

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$530 02
From the City of Ottawa...	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	4,556 85
From subscriptions and donations	1,445 25
From other sources	25 00
Total	$6,807 12

Maternity Hospital, Ottawa.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$326 22
Butter and eggs	355 64
Flour, bread and meal	88 32
Milk	179 27
Tea and coffee	61 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	155 21
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	328 77
Drugs and medicines	254 79
Medical and surgical appliances	420 62
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	342 25
Fuel	638 65
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	147 76
Water supply	55 26
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	1,642 06
Stationery, printing, etc.	72 42
Contingencies	90 00
Repairs, ordinary	519 47
Taxes and insurance	67 50
Total	$5,770 86
Government grant for 1907.	213 68

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	61
Admitted	1,081
Births in Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	1,143
Discharged	1,045
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	54
	1,143

Sex.

Male	678
Female	465
	1,143

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,861 24
From the City of Ottawa	3,789 50
From the County of Carleton	
From paying patients themselves	16,066 81
Income from investments	200 00
From subscriptions and donations	2,685 73
From other sources	1,077 49
	$27,680 77

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,520 22
Butter and eggs	1,834 76
Flour, bread and meal	714 04
Milk	1,439 85
Tea and coffee	313 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	385 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,034 55
Drugs and medicines	1,530 93
Medical and surgical appliances	1,891 36
Surgical instruments	107 89
Beer, wine and spirits	174 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	567 67
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	399 46
Fuel	3,255 75
Light: gas, oil, candles and electric light	331 16
Water supply	120 37
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	265 80
Ice	69 93
Salaries and wages	8,376 91
Taxes, insurance and interest	309 61
Contingencies	1,826 40
Repairs, ordinary	582 21
Total	$29,052 37
Government grant for 1907.	$3,928 08

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	114
Admitted	1,641
Births in the Hospital	140
Total number under treatment	1,895
Discharged	1,656
Died	136
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	103
	1,895

Sex.

Male	890
Female	1,005
	1,895

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,573 61
From the City of London..	29,216 47
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	1,639 96
From paying patients themselves	23,559 75
From income from property or investments	155 74
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	269 72
Total	$59,415 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,649 68
Butter	2,107 44
Flour, bread and meal	1,170 44
Milk	3,006 79
Tea and coffee	569 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	749 63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,553 11
Drugs and medicines	3,782 73
Surgical instruments	221 58
Medical and surgical appliances	2,699 94
Beer, wine and spirits	404 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,803 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	996 84
Fuel	5,090 49
Light: gas, oil and candles.	1,848 03
Water	71 60
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	723 48
Salaries and wages	17,946 35
Insurance	425 60
Contigencies	1,895 71
Repairs, ordinary	1,683 14
Printing and stationery	311 58
Total	$56,711 06
Government grant for 1907.	4,533 94

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	53
Admitted	754
Births in Hospital	67
Total number under treatment	874
Discharged	774
Died	44
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	56
	874

Sex.

Male	319
Female	555
	874

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,268 34
From paying patients	18,244 57
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
Other sources	.....
Total	$19,512 91

St. Joseph's Hospital, London.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,808 71
Butter and eggs	1,292 19
Flour, bread and meal	493 56
Milk	1,437 89
Tea and coffee	195 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	299 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,653 07
Drugs and medicines	1,615 04
Surgical instruments	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	748 32
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,190 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	168 93
Fuel	1,1983 29
Light: gas, oil and candles	587 90
Water	225 47
Telephone	45 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	188 28
Salaries and wages	2,710 25
Insurance and taxes	1,373 80
Contingencies	343 12
Repairs, ordinary	1,160 05
Total	$19,572 40

Government grant for 1907. $1,041 12

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	36
Admitted	435
Births in Hospital	53
Total number under treatment	524
Discharged	456
Died	36
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	32
Total number under treatment	524

Sex.

Male	255
Female	269
	524

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,081 33
From the City of St. Catharines	1,000 00
From the County of Lincoln	600 00
From other municipalities	50 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,469 62
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	245 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	203 93
From all other sources not above enumerated	668 39
	$10,318 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,008 94
Butter and eggs	730 70
Flour, bread and meal	219 85
Milk	471 71
Tea and coffee	154 28
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	209 92
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	462 72
Drugs and medicines	491 90
Medical and surgical appliances	317 88
Surgical instruments	62 16
Beer, wine and spirits	33 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	685 23
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	113 68
Fuel	709 10
Light: gas, oil and candles.	15 00
Water supply	45 00
Boots and shoes (nurses)	183 53
Ice	105 00
Salaries and wages	2,523 04
Taxes and insurance	23 80
Contingencies	469 57
Repairs, ordinary	182 89
Total	$9,219 40

Government grant for 1907. 1,012 80

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	30
Admitted	389
Number of births in the Institution	9
Total number under treatment	428
Discharged	378
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	22
	428

Sex.

Male	208
Female	220
	428

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$782 45
From the Town of Galt	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,250 00
From other municipalities	100 00
From paying patients themselves	5,804 78
From endowments, investments, etc.	111 32
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	279 50
From other sources	146 95
Total	$9,475 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$566 89
Butter and eggs	399 26
Flour, bread and meal	255 11
Milk	210 60
Tea and coffee	100 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	106 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	868 28
Drugs and medicines	417 72
Medical and surgical appliances	265 95
Surgical instruments	85 05
Beer, wine and spirits	45 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	232 02
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	108 68
Fuel	1,200 59
Light: gas, oil and candles	400 59
Water	44 80
Hay and straw	190 07
Ice	55 00
Salaries and wages	2,824 91
Taxes and insurance	26 84
Contingencies	228 10
Repairs, ordinary	689 74
Clothing for patients	110 50
Total	$9,432 70
Government grant for 1907.	881 09

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

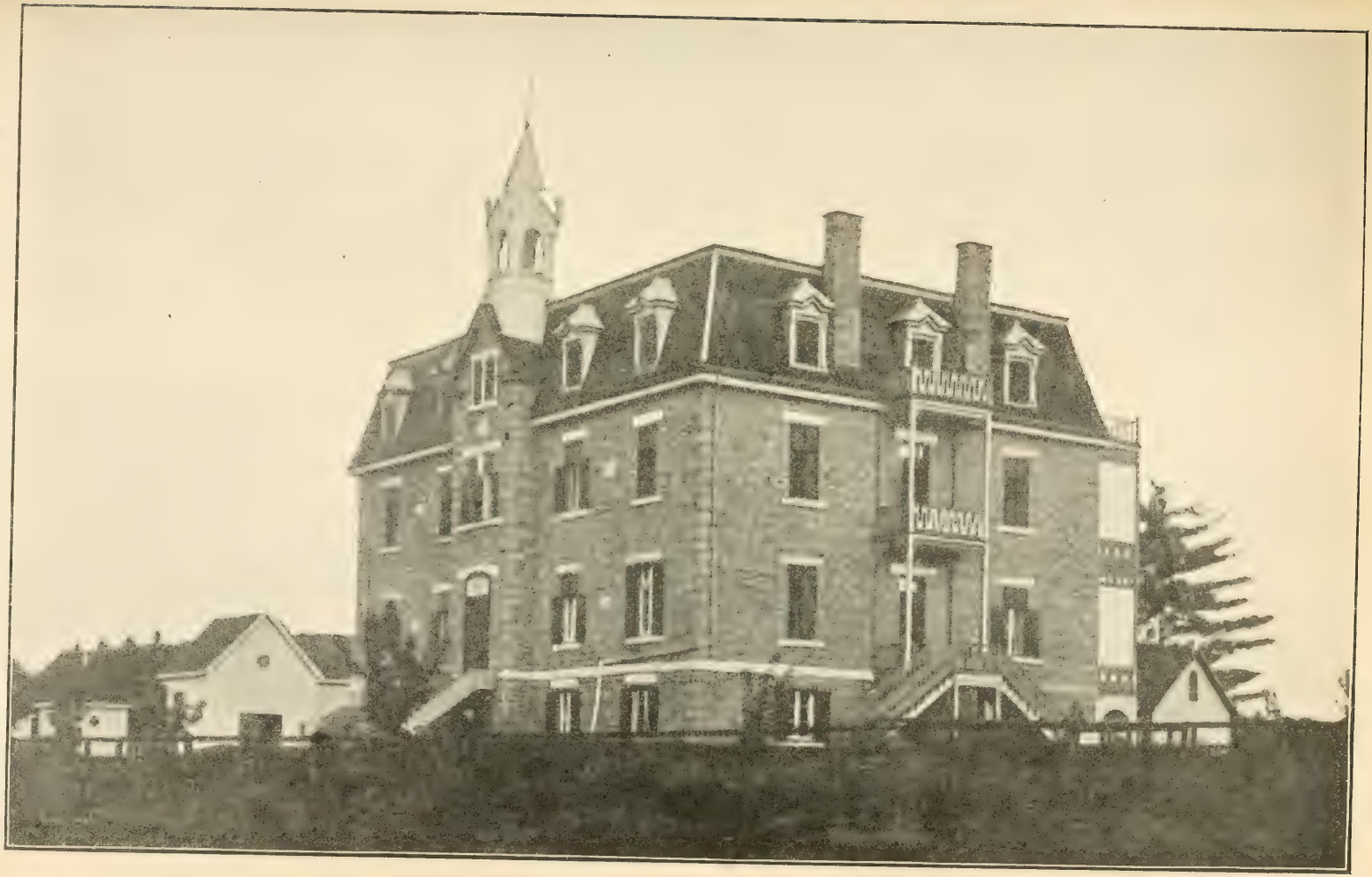
Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	70
Admitted	839
Births in Hospital	60
Total number under treatment	969
Discharged	847
Died	64
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	58
	969

Sex.

Male	479
Female	490
	969

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,723 85
From the City of Guelph	2,600 00
From the County of Wellington	1,200 00
From other municipalities of the Province	120 00
From paying patients	14,372 60
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,471 27
From other sources not enumerated	532 32
Total	$25,020 04



General Hospital, Pembroke.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,732 23
Butter and eggs	1,486 34
Flour, bread and meal	595 87
Milk	80 52
Tea and coffee	231 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	198 77
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,090 25
Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances	2,218 69
Beer, wine and spirits	238 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	554 38
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	1,377 47
Fuel	2,750 99
Light: gas, oil and candles.	1,043 41
Water supply	40 00
Hay and straw	255 37
Ice	86 00
Salaries and wages	5,344 29
Contingencies	719 27
Repairs, ordinary	802 06
Taxes and insurance	735 63
Total	$22,581 64
Government aid for 1907	$3,142 52

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	35
Admitted	409
Births in Hospital	4
	448
Discharged	395
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	34
	448

Sex.

Male	214
Female	234
	448

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,242 33
From the City of Guelph	550 00
From the County of Wellington	1,000 00
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	8,338 08
Subscriptions, donations, etc	.....
Other sources	.....
Total	$11,130 41

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,820 00
Butter	.....
Flour, bread and meal	450 00
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,525 79
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	775 47
Beer, wine and spirits	175 75
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	1,004 30
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	177 36
Fuel	1,470 00
Light: gas, oil and candles.	185 00
Water supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	603 00
Taxes and insurance	317 00
Contingencies	809 28
Repairs, ordinary	691 00
Ice	15 11
Total	$11,071 06
Government aid for 1907	$1,217 28

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	30
Admitted	461
Total number under treatment	491
Discharged	436
Died	22
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	33
	491

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE — *Continued.*

Sex.

Male	256
Female	235
	491

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,908 59
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From patients themselves	3,899 20
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,532 60
From all other sources	338 00
Total	$7,903 39

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$515 30
Butter and eggs	709 94
Flour, bread and meal	404 73
Milk	83 90
Tea and coffee	135 03
Potatoes and other vegetables	45 75
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	613 26
Surgical instruments	21 40
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	359 95
Beer, wine and spirits	98 70
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	528 17
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	87 17
Fuel	822 86
Light: gas, oil and candles	149 73
Water	123 70
Hay and straw	284 88
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	92 97
Ice	31 40
Salaries and wages	2,269 00
Contingencies	125 00
Repairs, ordinary	208 68
Taxes and insurance	44 87
Telephone	15 65
Total	$7,772 04
Government grant for 1907.	$2,031 27

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	14
Admitted	233
Births in Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	255
Discharged	223
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	20
	255

Sex.

Male	151
Female	104
	255

Revenue.

From the Province	$873 92
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	2,976 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,010 09
From other sources	680 54
Total	$5,741 00

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$345 46
Butter and eggs	364 43
Flour, bread and meal	95 50
Milk	62 50
Tea and coffee	59 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	49 19
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	440 58
Drugs and medicines	188 39
Surgical instruments and appliances	173 74
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	297 77
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	44 25
Fuel	474 59
Light: gas, oil and candles	197 83
Water supply	50 40
Clothing for patients	10 35
Ice	83 96
Salaries and wages	2,181 28
Taxes and insurance	.....
Hay and straw	64 65
Contingencies	197 85
Repairs, ordinary	481 70
Total	$5,773 97
Government grant for 1907.	$1,076 71

John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	23
Admitted	227
Total number under treatment	250
Discharged	224
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	17
	250

Sex.

Male	210
Female	40
	250

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$942 15
From the Town of Mattawa	.....
From the County of Pontiac	.....
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	493 77
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	2,458 06
From other sources	900 00
Total	$4,793 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$515 53
Butter and eggs	260 15
Flour, bread and meal	290 35
Milk	182 90
Tea and coffee	92 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	151 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	608 45
Drugs and medicines	325 80
Beer, wine and spirits	33 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	113 10
Brooms, brushes, etc.	69 18
Fuel	701 15
Light: gas, oil and candles	135 00
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	195 55
Clothing for patients	59 11
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	751 00
Taxes and insurance	70 00
Repairs, ordinary	98 77
Contingencies	.....
Total	$4,678 39
Government grant for 1907.	$1,240 60

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	45
Admitted	580
Births in the Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	659
Discharged	577
Died	45
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	37
	659

Sex.

Male	355
Female	304
	659

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,464 66
From the City of Brantford	5,500 00
From the County of Brant.	750 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	7,421 47
Income from endowments investments, etc.	75 25
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	39 67
Total	$15,251 05

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,186 15
Butter and eggs	266 63
Flour, bread and meal	355 31

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*

Milk	219 12
Tea and coffee	76 19
Potatoes and other vegetables	228 43
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	639 04
Drugs and medicines	1,084 95
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	147 35
Beer, wine and spirits	107 27
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,051 50
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	84 10
Fuel	1,296 47
Light: gas, oil and candles.	746 08
Ice	104 35
Salaries and wages	3,886 00
Taxes and insurance	28 80
Contingencies	820 10
Repairs, ordinary	1,449 07
Hay and straw	246 15
Total	$17,388 60
Government grant for 1907.	$2,109 75

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	69
Admitted	975
Births in Hospital	11
Total	1,055
Discharged	954
Died	47
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	54
	1,055

Sex.

Male	878
Female	177
	1,055

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,454 39
From the Town of Port Arthur	1,150 00
From paying patients themselves	12,185 62
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,256 00
From other sources	100 00
Total	$17,146 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,208 27
Butter and eggs	1,052 00
Flour, bread and meal	575 55
Milk	1,430 40
Tea and coffee	349 78
Potatoes and other vegetables	625 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,974 65
Drugs and medicines	1,046 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	357 62
Beer, wine and spirits	95 00
Bedding, etc.	546 42
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	158 42
Fuel	1,391 00
Light: gas, oil and candles	150 00
Water supply	121 29
Ice supply	109 20
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	45 35
Salaries and wages	3,142 00
Insurance and telephone	123 00
Contingencies	1,416 95
Repairs, ordinary	2,025 65
Total	$17,944 55
Government grant for 1907.	$1,605 79

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	23
Admitted	442
Births in Hospital	12
Total number under treatment	477
Discharged	424
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	28
	477

General Hospital, Mattawa.

BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	286
Female	191
	477

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,003 76
From the City of Belleville	1,160 91
From the County of Hastings	51 00
From other municipalities...	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,723 36
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	280 20
From subscriptions, donations and bequest from private individuals	1,292 29
From other sources	.....
Total	$9,511 52

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$549 63
Butter and eggs	476 80
Flour, bread and meal	198 34
Milk	332 26
Tea and coffee	65 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	146 78
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	435 36
Drugs and medicines	327 45
Medical and surgical appliances	468 88
Beer, wine and spirits	30 73
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	328 76
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	117 59
Fuel	1,139 07
Light: gas, oil and candles	435 89
Clothing for patients	31 88
Ice supply	38 50
Salaries and wages	2,301 96
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	672 64
Repairs, ordinary	569 49
Total	$8,667 57

Government grant for 1907. 1,147 86

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	59
Admitted	762
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	824
Discharged	739
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	64
	824

Sex.

Male	382
Female	442
	824

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,167 63
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	450 00
From other municipalities...	70 00
From paying patients	8,316 28
From property belonging to the Hospital	20 00
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals..	2,199 24
From other sources not enumerated	2,025 59
Total	$15,648 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,573 94
Butter and eggs	1,017 16
Flour, bread and meal	759 96
Milk	589 49
Tea and coffee	281 09
Potatoes and other vegetables	765 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	843 61
Drugs and medicines	904 49
Medical and surgical appliances	198 88
Surgical instruments	72 07
Beer, wine and spirits	96 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,061 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances.	205 90

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.—*Continued.*

Fuel	1,576 32	Taxes, insurance and interest	447 29
Light: gas, oil and candles.	463 77	Contingencies	1,271 09
Water supply	28 00	Repairs, ordinary	1,573 78
Clothing for sisters, including boots and shoes	463 25	Total	$15,831 38
Ice supply	47 33	Government grant for 1907.	$1,846 21
Salaries and wages	1,591 49		

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	41
Number admitted	492
Number of births	58
Total number under treatment	591
Discharged	525
Died	35
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	31
	591

Sex.

Male	234
Female	357
	591

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$956 52
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	550 00
From other municipalities of the Province	85 00
From paying patients	10,014 72
From property belonging to the Hospital	1 614 91
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,145 66
From other sources not enumerated	17 00
Total	$14,813 81

Expenditures.

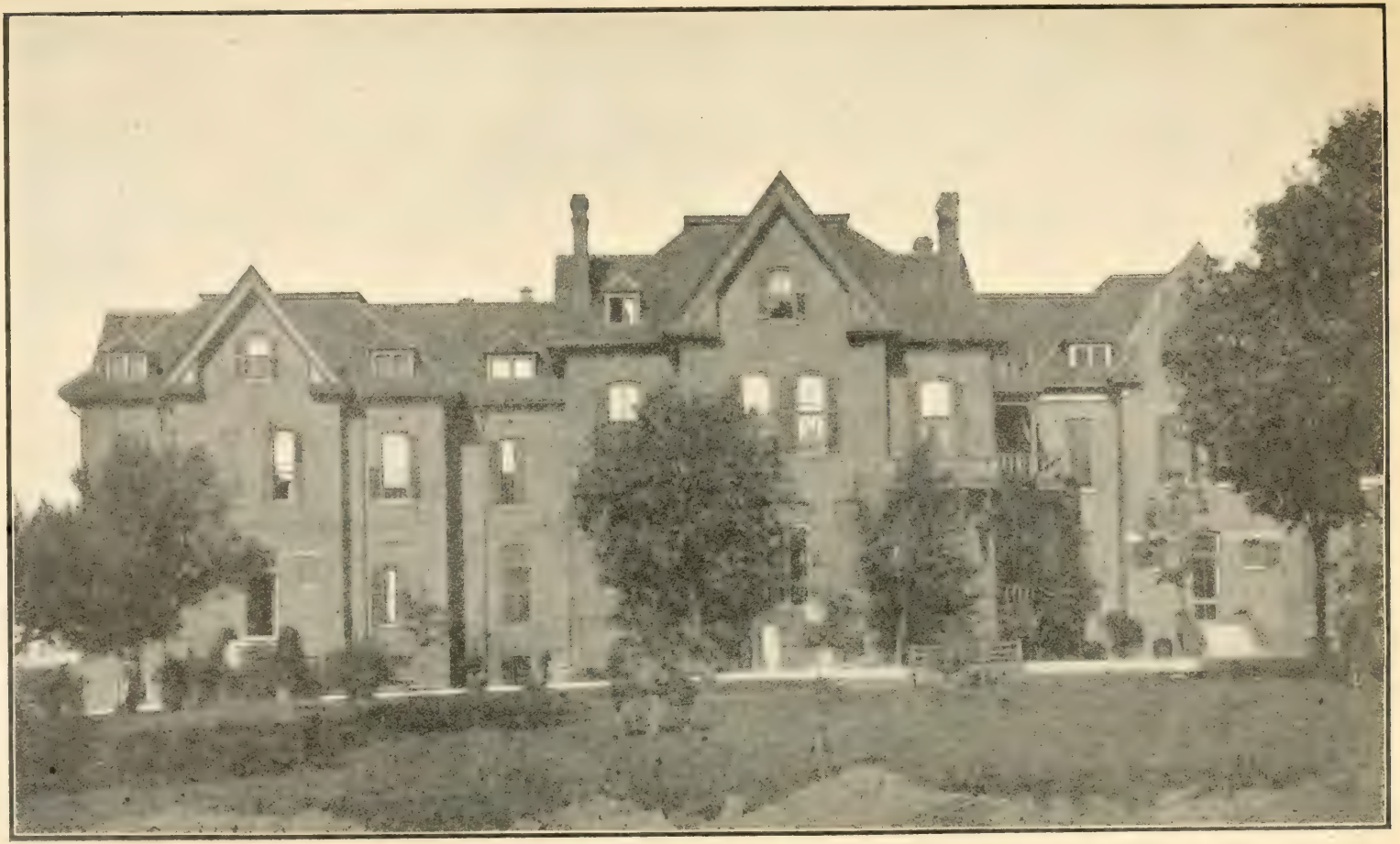
Butchers' meat	$1,010 36
Butter and eggs	975 35
Flour, bread and meal	354 21
Milk	601 89
Tea and coffee	221 26
Potatoes and other vegetables	302 48
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,092 79
Drugs and medicines	1,083 37
Medical and surgical appliances	673 68
Beer, wine and spirits	54 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	107 27
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	167 47
Fuel	1,509 70
Light: gas, oil and candles.	799 13
Water supply	28 00
Ice supply	95 35
Salaries and wages	3,991 98
Taxes and insurance	24 63
Contingencies	427 59
Repairs, ordinary	471 20
Ambulance	94 75
Laundry	1,114 15
Total	$15,200 71
Government grant for 1907.	$1,018 69

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	31
Admitted	323
Number of births in Institution during the year	20
Total number under treatment	374
Discharged	324
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	25
	374



General Hospital, Brockville.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	196
Female	178
	374

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$760 13
From the Town of Collingwood	500 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From paying patients	6,663 80
Subscriptions, donations, etc	178 40
From sources not enumerated	.....
Total	$8,602 33

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$677 90
Butter and eggs	445 55
Flour, bread and meal	275 39
Milk	261 25
Tea and coffee	72 56
Potatoes and other vegetables	101 72
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	702 26
Drugs and medicines	304 79
Surgical appliances	142 48
Beer, wine and spirits	10 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	560 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	44 99
Fuel	947 19
Light: gas, oil and candles	165 30
Water supply	68 24
Ice	38 00
Salaries and wages	2,590 12
Contingencies	388 50
Repairs, ordinary	531 65
Taxes and insurance	.....
Total	$8,328 71

Government grant for 1907. $971 80

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	22
Admitted	533
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	569
Discharged	513
Died	33
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	23
	569

Sex.

Male	311
Female	258
	569

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,260 08
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,084 90
From property belonging to the Hospital, endowments, etc.	4,072 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	5,500 00
From other sources	5 00
Total	$16,921 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$964 75
Butter and eggs	700 50
Flour, bread and meal	405 25
Milk	216 35
Tea and coffee	95 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	607 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	540 25
Drugs and medicines	903 14
Surgical instruments and appliances	291 98
Beer, wine and spirits	65 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,213 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,675 57
Light: gas, oil and candles.	270 85
Water supply	201 79
Clothing for patients	4 50
Ice	121 58
Salaries and wages	4,431 24
Taxes and insurance	97 75
Hay and straw	37 84
Contingencies	285 34
Repairs, ordinary	735 99
Total	13,867 18
Government grant for 1907.	$1,592 52

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	17
Admitted	373
Total number under treatment	390
Discharged	356
Died	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	17
	390

Sex.

Male	207
Female	183
	390

Revenue.

From the Province	$585 72
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	$3,973 05
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	150 00
From all other sources	689 00
Total	$5,397 77

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$701 05
Butter	347 81
Flour, bread and meal	167 90
Milk	184 00
Tea and coffee	49 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	365 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	365 27
Drugs and medicines	330 77
Surgical instruments and appliances	156 87
Beer, wine and spirits	25 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	336 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	33 98
Fuel	959 38
Light: gas, oil and candles.	90 04
Water supply	82 29
Hay and straw	47 80
Clothing for sisters	117 23
Ice	68 00
Salaries and wages	1,130 58
Contingencies	148 85
Repairs, ordinary	292 16
Total	$6,001 08
Government grant for 1907.	$832 97

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	20
Admitted	433
Total number under treatment	453
Discharged	396
Died	40
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	17
	453

Sex.

Male	249
Female	204
	453

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$894 87
From the Town of Windsor.	389 81
From the County of Essex..	199 43
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,810 70
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	163 83
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	421 22
From other sources not enumerated	752 59
Total	$7,632 45

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$932 77
Butter and eggs	726 00

Nicholls' Hospital, Peterborough.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	274 95	Fuel	730 43
Milk	431 95	Light: gas, oil and candles.	401 20
Tea and coffee	178 68	Water supply	12 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	240 95	Hay and straw	79 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	751 64	Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	38 09
Drugs and medicines	532 41	Ice	37 95
Medical and surgical appliances	158 04	Salaries and wages	1,607 95
Surgical instruments	4 25	Taxes and insurance	251 00
Beer, wine and spirits	59 30	Contingencies	115 66
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	698 54	Repairs, ordinary	240 34
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	100 45	Total	$8,604 42
		Government grant for 1907.	$959 88

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	35
Admitted	509
Births in Hospital	61
Total number under treatment	605
Discharged	528
Died	48
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	29
	605

Sex.

Male	234
Female	371
	605

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,357 11
From the Town of Chatham	18 29
From the County of Kent.	122 43
From patients for maintenance and treatment...	5,932 22
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	436 29
From other sources	556 53
Total	$8,422 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$623 87
Butter and eggs	606 58
Flour, bread and meal	478 99
Milk	600 74
Tea and coffee	114 91
Potatoes and other vegetables	202 61
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	825 63
Drugs and medicines	160 17
Medical and surgical appliances	300 60
Beer, wine and spirits	21 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	492 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	58 50
Fuel	857 61
Light: gas, oil and candles.	406 03
Ice supply	53 86
Salaries and wages	1,624 95
Taxes, insurance and interest	530 00
Contingencies	169 42
Repairs, ordinary	329 77
Total	$8,458 61
Government grant for 1907.	$1,225 07

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	24
Admitted	413
Births in Hospital	40
	437

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

Discharged	395
Died	20
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	22
	437

Sex.

Male	138
Female	299
	437

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$552 96
From the Town of Chatham.	.....
From the County of Kent..	54 85
From other municipalities.	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,051 45
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	30 00
From all other sources	.....
Total	$7,689 26

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 470 96
Butter	383 84
Flour, bread and meal	233 89
Milk	310 25
Tea and coffee	114 06
Potatoes and other vegetables	290 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,009 40
Drugs and medicines	163 50
Surgical instruments and appliances	38 25
Beer, wine and spirits	25 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	225 19
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances..	25 50
Fuel	602 07
Light: gas, oil and candles	597 08
Ice	17 65
Salaries and wages	2,452 67
Insurance and telephone	72 60
Contingencies	209 50
Repairs, ordinary	290 00
Total	$7,532 51
Government grant for 1907.	$514 02

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	33
Admitted	326
Number of births during the year	25
Total number under treatment	384
Discharged	339
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	18
	384

Sex.

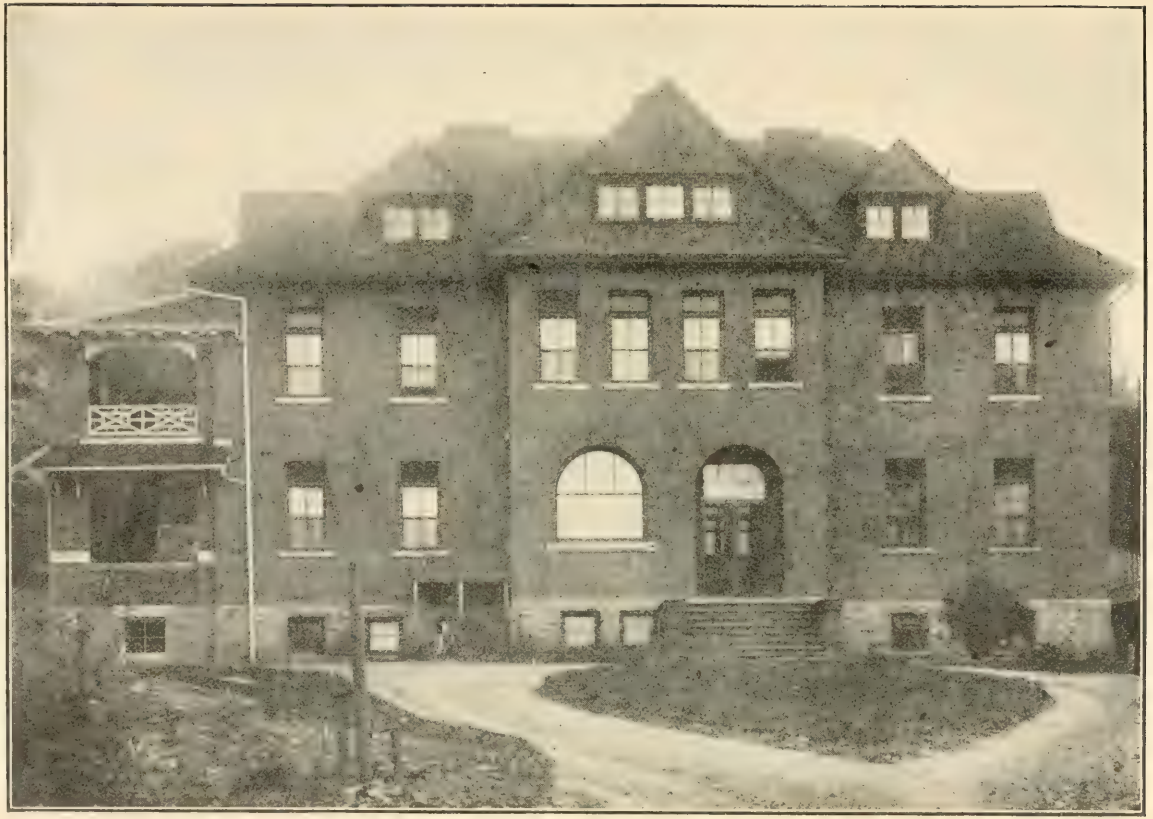
Male	196
Female	188
	384

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$ 436 51
From the City of Stratford	1,500 00
From the County of Perth.	500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	50 00
From paying patients	6,837 98
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	238 95
Subscriptions, donations, etc	789 02
From other sources	107 28
Total	$10,459 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 886 24
Butter and eggs	538 79
Flour, bread and meal	195 90
Milk	189 15
Tea and coffee	123 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	134 58
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	712 50
Drugs and medicines	382 62
Surgical instruments and appliances	662 73
Beer, wine and spirits	58 92
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	258 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	82 41
Fuel	1,110 45
Light: gas, oil and candles.	388 64
Water supply	65 00
Hay and straw	103 60
Clothing	.....
Ice	51 90
Salaries and wages	2,945 28
Taxes and insurance	57 80
Contingencies	442 06
Repairs, ordinary	646 41
Total	$10,037 59
Government grant for 1907.	$683 36



General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound.

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	32
Admitted	307
Births in the Hospital	30
Total number under treatment	369
Discharged	317
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	21
	369

Sex.

Male	212
Female	157
	369

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 461 90
From the City of St. Thomas	4,000 00
From paying patients themselves	5,461 50
Other sources	27 35
Total	$9,950 75

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 419 02
Butter and eggs	451 60
Flour, bread and meal	246 65
Milk	531 00
Tea and coffee	107 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	28 00
Groceries and provisions not not enumerated	1,172 70
Drugs and medicines	759 96
Surgical instruments and appliances	132 58
Beer, wine and spirits	20 50
Bedding, etc.	577 54
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, cleaning appliances	116 02
Fuel	843 99
Light: gas, oil and candles.	376 44
Water supply	20 80
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	2,813 30
Taxes and insurance	155 35
Contingencies	280 83
Repairs, ordinary	260 21
Ambulance	108 00
Total	$9,439 99

Government grant for 1907. $606 20

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	33
Admitted	294
Births in Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	335
Discharged	285
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	21
	335

Sex.

Male	178
Female	157
	335

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 755 78
From the Town of Owen Sound	389 00
From the County of Grey	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,156 26
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	375 00
From all other sources not enumerated	664 64
Total	$6,340 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 461 77
Butter and eggs	161 35

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	430 89	Fuel	620 00
Milk	83 40	Light: oil and candles	150 69
Tea and coffee	18 00	Water supply	30 55
Potatoes and other vegetables	40 55	Hay and straw	102 04
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	371 23	Ice	23 55
Drugs and medicines	227 64	Salaries and wages	2,329 77
Medical and surgical appliances	237 02	Insurance and interest	73 65
Surgical instruments		Contingencies	479 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	93 69	Repairs, ordinary	193 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	114 37	Total	$6,242 47
		Government grant for 1907.	$845 82

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	50
Number admitted	558
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	610
Discharged	558
Died	30
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1907	22
	610

Sex.

Male	523
Female	87
	610

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,562 82
From the Town of Sudbury	173 10
From paying patients themselves	5,639 76
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	572 50
Other sources	1,875 00
Total	$9,823 18

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$702 81
Butter and eggs	649 92
Flour, bread and meal	518 11
Milk	391 10
Tea and coffee	100 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	300 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	375 57
Drugs and medicines	623 69
Medical and surgical appliances	350 55
Surgical instruments	251 48
Beer, wine and spirits	239 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	637 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soad and cleaning appliances	75 04
Fuel	775 40
Light: gas, oil and candles.	120 45
Water	33 00
Hay and straw	200 00
Clothing for patients	190 00
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	1,664 69
Taxes and insurance	17 44
Contingencies	82 60
Repairs, ordinary	395 26
Coffins and funerals	73 00
Total	$8,796 66
Government grant for 1907.	$1,432 24

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	24
Admitted	294
Births	12
Total number under treatment	330

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.—*Continued.*

Discharged	294
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	22
	330

Sex.

Male	153
Female	177
	330

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 561 06
From the Town of Woodstock	1,000 00
From the County of Oxford	900 00
Income from endowments and investments	960 00
From paying patients themselves	5,827 59
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	80 60
Received from other sources	.....
Total	$9,329 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 581 24
Butter	605 16
Flour, bread and meal	179 92
Milk	312 88
Tea and coffee	155 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	44 63
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	900 56
Drugs and medicine	273 94
Surgical appliances	275 78
Beer, wine and spirits	37 80
Bedding, etc.	73 23
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	126 41
Fuel	668 49
Light: gas, oil and candles	467 32
Water supply	.....
Ice	32 73
Salaries and wages	2,428 35
Insurance	46 71
Contingencies	508 18
Repairs, ordinary	122 22
Total	$7,840 65
Government grant for 1907.	$582 65

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	21
Admitted	270
Births in Hospital	21
Total number under treatment	312
Discharged	270
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	23
	312

Sex.

Male	163
Female	149
	312

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 457 52
From the Town of Berlin	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,850 00
From the Town of Waterloo	400 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	3,714 68
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	578 75
From other sources	11 90
Total	$8,012 85

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 506 77
Butter and eggs	227 77
Flour, bread and meal	169 94
Milk	482 69
Tea and coffee	45 83
Potatoes and other vegetables	68 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	502 92
Drugs and medicines	425 91
Medical and surgical appliances	501 20
Beer, wine and spirits	70 38
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	53 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	487 81
Fuel	731 93
Light: gas, oil and candles	473 52
Water	.....
Ice supply	89 10
Salaries and wages	2,521 66
Taxes and insurance	13 75
Contingencies	294 99
Repairs, ordinary	255 50
Grounds	83 46
Total	$11,007 03
Government grant for 1907..	$676 17

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	27
Admitted	319
Births in Hospital	25
Total number under treatment	371
Discharged	321
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	26
	371

Sex.

Male	183
Female	188
	371

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,217 84
From the Town of Sarnia...	500 00
From the County of Lambton	600 00
From the patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,353 35
From property belonging to the Hospital	180 00
From the subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	2,313 47
From all other sources	350 05
Total	$11,514 71

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 780 93
Butter and eggs	572 98
Flour, bread and meal	216 28
Milk	464 82
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	255 99
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	763 30
Drugs and medicines	243 75
Medical and surgical appliances	319 60
Beer, wine and spirits	41 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	740 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,098 51
Light: gas, oil, candles.....	428 21
Laundry	682 95
Ice	101 33
Salaries and wages	2,091 15
Taxes, insurance and interest	35 60
Contingencies	309 93
Repairs, ordinary	686 96
Stationery and printing.....	116 86
Refunds, etc.	64 02
Total	$10,014 86
Government grant for 1907.	$1,349 91

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	24
Admitted	274
Births in Hospital	11
Total number under treatment	309
Discharged	254
Died	21
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	34
	309

Sex.

Male	184
Female	125
	309

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,231 55
From the Town of Barrie...	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities..	25 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment....	6,730 46
From endowments, investments, etc.	80 00

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.—*Continued.*

From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	$262 42
From other sources	.....
Total	$9,129 43

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 577 62
Butter and eggs	430 79
Flour, bread and meal	245 29
Milk	456 44
Tea and coffee	69 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	235 19
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,379 68
Drugs and medicines	423 71
Medical and surgical appliances	291 15
Beer, wine and spirits	11 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	275 91
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	69 84
Fuel	819 33
Light: gas, oil and candles	464 17
Water	40 00
Ice supply	7 00
Salaries and wages	2,288 34
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	107 88
Repairs, ordinary	339 77
Total	$8,533 31
Government grant for 1907.	$1,373 38

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	43
Admitted	559
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	602
Discharged	543
Died	24
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	35
	602

Sex.

Male	300
Female	302
	602

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,402 79
From the Town of Cornwall	.....
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	450 00
From other municipalities in the Province	100 00
From paying patients themselves	2,370 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,630 00
From other sources	820 00
Total	$7,772 79

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$ 970 40
Butter and eggs	702 25
Flour, bread and meal	560 00
Milk	500 00
Tea and coffee	110 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	450 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	630 51
Drugs and medicines	380 20
Medical and surgical appliances	350 00
Surgical instruments	10 00
Beer, wine and spirits	25 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	120 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	200 00
Fuel	1,200 47
Light: gas, oil and candles.	290 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	450 00
Taxes and insurance	232 00
Contingencies	263 00
Repairs, ordinary	125 00
Hay and straw	30 00
Total	$7,614 03
Government grant for 1907.	$2,237 66

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	31
Admitted	436
Births in the Hospital	7
Total number under treatment	474
Discharged	410
Died	33
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	31
	474

Sex.

Male	222
Female	252
	474

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,956 09
From the Town of Cornwall	.....
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	450 00
From other municipalities in the Province	270 00
From paying patients themselves	5,010 97
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,184 71
From other sources	122 11
Total	$10,993 88

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats and fish	$ 839 80
Butter and eggs	696 94
Flour, bread and meal	340 85
Milk	323 82
Tea and coffee	152 93
Potatoes and other vegetables	146 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	657 22
Drugs and medicines	724 52
Medical and surgical appliances	935 98
Surgical instruments	27 01
Beer, wine and spirits	25 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	707 75
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	75 35
Fuel	999 97
Light: gas, oil and candles.	425 48
Salaries and wages	1,803 80
Insurance and interest	453 40
Contingencies	478 45
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	115 02
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	252 12
Laundry	656 50
Total	$10,838 95
Government grant for 1907.	$2,021 17

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST. (MUSKOKA COTTAGES).

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	60
Admitted	189
Total number under treatment	249
Discharged	196
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	52
	249

Sex.

Male	148
Female	101
	249

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,115 65
From paying patients themselves	38,545 06
From other sources	2,745 37
Total	$44,406 08

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$5,708 95
Butter and eggs	3,124 14
Flour, bread and meal	755 09
Milk and cream	2,230 36
Tea and coffee	400 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,109 16
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,765 84

Royal Jubilee Hospital, Kenora.

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.—*Continued.*

Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	604 53	Ice	80 30
Surgical instruments	.....	Salaries and wages	12,839 48
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,518 33	Freight, express and delivery	1,045 97
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	241 21	Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	1,341 37
Beer, wine and spirits	4 95	Contingencies	1,055 42
Fuel	4,223 23	Repairs, ordinary	1,369 66
Light: oil, candles and electric light	607 17	Travelling expenses	249 05
Laundry	1,608 44	Total	$44,557 22
Horse feed	673 72	Government aid for 1907	$3,238 16

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	54
Admitted	192
Total number under treatment	246
Discharged	188
Died	8
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	50
Total	246

Sex.

Male	128
Female	118
	246

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,549 70
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	2,148 50
From other municipalities in the Province	2,260 00
From paying patients themselves	6,562 66
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	5,278 01
From other sources	698 95
Total	$22,897 82

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,960 44
Butter and eggs	2,458 94
Flour, bread and meal	624 10
Milk and cream	1,621 56
Tea and coffee	344 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	584 68
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,785 65
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances, etc.	1,088 37
Laundry	1,897 59
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	877 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	272 55
Fuel	2,623 95
Light: oil, candles and electric light	461 09
Ice	75 75
Salaries and wages	7,445 25
Insurance	.....
Freight, express and cartage	1,183 61
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	871 21
Contingencies	1,011 69
Repairs, ordinary	725 95
Total	$29,914 16
Government aid for 1907	$4,714 50

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	38
Admitted	691
Number of births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	729
Discharged	621
Died	52
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	56
	729

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	710
Female	19
	729

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,190 68
From the Town of Kenora...	.....
Care of railway and lumber camp cases	14,070 15
From paying patients	3,372 65
Subscriptions, donations, etc	218 90
Other sources	16 00
Total	$19,867 18

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 741 87
Butter and eggs	1,147 47
Flour, bread and meal	785 14
Milk	1,023 15
Tea and coffee	
Potatoes and other vegetables	4,245 36
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	1,705 86
Beer, wine and spirits	8 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	503 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	90 75
Fuel	800 41
Light: gas, oil and candles.	5 00
Water supply	.....
Ice	55 00
Salaries and wages	5,250 86
Contingencies	654 56
Repairs, ordinary	874 20
Taxes and insurance	118 40
Camp expenses	555 55
Total	$18,566 18
Government aid for 1907...	$2,941 46

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	17
Admitted	543
Births in the Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	565
Discharged	465
Died	40
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	60
	565

Sex.

Male	464
Female	101
	565

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 999 56
From the Town of Kenora.	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,365 23
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	918 07
From other sources	3,890 68
Total	$10,173 54

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 970 33
Butter and eggs	546 16
Flour, bread and meal	423 35
Milk	624 75
Tea and coffee	96 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	363 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	584 41
Drugs and medicines	168 35
Surgical instruments and appliances	114 00
Beer, wine and spirits	24 51
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	588 83
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	155 20
Fuel	487 95
Light: gas, oil and candles.	51 20
Clothing for patients	314 24
Ice	45 00
Salaries and wages	2,124 60
Insurance and interest	901 12
Contingencies	653 85
Repairs, ordinary	664 16
Feed for animals	194 50
Total	$10,096 16
Government grant for 1907..	$2,069 60

St. Joseph's Hospital, Kenora.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	63
Admitted	705
Births in the Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	776
Discharged	688
Died	40
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	48
	776

Sex.

Male	628
Female	148
	776

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,153 05
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	1,000 00
From other municipalities...	200 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,321 75
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,013 42
From other sources not enumerated	.....
Total	$10,688 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,650 00
Butter and eggs	800 24
Flour, bread and meal	720 13
Milk	1,010 15
Tea and coffee	250 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	270 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	841 32
Drugs and medicines	814 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	120 00
Beer, wine and spirits	215 13
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	420 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances...	120 00
Fuel	1,030 00
Light: gas, oil and candles.	55 12
Water supply	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	135 00
Ice	75 00
Salaries and wages	2,500 15
Contingencies	120 00
Repairs, ordinary	700 14
Taxes, insurance and interest	500 00
Total	$12,346 50
Government grant for 1907.	$3,164 75

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	9
Admitted	162
Births in Hospital	7
Total under treatment	178
Discharged	159
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	9
	178

Sex.

Male	111
Female	67
	178

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 619 12
From the Town of Renfrew	300 00
From the County of Renfrew	100 00
From other municipalities...	200 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,299 02
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	308 61
From all other sources	177 89
Total	$4,004 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 228 78
Butter and eggs	154 11

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	66 88	Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	42 63
Milk	153 00	Fuel	337 67
Tea and coffee	22 36	Light: gas, oil and candles.	71 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	26 82	Water supply	18 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	285 22	Ice supply	14 00
Drugs and medicine	104 43	Salaries and wages	1,112 25
Medical and surgical appliances	209 30	Taxes and insurance	7 70
Surgical instruments	12 00	Contingencies	266 95
Beer, wine and spirits	3 00	Repairs, ordinary	17 52
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	228 95	Total	$3,383 56
		Government grant for 1907.	$659 87

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	2
Admitted	128
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	133
Discharged	116
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	7
	133

Sex.

Male	95
Female	38
	133

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 262 68
From the Town of Thessalon	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,423 15
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	23 95
From other sources	.....
Total	$1,709 78

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 80 66
Butter and eggs	89 58
Flour, bread and meal	45 08
Milk	127 20
Tea and coffee	22 74
Potatoes and other vegetables	15 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	208 77
Drugs and medicines	122 41
Surgical instruments and appliances	297 07
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	26 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	29 33
Fuel	186 50
Light: gas, oil and candles.	60 00
Water supply	15 00
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	5 50
Salaries and wages	342 14
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	17 53
Repairs, ordinary	14 04
Total	$1,705 75
Government grant for 1907.	$308 40

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	13
Admitted	249
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	262
Discharged	229
Died	15
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	18
	262

McKellar General Hospital, Fort William.

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	137
Female	125
	262

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 831 07
From the Town of Lindsay.	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,100 00
From other municipalities...	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	4,108 95
Income from endowments ...	772 85
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	152 52
From other sources not enumerated	646 31
Total	$8,211 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 557 91
Butter	487 03
Flour, bread and meal	134 45
Milk	358 13
Tea and coffee	68 74
Potatoes and other vegetables	86 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	526 92
Drugs and medicines, medical and surgical appliances	718 71
Surgical instruments	1 00
Beer, wine and spirits	43 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	160 11
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances ...	124 00
Fuel	657 41
Light: gas, oil and candles.	153 93
Water supply	85 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	63 00
Ice	50 00
Salaries and wages	2,926 42
Contingencies	451 34
Repairs, ordinary	546 05
Taxes and insurance	14 00
Total	$8,214 25

Government grant for 1907. $1,082 07

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	84
Admitted	749
Number of births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	836
Discharged	746
Died	52
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	38
	836

Sex.

Male	695
Female	141
	836

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,110 90
From the Town of Fort William	2,000 00
From other municipalities..	50 00
From paying patients	12,900 92
Subscriptions, donations, etc	395 80
Other sources	416 40
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	255 00
Total	$19,129 02

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,311 99
Flour, bread and meal	462 95
Milk	1,092 96
Tea and coffee	
Butter	
Potatoes and other vegetables	2,547 43
Groceries and provisions, brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning appliances	
Drugs and medicines	713 42
Medical and surgical appliances	1,102 14
Beer, wine and spirits	63 80
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Fuel	1,086 95
Light: gas, oil and candles.	22 38
Printing and stationery	111 75
Salaries and wages	8,237 62
Contingencies	1,279 80
Repairs, ordinary	2,005 80
Taxes, insurance, interest...	196 15
Total	$20,245 14

Government grant for 1907. $3,006 90

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	15
Number admitted	128
Number of births	4
Total number under treatment	147
Discharged	123
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	11
	147

Sex.

Male	84
Female	63
	147

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 330 67
From the Town of Walkerton	.....
From the County of Bruce.	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	52 00
From paying patients	2,418 21
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,064 33
From other sources not enumerated	70 83
Total	$5,436 04

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 325 26
Butter and eggs	303 49
Flour, bread and meal	129 59
Milk	163 20
Tea and coffee	43 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	94 33
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	204 81
Drugs and medicines	389 31
Medical and surgical appliances	38 41
Beer, wine and spirits	10 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	86 27
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	52 61
Fuel	634 13
Light: gas, oil and candles.	160 31
Water supply	.....
Ice supply	23 00
Salaries and wages	1,974 40
Taxes, insurance and interest	58 52
Contingencies	197 43
Repairs, ordinary	258 98
Total	$5,146 85

Government grant for 1907. $640 07

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	26
Admitted	320
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	346
Discharged	311
Died	18
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	17
	346

Sex.

Male	301
Female	45
	346

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,145 85
From the Town of North Bay	.....
From Victorian Order	1,000 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,587 57
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
From other sources	1,498 10
Total	$6,231 52

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 209 29
Butter and eggs	223 23
Flour, bread and meal	127 40

County of Bruce General Hospital, Walkerton.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.—*Continued.*

Milk	507 16	Fuel	598 30
Tea and coffee	81 65	Light: gas, oil and candles.	187 31
Potatoes and other vegetables	52 60	Water supply	22 50
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	317 80	Ice	13 10
Drugs and medicines	110 22	Salaries and wages	2,602 52
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....	Taxes and insurance	89 19
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....	Contingencies	406 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	16 23	Repairs, ordinary	1,208 70
		Total	$6,769 38
		Government grant for 1907.	$1,167 20

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	8
Admitted	113
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	127
Discharged	114
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	7
	127

Sex.

Male	72
Female	55
	127

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 367 37
From the Towns of Midland and Penetang	500 00
From the County of Simcoe.	500 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,211 75
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,033 55
From other sources	37 00
Total	$3,649 17

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 132 16
Butter and eggs	233 17
Flour, bread and meal	87 79
Milk	83 92
Tea and coffee	24 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	54 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	153 73
Drugs and medicines	44 78
Surgical instruments and appliances	113 68
Beer, wine and spirits	3 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	30 14
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	24 08
Fuel	302 21
Light: gas, oil and candles.	61 04
Water supply	35 87
Clothing for patients	.....
Ice	18 00
Salaries and wages	1,184 49
Taxes and insurance	22 50
Telephone	69 71
Contingencies	40 38
Repairs, ordinary	124 76
Laundry	150 46
Total	$2,995 17
Government grant for 1907.	$437 80

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	10
Admitted	228
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	238

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.—*Continued.*

Discharged	217
Died	11
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	10
	238

Sex.

Male	142
Female	96
	238

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 671 33
From the Town of Smith's Falls	100 00
From the County of Lanark	100 00
From paying patients themselves	1,292 03
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	386 05
From other sources	436 37
Total	$2,985 78

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 253 41
Butter and eggs	183 95
Flour, bread and meal	97 50
Milk	106 08
Tea and coffee	67 14
Potatoes and other vegetables	68 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	410 00
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	114 35
Surgical instruments	456 81
Beer, wine and spirits	21 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	265 55
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	21 30
Fuel	625 00
Light: gas, oil and candles.	129 38
Water	25 00
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	32 25
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	33 07
Repairs, ordinary	151 00
Clothing for Sisters	40 67
Total	$3,132 06
Government aid for 1907	$779 15

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	45
Admitted	187
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	234
Discharged	111
Died	70
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	51
	232

Sex.

Male	147
Female	85
	232

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,234 43
From the City of Toronto.	6,993 50
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,117 17
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	5,602 62
From other sources	272 50
Total	$19,220 22

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,514 72
Butter and eggs	1,404 52
Flour, bread and meal	488 22
Milk and cream	1,615 55
Tea and coffee	208 69
Potatoes and other vegetables	561 81
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,221 57
Drugs and medicines	963 95
Medical staff supplies	96 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	689 67
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	171 69
Fuel	1,577 30
Light: gas, oil and candles.	323 84
Laundry	1,046 88
Advertising, stationery and postage	719 68
Ice	71 50
Salaries and wages	6,628 23
Travelling expenses	59 20
Freight, express and cartage.	178 30
Contingencies	282 45
Repairs, ordinary	702 19
Total	$21,526 71
Government grant for 1907.	$4,276 07

Mountain Sanatorium, Hamilton.

MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	17
Admitted	71
Total number under treatment	88
Discharged	65
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	20
	88

Sex.

Male	49
Female	39
	88

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 331 28
From the City of Hamilton for patients' maintenance.	1,777 60
From paying patients themselves	2,161 71
From endowments and investmets	986 32
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	778 00
Total	$6,031 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 694 30
Butter and eggs	448 98
Flour, bread and meal	197 07
Milk and Ice	534 21
Potatoes and other vegetables	118 70
Tea and coffee, Groceries and provisions not enumerated	442 07
Drugs and medicines	496 33
Medical appliances	108 57
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	38 80
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	147 92
Fuel	512 90
Light: gas, oil and candles.	66 73
Water	293 25
Salaries and wages	3,031 20
Taxes and insurance	51 32
Sundries	59 46
Laundry	.....
Stable equipment and supplies	75 91
Repairs, ordinary	227 78
Total	$7,545 50
Government aid for 1907	$1,485 21

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	3
Admitted	67
Births in Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	78
Discharged	72
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	3
	78

Sex.

Male	40
Female	38
	78

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$324 16
From the Town of Almonte	100 00
From the County of Lanark	50 00
From other municipalities	30 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	516 80
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	371 65
From other sources	941 58
Total	$2,382 19

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.—*Continued*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$	97 18
Butter and eggs		110 32
Flour, bread and meal		42 51
Milk		59 30
Tea and coffee		24 40
Potatoes and other vegetables		15 56
Groceries and provisions not enumerated		131 44
Drugs and medicines		28 13
Surgical appliances		41 76
Beer, wine and spirits		17 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings		63 85
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances		28 99
Fuel		96 30
Light: gas, oil and candles.		20 90
Salaries and wages		1,463 85
Taxes and insurance		13 50
Contingencies		115 90
Repairs, ordinary		7 19
Ice supply		7 00
Total		$2,385 83
Government grant for 1907.		$241 05

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	.....
Admitted	159
Births in Hospital	6
Total under treatment	165
Discharged	139
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	12
	165

Sex.

Male	86
Female	79
	165

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario		.....
From the Town of Niagara Falls	$	557 00
From the County of Welland		200 00
From other municipalities		321 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment		2,924 90
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals		195 50
From all other sources		.....
Total		$4,198 40

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$	287 31
Butter and eggs		164 59
Flour, bread and meal		59 10
Milk		147 40
Tea and coffee		51 91
Potatoes and other vegetables		37 51
Groceries and provisions not enumerated		268 45
Drugs and medicines		413 40
Medical and surgical appliances		298 38
Beer, wine and spirits		22 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings		69 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances		38 51
Fuel		400 86
Light: gas, oil and candles.		.....
Water supply		.....
Ice supply		52 43
Salaries and wages		1,584 70
Taxes and insurance		29 00
Contingencies		243 97
Repairs, ordinary		46 67
Laundry		375 24
Total		$4,591 24
Government grant for 1907.		$466 76

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WINGHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	.....
Admitted	67
Number of births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	69
Discharged	56
Died	5
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	8
	69

General Hospital, Wingham.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WINGHAM.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	29
Female	40
	69

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Wingham	$ 125 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	1,368 95
Subscriptions, donations, etc	324 00
Other sources	130 48
Total	$1,948 43

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 62 74
Butter and eggs	67 65
Flour, bread and meal	26 26
Milk	27 25
Tea and coffee	5 80
Potatoes and other vegetables	20 07
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	80 22
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	95 70
Water supply	13 87
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	268 92
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	10 35
Fuel	217 88
Light: gas, oil and candles.	30 18
Printing	.....
Ice	6 40
Salaries and wages	823 05
Contingencies	441 10
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Taxes and insurance	50 42
Total	$1,950 86

Government grant for 1907. $158 22

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, GODERICH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	.....
Admitted	58
Total number under treatment	58
Discharged	48
Died	5
Under treatment, 30th September, 1907	5
	58

Sex.

Male	27
Female	31
	58

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Goderich	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,038 99
From County of Huron	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	650 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$1,689 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 70 31
Butter and eggs	58 79
Flour, bread and meal	20 77
Milk	41 05
Tea and coffee	11 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	17 51
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	38 48
Drugs and medicines	43 85
Surgical instruments and appliances	53 19
Beer, wine and spirits	3 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	18 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	18 45
Fuel	.....
Light: gas, oil and candles.	.....
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	862 06
Insurance and taxes	.....
Contingencies	19 30
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Total	$1,276 83

Government grant for 1907. $217 00

LADY MINTO HOSPITAL, NEW LISKEARD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1906	.....
Admitted	85
Births in Hospital	.....
Total number under treatment	85
Discharged	57
Died	4
Under treatment 30th September, 1907	24
	85

Sex.

Male	66
Female	19
	85

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Township of Hudson	$ 11 50
From patients for maintenance and treatment	987 11
From endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	129 00
From other sources	986 14
Total	$2,113 75

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 88 84
Butter and eggs	99 28
Flour, bread and meal	45 75
Milk	138 20
Tea and coffee	23 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	69 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	188 87
Drugs and medicines	206 66
Medical and surgical appliances	257 67
Surgical instruments	91 60
Beer, wine and spirits	50 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	189 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	16 45
Fuel	135 92
Light: gas, oil and candles.	44 85
Water	30 37
Ice supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	452 80
Insurance	330 00
Freight and express	113 77
Sundries	806 29
Total	$3,429 42

Government grant for 1907. $194 56

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following institutions having complied with the Statutory requirements, are entitled to government aid at the rate of $1.50 per week for each patient's stay.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Stay of Patients.	Amount payable to each institution for the year 1907.
			$ c.
Muskoka Free Hospital	Gravenhurst	3,143 weeks	4,714 50
Toronto Free Hospital	Weston	2,850⅔ "	4,276 07
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	990⅓ "	1,485 21
Total for 1907			10,475 78

Alexander Marine and General Hospital, Goderich.

CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	1,942
Female	3,586
	5,528

Former Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	4,047
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	464
Received from other counties in the Province	883
Immigrants and foreigners	134
	5,528

TABLE I.

Schedule B.—Table I. gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1906.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgement during the year ending 30th Sept., 1907.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges during the year.
House of Industry	Toronto	146	152	298	126	25	147
House of Providence	"	490	299	789	227	61	501
Home for Incurables	"	139	37	176	4	31	141
St. John's Hospital	"	14	201	215	191	8	16
Convalescent Home	"	18	241	259	242	.....	17
The Church Home	"	25	3	28	3	4	21
The Haven	"	65	331	396	299	10	87
Old Folks' Home	"	30	5	35	3	3	29
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	112	47	159	54	1	104
Aged Men's Home	"	25	5	30	2	4	24
Aged Women's Home	"	57	22	79	10	8	61
Industrial Refuge	"	37	7	44	5	1	38
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	41	126	167	93	12	62
House of Refuge	Hamilton	95	54	149	40	20	89
Home for Aged Women	"	36	5	41	1	4	36
St. Peter's Home	"	24	14	38	10	4	24
House of Industry	Kingston	35	42	77	43	3	31
House of Providence	"	188	111	299	77	29	193
Home for Friendless Women	"	22	46	68	31	18	19
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	103	97	200	67	21	112
Home for Aged People	"	83	30	113	14	12	87
Convalescent Home	"	4	24	28	24	.....	4
Home for Incurables	"	29	21	50	8	12	30
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	102	66	168	41	12	115
St. Charles' Hospice	"	198	89	287	59	27	201
Home for the Aged	"	32	20	52	13	5	34
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	20	12	32	8	2	22
Home for Friendless Women	"	40	53	93	46	1	46
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	198	180	378	191	2	185
Home for Incurables	"	16	5	21	1	1	19
House of Providence	Guelph	64	33	97	21	11	65
The Elliott Home	"	11	12	23	5	2	16
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	22	8	30	6	6	18
House of Providence	Dundas	158	69	227	60	20	147
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	13	26	39	15	6	18
The Widows' Home	Brantford	14	3	17	2	1	14
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	10	6	16	6	2	8
The Protestant Home	Peterboro'	22	3	25	8	.....	17
House of Providence	"	83	36	119	27	12	80
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	24	35	59	31	4	24
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	10	.....	10	6	4	.....
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	54	43	97	8	17	72
Totals for 1907		2,909	2,619	5,528	2,128	426	2,974
Totals for 1906		2,873	2,645	5,518	2,209	367	2,942

TABLE II.—Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	298	57,231	192
House of Providence	"	789	180,713	229
Home for Incurables	"	176	50,528	287
St. John's Hospital	"	215	6,513	30
Convalescent Home	"	259	7,993	31
The Church Home	"	28	8,439	301
The Haven	"	396	29,425	74
Old Folks' Home	"	35	10,503	300
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	159	39,798	250
Aged Men's Home	"	30	9,359	312
Aged Women's Home	"	79	22,175	281
Industrial Refuge	"	44	13,719	311
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	167	20,072	120
House of Refuge	Hamilton	149	36,853	247
Home for Aged Women	"	41	12,997	317
St. Peter's Home	"	38	9,280	244
House of Industry	Kingston	77	11,825	153
House of Providence	"	299	75,847	254
Home for Friendless Women	"	68	7,648	112
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	200	42,106	211
Home for Aged People	"	113	31,520	279
Convalescent Home	"	28	1 746	62
Home for Incurables	"	50	11,643	233
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	168	38,473	229
St. Charles' Hospital	"	287	74,357	259
Home for the Aged	"	52	11,865	228
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	32	7,604	237
Home for Friendless Women	"	93	16,421	174
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	378	67,598	180
Home for Incurables	"	21	7,010	334
House of Providence	Guelph	97	23,257	240
The Elliott Home	"	23	5,481	238
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	30	7,623	254
House of Providence	Dundas	227	57,615	254
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	39	7,076	181
The Widows' Home	Brantford	17	5,516	324
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	16	3,423	214
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	25	7,549	302
House of Providence	"	119	28,238	237
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	59	9,452	160
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	10	982	98
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	97	23,093	238
Totals for 1907		5,528	1,100,566	199
Totals for 1906		5,518	1,078,068	195

TABLE III—Showing the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure, exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$	$	$	
House of Industry	Toronto	57,231	5,878 98	5,613 25	*11,492 23	.2009
House of Providence	"	180,713	24,860 23	18,714 25	43,574 48	.2411
Home for Incurables	"	50,528	10,074 04	17,450 10	27,524 14	.5447
St. John's Hospital	"	6,513	3,410 76	5,810 21	9,220 97	1.4157
Convalescent Home	"	7,993	3,145 29	4,188 72	7,334 01	.9176
The Church Home	"	8,439	1,296 96	1,472 30	2,769 26	.3281
The Haven	"	29,425	3,290 15	6,501 64	9,791 79	.3327
Old Folks' Home	"	10,503	1,899 64	3,036 39	4,936 03	.4699
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	39,798	3,026 60	4,908 63	7,935 23	.1993
Aged Men's Home	"	9,859	1,590 19	2,682 38	4,272 57	.4565
Aged Women's Home	"	22,175	3,622 98	6,176 19	9,799 17	.4419
Industrial Refuge	"	13,719	1,793 48	4,038 06	5,831 54	.4251
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	20,072	1,584 73	4,042 90	5,627 63	.2804
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36,853	4,270 87	7,488 34	11,759 21	.3191
Home for Aged Women	"	12,997	1,837 14	2,667 37	*4,504 51	.3131
St. Peter's Home	"	9,280	779 75	1,539 58	2,319 33	.2499
House of Industry	Kingston	11,825	1,121 85	1,145 48	2,267 33	.1918
House of Providence	"	75,347	10,627 41	10,121 51	20,748 92	.2173
Home for Friendless Women	"	7,648	697 34	1,464 58	2,161 92	.2827
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	42,106	6,887 13	7,487 99	14,375 12	.2139
Home for Aged People	"	31,520	4,732 61	5,663 78	10,396 39	.3298
Convalescent Home	"	1,746	266 66	437 91	704 57	.4035
Home for Incurables	"	11,643	2,384 17	4,605 94	6,990 11	.6037
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	38,473	6,816 21	8,002 46	14,818 67	.2104
St. Charles' Hospital	"	74,357	7,916 35	5,870 72	13,787 07	.1854
Home for the Aged	"	11,865	1,040 96	2,185 79	3,226 75	.2719
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,604	.....	..... †	.....	.2367
Home for Friendless Women	"	16,421	1,790 71	6,309 53	8,100 24	.4933
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	67,598	5,438 31	7,256 11	12,694 42	.1878
Home for Incurables	"	7,010	1,161 82	2,640 19	3,802 01	.5423
House of Providence	Guelph	23,257	1,746 69	2,984 85	4,731 54	.2034
The Elliott Home	"	5,481	1,169 93	2,229 54	3,399 47	.6202
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	7,623	947 92	1,509 20	2,457 12	.3223
House of Providence	Dundas	57,615	5,688 39	5,855 40	11,543 79	.2004
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	7,076	949 43	1,720 53	2,669 96	.3773
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,516	430 26	847 00	1,277 26	.2316
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,423	242 01	368 39	610 40	.1783
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	7,549	749 46	906 97	*1,656 43	.2194
House of Providence	"	28,238	2,741 75	2,071 70	4,813 45	.1704
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	9,452	1,335 78	1,228 53	*2,564 31	.2714
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	982	366 96	424 11	791 07	.8056
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	23,093	2,570 15	2,347 90	4,918 05	.2129
Totals for 1907		1,100,566	142,182 05	182,016 42	324,198 47	.2966
Totals for 1906		1,085,914	136,466 91	195,379 17	331,846 08	.3055

* House of Industry, Toronto, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $9,400.33.
1,259 casual poor were sheltered 15,688 nights and received 42,805 meals; 134 toise of stone were broken by casuals in return for shelter received.
* Home for the Friendless, Windsor, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $855.47.
* Home for Aged Women, Hamilton " " " " " " " 120.00.
* Protestant Home, Peterborough " " " " " " " 488.84.
† Included in Orphanage branch.

TABLE IV.—Shows the basis upon which Statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based, exclusive of infants under 1 year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government,	Computation at 7 cents per day.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1907.
				$	$	$	$
House of Industry	Toronto	57,231	.....	19,553 67	4,006 17	.....	4,006 17
House of Providence	"	180,713	.....	31,645 81	12,649 91	.....	12,649 91
Home for Incurables	"	50,528	.....	21,390 92	3,959 07	.....	3,959 07
St. John's Hospital	"	6,513	.....	8,057 90	455 91	.....	976 95
Convalescent Home	"	7,859	134	6,773 61	550 13	2 68	552 81
The Church Home	"	8,439	.....	2,487 86	590 73	.....	590 73
The Haven	"	22,642	2,812	8,181 94	1,584 94	56 24	1,641 18
Old Folks' Home	"	10.503	.....	4,325 20	735 21	.....	735 21
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	38,791	1,007	5,183 35	2,715 37	20 14	2,735 51
Aged Men's Home	"	9,359	.....	3,047 17	655 13	.....	655 13
Aged Women's Home	"	22,175	.....	9,096 53	1,552 25	.....	1,552 25
Industrial Refuge	"	11,680	.....	5,221 07	817 60	.....	817 60
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	12,700	.....	4,904 52	889 00	.....	889 00
House of Refuge	Hamilton	36,853	.....	9,223 67	2,579 71	.....	2,579 71
Home for Aged Women	"	12,997	.....	3,876 70	909 79	.....	909 79
St. Peter's Home	"	9,286	.....	2,379 30	649 60	.....	649 60
House of Industry	Kingston	11,825	.....	800 80	827 75	.....	827 75
House of Providence	"	75,847	.....	15,305 96	5,309 29	.....	5,309 29
Home for Friendless Women	"	2,105	3,236	2,162 96	147 35	64 72	212 07
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	42,106	.....	13,712 59	2,947 42	.....	2,947 42
Home for Aged People	"	31,520	.....	8,137 18	2,206 40	.....	2,206 40
Convalescent Home	"	1,746	.....	496 00	122 22	.....	122 22
Home for Incurables	"	11,643	.....	5,231 86	815 01	.....	815 01
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	38,473	.....	14,246 96	2,693 11	.....	2,693 11
St. Charles' Hospital	"	74,357	.....	9,306 90	5,204 99	.....	5,204 99
Home for the Aged	"	11,865	.....	3,243 94	830 55	.....	830 55
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	7,604	.....	.....	532 28	.....	532 28
Home for Friendless Women	"	11,086	4,673	*7,481 42	776 02	93 46	869 48
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	54,978	12,620	9,581 49	3,848 46	252 40	4,100 86
Home for Incurables	"	7,010	.....	4,913 20	490 70	.....	490 70
House of Providence	Guelph	23,257	.....	3,077 57	1,627 99	.....	1,627 99
The Elliott Home	"	5,481	.....	3,648 76	383 67	.....	383 67
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	7,623	.....	1,955 56	533 61	.....	533 61
House of Providence	Dundas	57,615	.....	7,435 55	4,033 05	.....	4,033 05
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	7,076	.....	2,331 32	495 32	.....	495 32
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,516	.....	647 41	386 12	.....	386 12
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	3,423	.....	406 88	239 61	.....	239 61
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	7,549	.....	1,667 50	528 43	.....	528 43
House of Providence	"	19,369	8,869	3,925 68	1,355 83	177 38	1,533 21
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	9,194	242	3,048 73	643 58	4 84	648 42
Home for the Aged and Infirm	Cobourg	982	.....	713 90	68 74	.....	68 74
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	23,093	.....	2,518 16	1,616 51	.....	1,616 51
Totals for 1907	.....	1,038,730	50,026	271,347 50	73,964 53	671 86	75,157 43
Totals for 1906	.....	1,045,852	32,206	263 009 61	75,599 19	644 12	76,243 31

* Included with the Orphanage Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	146
Admitted	152
Total number of inmates.....	298
Discharged	126
Died	25
In residence 30th September, 1907.	147
	298

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto.....	295
From the County of York and other counties	.....
Immigrants and foreigners.....	3
...	298

Sex.

Male	227
Female	71
...	298

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,994 83
From the City of Toronto...	14,000 00
From inmates	1,024 91
Income from property belonging to the House.....	1,042 10
Subscriptions and donations	3,424 18
From other sources	62 48
Total	$23,548 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,878 98
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	965 91
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	1,807 70
Salaries and wages	1,599 00
Repairs	591 25
Other expenditures	649 39
Outdoor and casual poor	9,400 33
Total	$20,892 56
Government aid for 1907...	$4,006 17

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	490
Admitted	299
Total	789
Discharged	227
Died	61
In residence, 30th September, 1907	501
	789

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto.....	756
County of York	1
Other counties in Ontario	26
Immigrants and foreigners	6
	789

Sex.

Male	335
Female	454
	789

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,132 82
From the City of Toronto.	8,500 00
Other municipalities	100 00
From inmates, in payment of board	4,475 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	6,047 24
From other sources	12,523 07
Total	$43,778 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$24,860 23
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,868 86
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	5,843 47
Wages	1,227 75
Ordinary repairs	3,274 29
Live stock and feed for same	1,453 33
Other expenditures	4,046 55
Total	$43,574 48
Government aid for 1907 ...	$12,649 91

HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	139
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	176
Discharged	4
Died	31
In residence, 30th September, 1907	141
	176

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	167
From the County of York and other counties	9
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	176

Sex.

Male	84
Female	92
	176

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,323 50
From the City of Toronto.	4,000 00
From other municipalities...	.....
Payments from inmates	9,829 60
Income from property belonging to the Home	1,298 38
Subscriptions, donations, etc	5,770 71
Other sources	492 23
Total	$26,714 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$10,074 04
Clothing and furnishings	1,717 08
Fuel, light and cleaning	4,271 20
Salaries and wages	7,386 54
Repairs, ordinary	1,549 03
Medicine and medical comforts	794 32
Other expenses	1,731 93
Total	$27,524 14
Government aid for 1907	$3,959 07

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	14
Admitted	201
Total number of inmates	215
Discharged	191
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1907	16
	215

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	137
County of York	11
Other counties	50
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	17
	215

Sex.

Females	215
	215

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 980 10
From the City of Toronto.	138 00
From other municipalities.	.....
From the inmates	7,335 52
Subscriptions	426 22
Other sources	158 16
Total	$9,038 00

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,410 76
Furniture and furnishings...	174 66
Fuel, gas and cleaning	1,422 60
Salaries and wages	2,150 85
Repairs, ordinary	286 14
Medicine and medical comforts	631 39
Other expenses	1,144 57
Total	$9,220 97
Government aid for 1907	$976 95

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	18
Admitted	241
Total number of inmates.....	259
Discharged	242
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	17
	259

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	232
County of York	3
Other counties	7
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	17
	259

Sex.

Male	19
Female	240
	259

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 606 24
From the City of Toronto.	1,087 00
Payment from inmates	5,531 91
Income from property belonging to the Home	64 70
Subscriptions and donations	67 00
Other sources	23 00
Total	$7,379 85

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,145 29
Furnishings, etc.	480 65
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	902 36
Salaries and wages	1,734 01
Ordinary repairs, etc.	421 62
Other expenses	650 08
Total	$7,334 01
Government aid for 1907....	$552 81

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	25
Admitted	3
Total numbetr of inmates.....	28
Discharged	3
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	21
	28

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	23
Other counties of Ontario	4
Immigrants, etc.	1
	28

Sex.

Male	9
Female	19
	28

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 598 92
From the City of Toronto...	150 00
From other municipalities....	.....
From payments made by inmates	2,042 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc	295 86
Total	$2,487 86

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,296 96
Clothing and furnishings ...	70 16
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc.	452 28
Salaries and wages	743 20
Repairs	47 01
Other expenses	159 65
Total	$2,769 26
Government aid for 1907.....	$590 73

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	65
Admitted	331
Total number of inmates.....	396
Discharged	299
Deaths	10
In residence, 30th September, 1907	87
	396

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	324
Other cities and counties	63
County of York	4
Immigrants, etc.	5
	396

Sex.

Male (infants)	40
Female	356
	396

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,607 66
From the City of Toronto..	1,885 00
From inmates	1,156 87
Income from laundry, etc. ..	4,057 76
Subscriptions and donations	1,082 31
From other sources	.....
Total	$9,789 60

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,290 15
Clothing, furnishings, etc..	1,207 19
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	1,150 68
Salaries and wages	1,821 66
Repairs	701 48
Other expenses	1,620 63
Total	$9,791 79
Government aid for 1907.....	$1,641 18

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	30
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates.....	35
Discharged	3
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1907	29
	35

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	34
From Bowmanville	1
Other counties	.....
	35

Sex.

Females	35
	35

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 762 58
From the City of Toronto....	.....
Payments of inmates	2,525 65
Income from property belonging to the Home	54 75
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,744 80
Other sources	.....
Total	$5,087 78

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,899 64
Clothing and furnishings ...	372 42
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	727 24
Salaries and wages	1,395 65
Repairs	438 48
Other expenses	102 60
Total	$4,936 03
Government aid for 1907.....	$735 21

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	112
Admitted	47
Total number of inmates	159
Discharged	54
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	104
	159

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	154
From the County of York and other counties	5
Immigrants and foreigners	.....
	159

Sex.

Female	159
	159

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,736 96
From the City of Toronto...	300 00
From inmates	70 00
Subscriptions and donations	436 60
From other sources, laundry	4,376 75
Total	$7,920 31

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,026 60
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,010 30
Fuel, light and cleaning	959 25
Salaries and wages	755 00
Repairs	150 00
Other expenditures	2,034 08
Total	$7,935 23
Government aid for 1907.....	$2,735 51

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	25
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	2
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	24
	30

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	29
County of York and other counties	1
	30

Sex.

Male	30
	30

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 659 40
From the City of Toronto...	150 00
From payments made by inmates	2,222 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	670 02
Received from all other sources	5 15
Total	$3,706 57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,590 19
Clothing and furnishings.....	89 12
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	543 21
Salaries and wages	1,576 00
Repairs	39 02
Other expenses	435 03
Total	$4,272 57
Government aid for 1907.....	$655 13

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	57
Admitted	22
Total number of inmates	79
Discharged	10
Deaths	8
In residence, 30th September, 1907	61
	79

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	72
Other cities and counties.....	7
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	.....
	79

Sex.

Female	79
	79

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,411 97
From the City of Toronto.	150 00
From inmates	5,605 23
Subscriptions and donations	3,117 69
From other sources	223 61
Total	$10,508 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,622 98
Clothing, furnishings, etc....	267 56
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	1,152 59
Salaries and wages	3,022 20
Repairs	321 07
Other expenses	1,412 77
Total	$9,799 17
Government aid for 1907.....	$1,552 25

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906....	37
Admitted	7
Total number of inmates	44
Discharged	5
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	38
	44

Places admitted from.

From the City of Toronto	39
From the County of York and other counties	5
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	44

Sex.

Female	44
	44

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 909 86
From the City of Toronto..	175 00
Payments from inmates	.....
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,108 24
Laundry, sewing, etc.	3,856 91
From other sources	80 92
Total	$6,130 93

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,793 48
Clothing and furnishings.....	357 91
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	1,107 64
Salaries and wages	1,406 75
Repairs, ordinary	136 59
Medicine and medical comforts	104 49
Laundry and sewing room...	501 56
Other expenses	423 12
Total	$5,831 54
Government aid for 1907.....	$817 60

S. A. RESCUE HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906....	41
Admitted	126
Total number of inmates.....	167
Discharged	93
Deaths	12
In residence, 30th September, 1907	62
	167

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	127
Other counties	38
From Quebec	2
Immigrants, etc.	.....
	167

Sex.

Male	32
Female	135
	167

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 629 00
From the City of Toronto...	150 00
From inmates	652 50
Income from laundry	3,509 52
Subscriptions and donations	592 50
From other sources	.....
Total	$5,533 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,584 73
Clothing, furnishings, etc. ...	714 31
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc. ...	644 26
Salaries and wages	850 25
Repairs	65 86
Other expenses, rent, etc...	1,768 22
Total	$5,627 63
Government aid for 1907.....	$889 00

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	95
Admitted	54
Total number of inmates	149
Discharged	40
Died	20
In residence, 30th September, 1907	89
	149

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	148
County of Wentworth	1
	149

Sex.

Male	101
Female	48
	149

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$2,535 54
From the City of Hamilton	8,072 27
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	1,151 40
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	.....
From all other sources	.....
Total	$9,223 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,270 87
Clothing, furnishings, etc....	725 80
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc...	2,231 01
Salaries and wages	2,590 06
Ordinary repairs	861 85
Other expenses, taxes, etc..	1,079 62
Total	$11,759 21
Government aid for 1907.....	$2,579 71

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	36
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	41
Number discharged	1
Number of deaths.....	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	36
	41

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	41
	41

Sex.

Female	41
	41

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 946 02
From the City of Hamilton	729 05
Income from property	1,153 98
From the inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals ...	1,718 80
From all other sources	274 78
Total	$4,822 72

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,837 14
Clothing, furnishings, etc.....	177 74
Fuel, light and cleaning...	630 28
Salaries and wages	1,485 83
Ordinary repairs	.....
Other expenses	373 00
Outdoor relief	120 00
Total	$4,624 51
Government aid for 1907.....	$909 79

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	24
Admitted	14
Total number of inmates	38
Discharged	10
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	24
	38

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	26
County of Wentworth	11
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	38

Sex.

Male	26
Female	12
	38

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$ 638 89
From the City of Hamilton	713 65
From the County of Wentworth	300 00
From the inmates	1,128 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	237 65
From other sources	.....
Total	$3,018 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 779 75
Clothing, furnishings, etc. ..	53 38
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	177 18
Salaries and wages	602 00
Ordinary repairs	146 28
Live stock and farm grounds	259 20
Other expenses	301 54
Total	$2,319 33
Government aid for 1907.....	$649 60

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	35
Admitted	42
Total number of inmates	77
Discharged	43
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1907	31
	77

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	52
County of Frontenac	13
Other counties of Ontario	12
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	77

Sex.

Male	45
Female	32
	77

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,069 40
From the City of Kingston.	.....
County of Frontenac	.....
Payments from inmates	528 80
Income from property	116 00
Subscriptions and donations	42 00
Other sources	114 00
Total	$1,870 20

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,121 85
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	78 92
Fuel, light and cleaning	389 88
Salaries and wages	510 70
Repairs, ordinary	54 49
Other expenses	111 85
Total	$2,267 69
Government aid for 1907....	$827 75

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	188
Admitted	111
Total number of inmates	299
Discharged	77
Died	29
In residence, 30th September, 1907	193
	299

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	93
County of Frontenac	36
Other counties	162
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	8
	299

Sex.

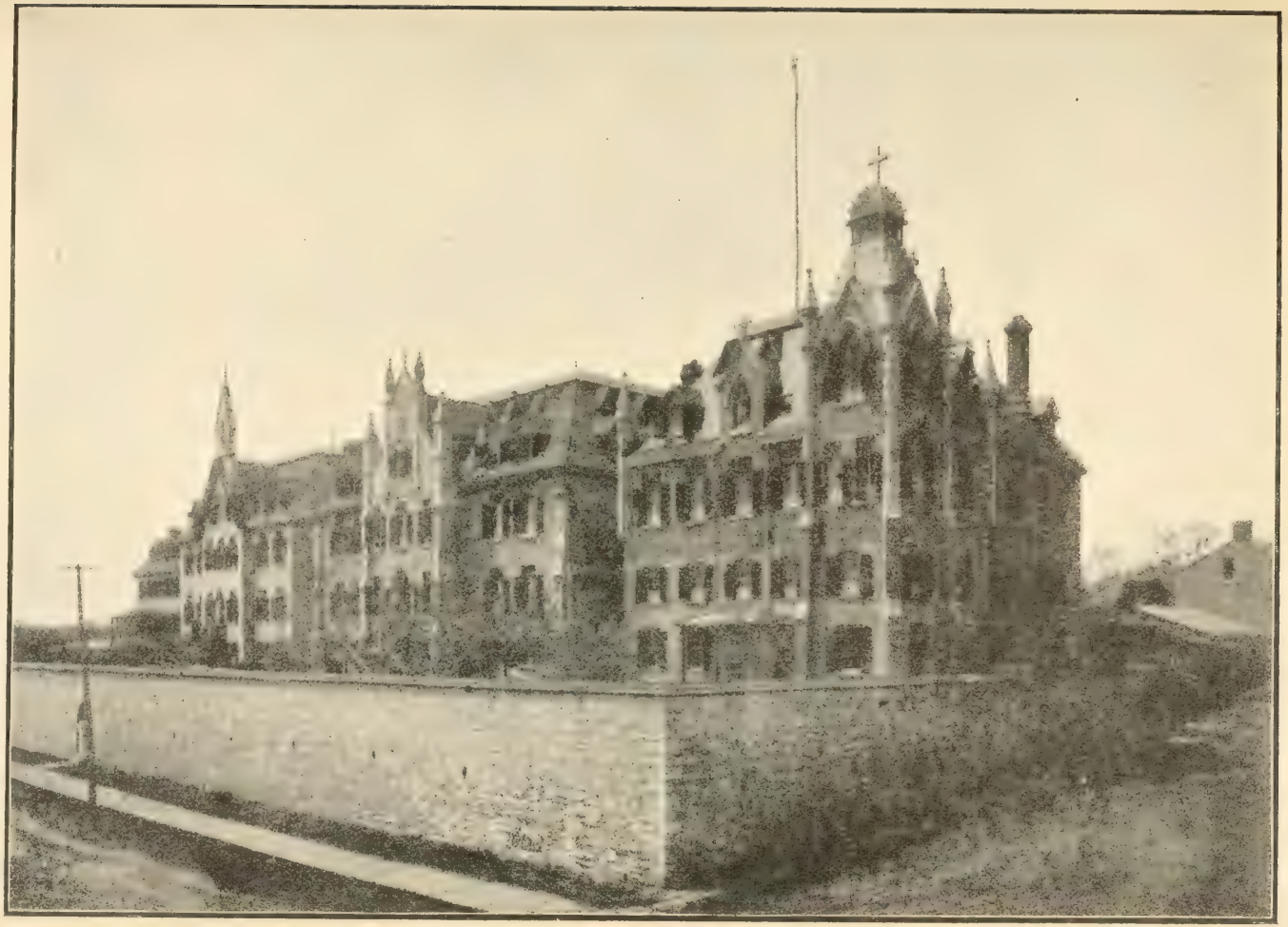
Male	153
Female	146
	299

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,411 22
From the City of Kingston	.....
From the County of Frontenac	150 00
From other municipalities...	442 50
Income from property	663 80
Payment from inmates	3,107 96
Subscriptions and donations	5,975 70
Sisters' earnings, etc.	4,179 50
Other sources	786 50
Total	$20,717 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$10,627 41
Clothing, furnishings, etc....	3,552 16
Salaries and wages	14 88
Fuel, light and cleaning	3,026 92
Repairs, ordinary	726 87
Live stock and farm grounds	381 36
Taxes and insurance	758 92
Other expenses	1,660 40
Total	$20,748 92
Government aid for 1907....	$5,309 29



House of Providence Kingston.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	22
Admitted	46
Total number of inmates	68
Discharged	31
Died	18
In residence, 30th September, 1907	19
	68

Places admitted from.

From the City of Kingston.....	25
From the County of Frontenac...	15
Other counties in Ontario.....	19
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	9
	68

Sex.

Male	25
Female	43
	68

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 326 85
From the City of Kingston...	300 00
From the County of Frontenac	150 00
From inmates	1,168 75
Subscriptions and donations	542 83
Other sources.....	1 38
Total	$2,489 81

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$697 34
Clothing and furnishings ...	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	333 05
Salaries and wages	535 00
Repairs	189 78
Other expenses	406 75
Total	$2,161 92
Government aid for 1907.....	$212 07

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	103
Admitted	97
Total number of inmates.....	200
Discharged	67
Died	21
In residence, 30th September, 1907	112
	200

Places admitted from.

City of London	82
County of Middlesex	33
Other counties in Ontario	85
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	.....
	200

Sex.

Male	98
Female	102
	200

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,211 38
From the City of London...	300 00
Other municipalities	140 00
Payments from inmates	2,987 37
Subscriptions and donations	5,075 42
Other sources	5,209 80
Total	$16,923 97

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,887 13
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	1,898 83
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	1,925 16
Salaries and wages	1,193 20
Repairs, ordinary	835 22
Taxes, insurance.	371 29
Live stock and farm grounds	299 22
Other expenses	965 07
Total	$14,375 12
Government aid for 1907....	$2,947 42

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	83
Admitted	30
Total number of inmates.....	113
Discharged	14
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1907	87
	113

Places admitted from.

City of London	76
County of Middlesex	12
Other counties of Ontario.....	17
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	8
	113

Sex.

Male	60
Female	53
	113

Receipts.

From the City of London...	$2,864 97
From the Province of Ontario	2,085 44
From County of Middlesex..	.....
From other municipalities...	.....
Payment from inmates.....	4,874 61
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions and donations	153 55
Other sources	244 05
Total	$10,222 62

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,732 61
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	497 07
Fuel, light and cleaning....	1,367 64
Salaries and wages	2,121 00
Repairs, ordinary	957 59
Other expenses	720 48
Total	$10,396 39
Government aid for 1907....	$2,206 40

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	4
Admitted	24
Total number of inmates.....	28
Discharged	24
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	4
	28

Places admitted from.

City of London	28
	28

Sex.

Male	4
Female	24
	28

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$122 57
From the City of London....	100 00
Payments from inmates	164 75
Subscriptions and donations	223 11
Other sources	8 14
Total	$618 57

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$266 66
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	104 76
Salaries and wages	216 00
Repairs, ordinary	98 92
Other expenses	18 23
Total	$704 57
Government aid for 1907.....	$122 22

Misericorde Hospital, Ottawa.

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	29
Admitted	21
Total number of inmates	50
Discharged	8
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1907	30
	50

Places admitted from.

City of London	21
County of Middlesex	6
Other counties of Ontario	20
Immigrants and foreigners	3
	50

Sex.

Male	24
Female	26
	50

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 847 77
From the City of London ...	1,024 08
From the County of Middlesex	.....
Payments from inmates	4,018 92
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	
Income from property	90 86
Other sources	98 00
Total	$6,079 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,384 17
Clothing and furnishings ...	743 64
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	851 09
Salaries and wages	2,050 50
Repairs	476 82
Other expenses	483 89
Total	$6,990 11
Government aid for 1907.....	$815 01

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	102
Admitted	66
Total number of inmates	168
Discharged	41
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1907	115
	168

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	104
County of Carleton	20
Immigrants	18
Other counties in Ontario	26
	168

Sex.

Male	59
Female	109
	168

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,300 50
From the City of Ottawa....	350 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities...	.....
From payments made by inmates	3,031 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc	9,186 73
Other sources	1,628 73
Total	$15,365 43

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,816 21
Clothing and furnishings....	1,100 14
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	2,751 93
Salaries and wages	1,669 75
Repairs, ordinary	1,463 36
Live stock and farm grounds	761 73
Taxes, printing and insurance	201 42
Other expenses	54 13
Total	$14,818 67
Government aid for 1907....	$2,693 11

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906....	198
Admitted	89
Total number of inmates	287
Discharged	59
Died	27
In residence, 30th September, 1907	201
	287

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	191
County of Carleton	42
Other counties	48
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	6
	287

Sex.

Male	117
Female	170
	287

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$5,003 60
From the City of Ottawa..	400 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities...	375 00
Income from property.....	740 78
Payment from inmates	3,035 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,820 60
Other sources	1,885 52
Total	$14,310 50

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$7,916 35
Clothing and furnishings ...	760 10
Fuel, light, cleaning; etc....	1,969 75
Salaries and wages	400 00
Repairs, ordinary	494 90
Live stock and farm grounds	1,236 22
Taxes, printing, etc.	645 75
Other expenses	364 00
Total	$13,787 07
Government aid for 1907.....	$5,204 99

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	32
Admitted	20
Total number of inmates	52
Discharged	13
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1907	34
	52

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	29
County of Carleton	17
Other counties	6
	52

Sex.

Male	52
Female	.....
	52

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$798 07
From the City of Ottawa...	400 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From Nepean Township and North Gower	75 00
Payment from inmates	625 70
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,212 56
Income from property	478 92
Other sources	151 76
Total	$4,042 01

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$1,040 96
Clothing and furnishings.....	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	406 25
Salaries and wages	1,395 00
Repairs, ordinary	180 67
Other expenses	203 87
Total	$3,226 75
Government aid for 1907....	$830 55

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	20
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	32
Discharged	8
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	22
	32

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	28
County of Carleton	4
	32

Sex.

Female	32
	32
Government aid for 1907.....	$532 28

The receipts and expenditures of this charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1906	40
Admitted	53
Total number of inmates	93
Discharged	46
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	46
	93

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	38
County of Carleton	12
Other counties in Ontario	20
Immigrants, etc.	23
	93

Sex.

Male	16
Female	77
	93

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 827 64
From the City of Ottawa...	200 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	711 26
Income from laundry	6,520 16
From all other sources	.....
Total	$8,309 06

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,790 71
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	342 33
Fuel, light and cleaning appliances	1,233 17
Salaries and wages	2,596 73
Repairs, ordinary	302 62
Other expenses	1,834 68
Total	$8,100 24
Government aid for 1907....	$869 48

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	198
Admitted	180
Total number of inmates ...	378
Discharged	191
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	185
	378

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	288
County of Carleton	46
Other counties in Ontario	44
	378

Sex.

Female	378
	378

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$4,309 99
From the City of Ottawa...	300 00
County of Carleton	50 00
Payments from inmates	905 04
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,645 00
Other sources	6,681 45
Total	$13,891 48

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,438 31
Clothing and furnishings ...	1,140 75
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	2,130 00
Salaries and wages	1,080 01
Repairs, ordinary	225 10
Live stock and farm grounds	1,075 25
Taxes and insurance	600 00
Other expenses	1,005 00
Total	$12,694 42
Government aid for 1907....	$4,100 86

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	16
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	21
Discharged	1
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	19
	21

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	18
County of Carleton	1
Province of Quebec	2
	21

Sex.

Male	7
Female	14
	21

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$ 438 83
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa...	600 00
Payment from inmates	949 86
Subscriptions, donations, etc	2,044 89
Women's Auxiliary	1,300 00
Other sources	18 45
Total	$5,352 03

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,161 82
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	808 40
Salaries and wages	1,286 28
Repairs, ordinary	29 74
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance	515 77
Total	$3,802 01
Government aid for 1907....	$490 70

Perley Home for Incurables, Ottawa.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	64
Admitted	33
Total number of inmates	97
Discharged	21
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1907	65
	97

Places admitted from.

From the City of Guelph	32
From the County of Wellington...	30
Other counties in Ontario	35
Foreigners, etc.	.....
	97

Sex.

Male	57
Female	40
	97

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,682 33
City of Guelph	632 00
County of Wellington	200 00
From inmates	1,052 85
Income from property	792 72
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	400 00
From other sources	.....
Total	$4,759 90

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,746 69
Clothing and furnishings	400 10
Fuel, light and cleaning	859 99
Salaries and wages	.....
Ordinary repairs	300 72
Live stock and farm grounds	828 56
Taxes and insurance	.....
Other expenses	595 48
Total	$4,731 54
Government aid for 1907	$1,627 99

THE ELLIOTT HOME, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	11
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	23
Discharged	5
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	16
	23

Places admitted from.

City of Guelph	11
County of Wellington	7
Other counties in Ontario	4
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	23

Sex.

Male	7
Female	16
	23

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 235 76
From the City of Guelph...	.....
From the County of Wellington	.....
Payments from inmates	3,146 76
Subscriptions and donations	502 00
From other municipalities...	.....
Total	$3,884 52

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,169 93
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	299 45
Fuel, gas, etc.	532 61
Salaries and wages	684 90
Repairs, ordinary	114 44
Other expenses	598 14
Total	$3,399 47
Government aid for 1907	$383 67

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	158
Admitted	69
Total number of inmates	227
Discharged	60
Died	20
In residence, 30th September, 1907	147
	227

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	90
County of Wentworth	51
Other counties in Ontario	83
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	3
	227

Sex.

Male	106
Female	121
	227

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,145 76
From the Town of Dundas.	
From the County of Wentworth	400 00
From other municipalities...	1,294 53
From inmates	2,790 33
Income from property	325 75
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	818 08
Other sources	1,806 86
Total	$11,581 31

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,688 39
Clothing, furniture, furnishings	693 56
Fuel, light and cleaning...	1,960 71
Salaries	304 00
Repairs, ordinary	457 40
Live stock and farm grounds	225 75
Funerals and coffins	178 50
Branch House of Providence, Hamilton	807 94
Other expenditures	1,227 54
Total	$11,543 79
Government aid for 1907.....	$4,033 05

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906....	13
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates ...	39
Discharged	15
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1907	18
	39

Places admitted from.

Town of Chatham	22
County of Kent	4
Other counties in Ontario	8
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	5
	39

Sex.

Male	19
Female	20
	39

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 532 42
From the City of Chatham..	2,000 00
From inmates themselves...	193 00
From subscriptions	71 56
From other sources	66 76
Total	$2,863 74

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 949 43
Clothing and furnishings ...	115 49
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	546 68
Salaries and wages	467 69
Medicine and medical comforts	189 12
Funerals	97 00
Repairs	49 21
Other expenses	255 34
Total	$2,669 96
Government aid for 1907 ...	$495 32

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	14
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	17
Discharged	2
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	14
	17

Places admitted from.

City of Brantford	14
County of Brant	3
	17

Sex.

Female	17
	17

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$324 10
From inmates	53 00
Subscriptions and donations	558 37
From other sources	36 04
Total	$971 51

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$430 26
Clothing and furnishings....	28 80
Fuel, light cleaning, etc....	257 80
Salaries and wages	278 54
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	219 66
Other expenses	62 20
Total	$1,277 26
Government aid for 1907....	$386 12

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	10
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	16
Discharged	6
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	8
	16

Places admitted from.

From the City of Belleville.....	16
	16

Sex.

Male...	9
Female	7
	16

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$203 52
From the City of Belleville	300 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	29 03
From other sources	77 85
Total	$610 40

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$242 01
Clothing and furnishings ...	13 40
Fuel, light and cleaning.....	138 75
Salaries and wages	151 94
Repairs, ordinary	22 09
Other expenses	42 21
Total	$610 40
Government aid for 1907....	$239 61

THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	22
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	25
Discharged	8
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	17
	25

Places admitted from.

From the City of Peterborough...	12
From the County of Peterborough.	13
Other counties in Ontario	.....
	25

Sex.

Male	10
Female	15
	25

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$614 67
From the City of Peterborough	201 00
From the County of Peterborough	98 00
From inmates	368 75
Income from property	980 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	19 75
Total	$2,282 17

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$749 46
Clothing and furnishings	89 64
Fuel, light and cleaning	312 19
Repairs, ordinary	11 52
Salaries and wages	378 50
Other expenses	115 12
Outdoor relief	55 00
Total	$1,711 43
Government aid for 1907....	$528 43

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	83
Admitted	36
Total number of inmates	119
Discharged	27
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1907	80
	119

Places admitted from.

From the City of Peterborough..	54
From the County of Peterborough	19
From other counties	46
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	119

Sex.

Male	54
Female	65
	119

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,128 28
From the City and County of Peterborough	.....
From municipalities for board of inmates	18 00
From inmates	1,407 46
Subscriptions and donations	2,178 03
Other sources	322 19
Total	$6,053 96

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,741 75
Clothing and furnishings	392 24
Fuel, light and cleaning	769 01
Repairs, ordinary	185 05
Other expenses	725 40
Total	$4,813 45
Government aid for 1907....	$1,533 21

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	24
Admitted	35
Total number of inmates	59
Discharged	31
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	24
	59

Places admitted from.

From the City of Windsor	59
From the County of Essex	.....
	59

Sex.

Male	37
Female	22
	59

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 702 61
From the City of Windsor	2,400 00
From inmates	254 00
Subscriptions and donations	92 25
Other sources	302 48
Total	$3,751 34

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,335 78
Clothing and furnishings	59 62
Fuel, light and cleaning	443 81
Repairs, ordinary	86 59
Salaries and wages	497 49
Other expenses	141 02
Outdoor relief	855 47
Total	$3,419 78
Government aid for 1907	$648 42

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM, COBOURG.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	10
Admitted	.....
Total number of inmates	10
Discharged	6
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	.....
	10

Places admitted from.

County of Northumberland	10
Other counties in Ontario	.....
	10

Sex.

Male	7
Female	3
	10

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$271 46
From the Town of Cobourg.	.....
From the County of Northumberland	.....
Payments from inmates	65 25
Subscriptions and donations	156 77
Other sources	491 88
Total	$985 36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$366 96
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	6 25
Fuel, gas, etc.	144 03
Salaries and wages	121 75
Repairs, ordinary	30 07
Other expenses	122 01
Total	$791 07
Government aid for 1907	$68 74

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	54
Admitted	43
Total number of inmates.....	97
Discharged	8
Died	17
In residence, 30th September, 1907	72
	97

Places admitted from.

Town of Cornwall	20
County of Stormont	29
Other counties	48
	97

Sex.

Male	56
Female	41
	97

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,336 79
From the Township of Cornwall	.....
From other municipalities....	401 00
From inmates themselves.....	250 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc	1,101 25
From other sources	765 91
Total	$3,854 95

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,570 15
Clothing and furnishings ...	919 40
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc....	977 00
Salaries and wages	210 00
Repairs, ordinary	10 00
Other expenses —	231 50
Total	$4,918 05
Government aid for 1907....	$1,616 51

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	22
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates.....	30
Discharged	6
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1907	18
	30

Places admitted from.

City of St. Thomas	30
	30

Sex.

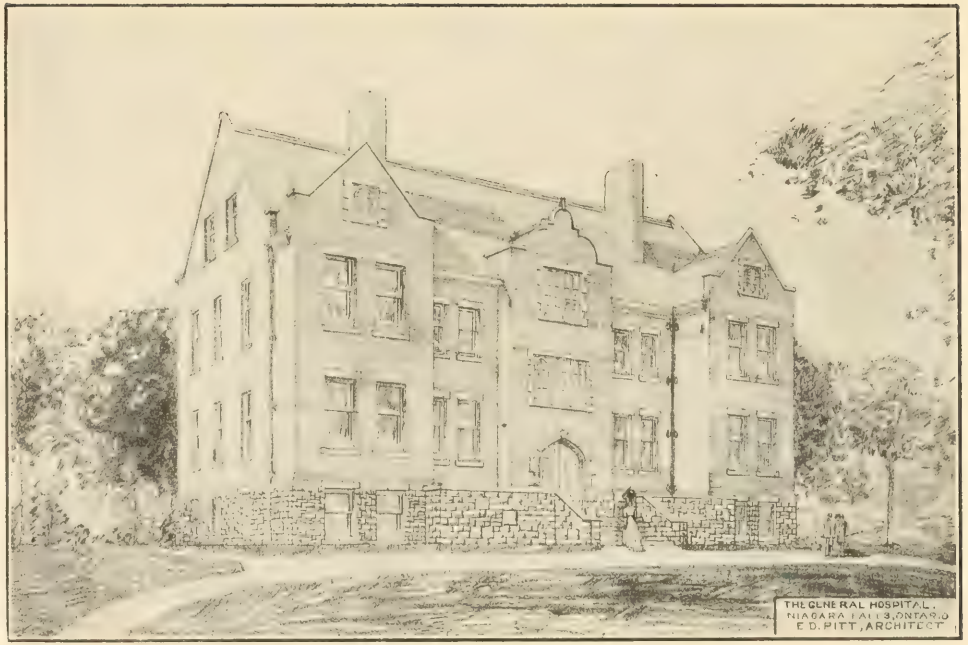
Male	17
Female	13
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$ 527 80
From the City of St. Thomas	200 00
From payments by inmates...	109 18
From other sources, subscriptions, etc.	52 14
Income from property	1,594 24
Total	$2,483 36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$ 947 92
Clothing and furnishings ...	166 29
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.....	387 82
Salaries and wages	543 25
Repairs, ordinary	290 27
Other expenses	121 57
Total	$2,457 12
Government aid for 1907...	$533 61



General Hospital, Niagara Falls.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,426, as compared with 4,291 in 1906.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,268
Female	2,158
	4,426

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,390
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	530
Received from other counties in the Province	384
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	122
	4,426

TABLE I.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1906.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th September, 1907.	Total number maintained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1907.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	347	362	709	324	56	329
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	159	130	289	94	4	191
Girls' Home	"	80	103	183	93	....	90
Boys' Home	"	104	64	168	57	....	111
The Working Girls' Home	"	39	121	160	117	....	43
Infants' Home	"	72	120	192	93	16	83
St. Nicholas' Home	"	45	55	100	48	....	52
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	14	16	30	16	....	14
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	98	56	154	63	2	89
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	4	.....	4	1	....	3
Boys' Home	"	49	37	86	22	....	64
Girls' Home	"	27	45	72	40	....	32
Home for the Friendless	"	28	59	87	59	8	20
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	16	57	73	37	3	33
Orphans' Home	Kingston	57	27	84	30	....	54
House of Providence Orphanage	"	39	75	114	72	....	42
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	44	39	83	52	....	31
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	48	84	132	80	....	52
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	95	31	126	29	....	97
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	197	236	433	216	....	217
S.A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	28	265	293	240	5	48
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	68	68	136	75	2	59
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	34	32	66	30	....	36
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	27	45	72	50	5	17
S.A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	31	174	205	161	15	29
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	29	27	56	27	....	29
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	65	19	84	30	1	53
Orphans' Home	Ft. William	42	28	70	36	1	33
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	21	59	80	55	4	21
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	40	28	68	7	....	61
Home for Incurable Children	Toronto	15	2	17	.....	2	15
Totals for 1907	.....	1,962	2,464	4,426	2,257	120	2,048
Totals for 1906	.....	1,860	2,431	4,291	2,231	104	1,956

TABLE II.

Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on Maintenance Account for the year ending 30th September, 1907.	Average cost per inmate per day.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	123,046	$ 18,474 61	c.15.01
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	66,218	11,186 82	16.89
Girls' Home	"	29,871	7,277 59	24.36
Boys' Home	"	36,773	7,819 54	21.26
The Working Boys' Home	"	16,016	7,187 93	44.88
Infants' Home	"	28,918	9,380 98	32.44
St. Nicholas' Home	"	17,878	4,990 90	27.92
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	5,878	1,589 42	27.04
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	34,428	8,230 25	23.91
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,391	*	31.31
Boys' Home	"	19,276	4,575 05	23.73
Girls' Home	"	9,944	2,697 86	27.13
Home for the Friendless	"	11,733	3,302 16	28.14
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	8,224	2,128 51	25.88
Orphans' Home	Kingston	21,543	4,088 43	18.98
House of Providence Orphanage	"	18,739	*	21.73
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	15,801	863 46	5.46
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	20,155	6,569 50	23.67
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	31,954	*	21.04
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	83,006	21,680 58	26.12
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	14,401	3,545 21	24.62
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	25,073	*	21.39
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	12,153	5,158 54	42.45
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	7,619	1,504 47	19.75
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	10,525	2,854 39	27.12
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,878	2,190 00	24.67
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	24,410	5,959 14	40.80
Orphans' Home	Fort William	15,662	4,023 09	26.13
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	6,703	1,483 23	22.13
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	17,884	5,513 59	30.83
Home for Incurable Children	Toronto	5,442	4,093 13	75.21
Totals for 1907		749,542	158,368 38	23.55
Totals for 1906		728,588	127,942 22	23.83

* Included with expenditure of Refuge Branch.

TABLE III.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at 2 cents per day.	Computation at 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1907.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	123,046	.....	$15,871 49	$ 2,460 92	$.....	$ 2,460 92
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	66,218	.....	10,825 81	1,324 36	.....	1,324 36
Girls' Home	"	29,871	.....	6,722 93	597 42	.....	597 42
Boys' Home	"	36,773	.....	7,003 43	735 46	.....	735 46
The Working Boys' Home	"	16,016	.....	6,913 53	320 32	.....	320 32
Infants' Home	"	21,005	7,913	8,448 09	420 10	553 91	974 01
St. Nicholas' Home	"	17,878	.....	4,583 83	357 56	.....	357 56
S. A. Children's Shelter	"	5,878	.....	1,504 53	117 56	.....	117 56
Home for Incurable Children	"	5,442	.....	4,488 38	108 84	.....	108 84
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	34,428	.....	7,532 20	688 56	.....	688 56
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,391	.....	*	27 82	.....	27 82
Boys' Home	"	19,276	.....	3,916 60	385 52	.....	385 52
Girls' Home	"	9,944	.....	2,518 18	198 88	.....	198 88
Home for the Friendless	"	9,512	2,221	2,984 22	190 24	155 47	345 71
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	4,259	3,965	1,705 45	85 18	277 55	362 73
Orphans' Home	Kingston	21,543	.....	3,420 81	430 86	.....	430 86
House of Providence Orphanage	"	18,739	.....	*	374 78	.....	374 78
Hotel Dieu Orphanage	"	15,801	.....	395 00	316 02	.....	316 02
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	20,155	.....	5,764 31	403 10	.....	403 10
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	31,954	.....	*	639 08	.....	639 08
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	83,006	.....	20,446 69	1,660 12	.....	1,660 12
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	8,185	6,216	3,263 22	163 70	435 12	598 82
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	25,073	.....	*	501 46	.....	501 46
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	12,153	.....	4,906 60	243 06	.....	243 06
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	5,239	2,380	1,041 55	104 78	166 60	271 38
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	5,186	5,349	2,474 21	103 72	374 43	478 15
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	8,878	.....	5,013 26	177 56	.....	177 56
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	24,410	.....	5,178 16	488 20	.....	488 20
Orphans' Home	Ft. William	15,662	.....	3,452 49	313 24	.....	313 24
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	6,703	.....	1,543 15	134 06	.....	134 06
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	19,884	.....	4,381 38	357 68	.....	357 68
Totals for 1907	.....	721,508	28,044	146,299 50	14,430 16	1,963 08	16,393 24
Totals for 1906	.....	700,927	27,661	113,167 22	14,018 54	1,936 27	15,954 81

* Included with the Refuge Branch.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	347
Admitted	362
Total number of inmates.....	709
Discharged	324
Died	56
In residence, 30th September, 1907	329
	709

Sex.

Male	385
Female	324
	709

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	699
County of York	.....
Other parts of Ontario	8
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	2
	709

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $2,511.60, were $18,383.09, and the expenditures were $18,474 61.

Government aid for the year 1907, $2,460.92.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	159
Admitted	130
Total number of inmates	289
Discharged	94
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1907	191
	289

Sex.

Male	167
Female	122
	289

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	279
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	10
	289

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,140.28, were $11,966.09. and the expenditures were $11,186.82.

Government aid for the year 1907, $1,324.36.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906....	80
Admitted	103
Total number of inmates	183
Discharged	93
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	90
	183

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	180
County of York	3
	183

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $604.34, amounted to $7,327.27, and the expenditure $7,277.59.

Government aid for 1907, $597.42.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	104
Admitted	64
Total number of inmates	168
Discharged	57
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	111
	168

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	116
Inmates received from County of York	2
Counties of Ontario	14
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	36
	168

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $713.06, amounted to $7,716.49, and the expenditures were $7,819.54.
Government aid for the year 1907, $735.46.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	39
Admitted	121
Total number of inmates	160
Discharged	117
In residence, 30th September, 1907	43
	160

Sex.

Male	160
	160

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	160
Counties of Ontario	.....
Aliens	.....
	160

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $345.96, amounted to $7,259.49, and the expenditures were $7,187.93.
Government aid for the year 1907, $320.32.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	72
Admitted	120
Total number of inmates	192
Discharged	93
Died	16
In residence, 30th September, 1907	83
	192

Sex.

Male (77 infants)	77
Female (63 infants)	115
Female (52 adults)	
	192

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	190
County of York	1
Other cities and counties	1
	192

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,396.79, were $9,844.88, and the expenditures were $9,380.98.
Government aid for the year 1907, $974.01.

St. Francis Hospital, Smith's Falls.

ST. NICHOLAS' HOME. TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	45
Admitted	55
Total number of inmates	100
Discharged	48
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	52
	100

Sex.

Male	100
	100

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	93
Aliens	7
	100

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $414.34, were $4,998.17, and the expenditure was $4,990.90.

Government aid for 1907, $357.56.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Shelter during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	14
Admitted	16
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	16
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	14
	30

Sex.

Male	12
Female	18
	30

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	18
County of York	5
Other parts of Ontario	7
	30

The revenue of the Shelter during the year amounted to $1,577.17, and the expenditure to $1,589.42.

Government aid for 1907, $117.56.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	15
Admitted	2
Total number of inmates	17
Discharged	.....
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	15
	17

Sex.

Male	10
Female	7
	17

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	6
County of York	10
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	17

The revenue of the Home during the year amounted to $4,488.38, and the expenditure to $4,093.13.

Government aid for 1907, $108.84.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	98
Admitted	56
Total number of inmates	154
Discharged	63
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	89
	154

Sex.

Male	87
Female	67
	154
City of Hamilton	135
County of Wentworth	.....
Other counties in Ontario	19
	154

Including the Government grant of $735.42, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $8,267.62, and the expenditure to $8,230.25.

Government aid for 1907, $688.56.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	4
Admitted	.....
Total number of inmates	4
Discharged	1
Deaths	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	3
	4

Sex.

Male	4
Female	.....
	4

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	3
County of Wentworth	1
	4

The receipts and expenditure are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B" Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1907, $27.82.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	49
Admitted	37
Total number of inmates	86
Discharged	22
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	64
	86

Places admitted from.

Hamilton City	86
	86

The receipts of the Home during the year, including Government grant, were $4,336.06, and the expenditures were $4,575.05.

Government aid for 1907, $385.52

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	27
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates	72
Discharged	40
Number of deaths	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	32
	72

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	72
	72

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant, was $2,722.44, and the expenditure was $2,697.86.
Government aid for 1907, $198.88.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	28
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates	87
Discharged	59
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1907	20
	87

Sex.

Male (infants)	34
Female (infants)	31
Female adults	22
	87

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	80
County of Wentworth	2
Other places and counties	4
Aliens	1
	87

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $385.93, was $3,370.15, and the expenditure $3,302.16.
Government aid for 1907, $345.71.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	16
Admitted	57
Total number of inmates	73
Discharged	37
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1907	33
	73

Sex.

Male	20
Female	53
	73

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	62
County of Wentworth	3
Other counties and countries	8
	73

The revenue of the Home for the year amounted to $2,118.40, and the expenditure to $2,128.51.
Government aid for 1907, $362.73.

ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	57
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	84
Discharged	30
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	54
	84

Sex.

Male	44
Female	40
	84

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	53
County of Frontenac	8
Other counties in Ontario	11
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	12
	84

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, was $3,810.67, and the expenditure was $4,088.43.

Government aid for 1907, $430.86.

ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	39
Admitted	75
Total number of inmates	114
Discharged	72
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	42
	114

Sex.

Male	114
Female	.....
	114

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	58
County of Frontenac	14
Other counties	28
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	14
	114

The revenue and expenditures of this Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1907, $374.78.

HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	44
Admitted	39
Total number of inmates	83
Discharged	52
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	31
	83

Sex.

Male	2
Female	81
	83

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	42
County of Frontenac	16
Other counties in Ontario	24
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	83

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $841.46, and the expenditure to $863.46.

Government aid for 1907, $316.02.

Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	48
Admitted	84
Total number of inmates	132
Discharged	80
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	52
	132

Sex.

Male	74
Female	58
	132

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	121
County of Carleton	9
Other counties	2
	132

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $6,615.44, and the expenditures were, Refuge Branch included, $6,569.50.

Government aid for 1907, $403.10.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	95
Admitted	31
Total number of inmates	126
Discharged	29
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	97
	126

Sex.

Male	70
Female	56
	126

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	113
County of Carleton	.....
Other parts of the Province	10
Other countries	3
	126

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1907, $639.08.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	197
Admitted	236
Total number of inmates	433
Discharged	216
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	217
	433

Sex.

Male	203
Female	230
	433

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	223
County of Carleton	210
	433

The receipts of the Institution, including Government grant, were $21,772.99, and the expenditures, $21,680.58.

Government aid for 1907, $1,660.12.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	28
Admitted during the year	265
Total number of inmates	293
Discharged	240
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1907	48
	293

Sex.

Male	67
Female	226
	293

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	234
County of Carleton	4
Other counties	26
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	19
Province of Quebec	10
	293

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $3,885.00, and the expenditures were $3,545.21.

Government aid for 1907, $598.82.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	68
Admitted	68
Total number of inmates	136
Discharged	75
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1907	59
	136

Sex.

Male	56
Female	80
	136

Places admitted from.

City of London	47
County of Middlesex	3
Other parts in Ontario	86
	136

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge: *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1907, $501.46.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	34
Admitted	32
Total number of inmates	66
Discharged	30
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	36
	66

Sex.

Male	36
Female	30
	66

Places admitted from.

City of London	66
	66

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $5,191.76, and the expenditures were $5,158.54.

Government aid for 1907, $243.06.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906...	27
Admitted	45
Total number of inmates ...	72
Discharged	50
Died	5
In residence, 30th September, 1907	17
	72

Sex.

Male	23
Female	49
	72

Places admitted from.

City of London	52
County of Middlesex	.....
Other counties	19
Emigrants, foreigneres, etc.	1
	72

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant, were $1,321.22, and the expenditures $1,504.47.

Government aid for 1907, $271.38.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	31
Admitted	174
Total number of inmates	205
Discharged	161
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1907	29
	205

Sex.

Male	64
Female	141
	205

Places admitted from.

City of London	168
Middlesex and other counties	26
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	11
	205

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant, was $2,981.62, and the expenditure $2,854.39.

Government aid for 1907, $478.15.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	29
Admitted	27
Total number of inmates	56
Discharged	27
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	29
	56

Sex.

Male	34
Female	22
	56

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines	34
County of Lincoln	6
Other counties	16
	56

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year, including the Government grant, amounted to $5,182.36 and $5,106.45, respectively.

Government aid for 1907, $177.56.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	65
Admitted	19
Total number of inmates	84
Discharged	30
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	53
	84

Sex.

Male	43
Female	41
	84

Places admitted from.

County of Waterloo	53
Other counties	27
Aliens	4
	84

The revenue of the Asylum was $5,681.12, including the Government grant of $502.96, and the expenditure $5,959.14.
Government aid for 1907, $488.20.

ORPHANS' HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	42
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates ...	70
Discharged	36
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1907	33
	70

Sex.

Male	30
Female	40
	70

Places admitted from.

District of Thunder Bay	70
	70

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant, was $3,732.79, and the expenditure $4,023.09.
Government aid for 1907, $313.24.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906.....	21
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates	80
Discharged	55
Died	4
In residence 30th September, 1907	21
	80

Sex.

Male	52
Female	28
	80

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	14
County of Waterloo	64
Other counties	2
	80

The revenue of the Home was $1,677.53, and the expenditures were $1,483.23.
Government aid for 1907, $134.06.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1906 ...	40
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates ...	68
Discharged	7
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1907	61
	68

Sex.

Male	46
Female	22
	68

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	14
County of Prince Edward	10
Other counties and countries ...	44
	68

The revenue of the Home was $4,659.84, and the expenditures were $5,513.59. Government aid for 1907, $357.68.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE.

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge and the average weekly cost per inmate.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of building	$30,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

From Township Treasurers and Treasurer of City of Brantford	$5,521 60
From sale of products and live stock	1,004 02
From all other sources	31 50

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,458 20
Average number of inmates	51
Average cost weekly per inmate	2 43

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected June 4th, 1907.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	1,800 00
" " lands	3,500 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$3,275 41
From sale of products	251 25
From all other sources	567 85

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,094 51
Average number of inmates	49
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 14

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 20, 1907.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,700 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	8,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From the County Treasurer	$5,471 74
From sale of products	732 29
From all other sources	116 50

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,320 53
For capital account	1,118 54
Average number of inmates	56
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 40

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 20, 1907.

COUNTY OF ESSEX

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$50,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " lands	6,000 00
Number of acres	50

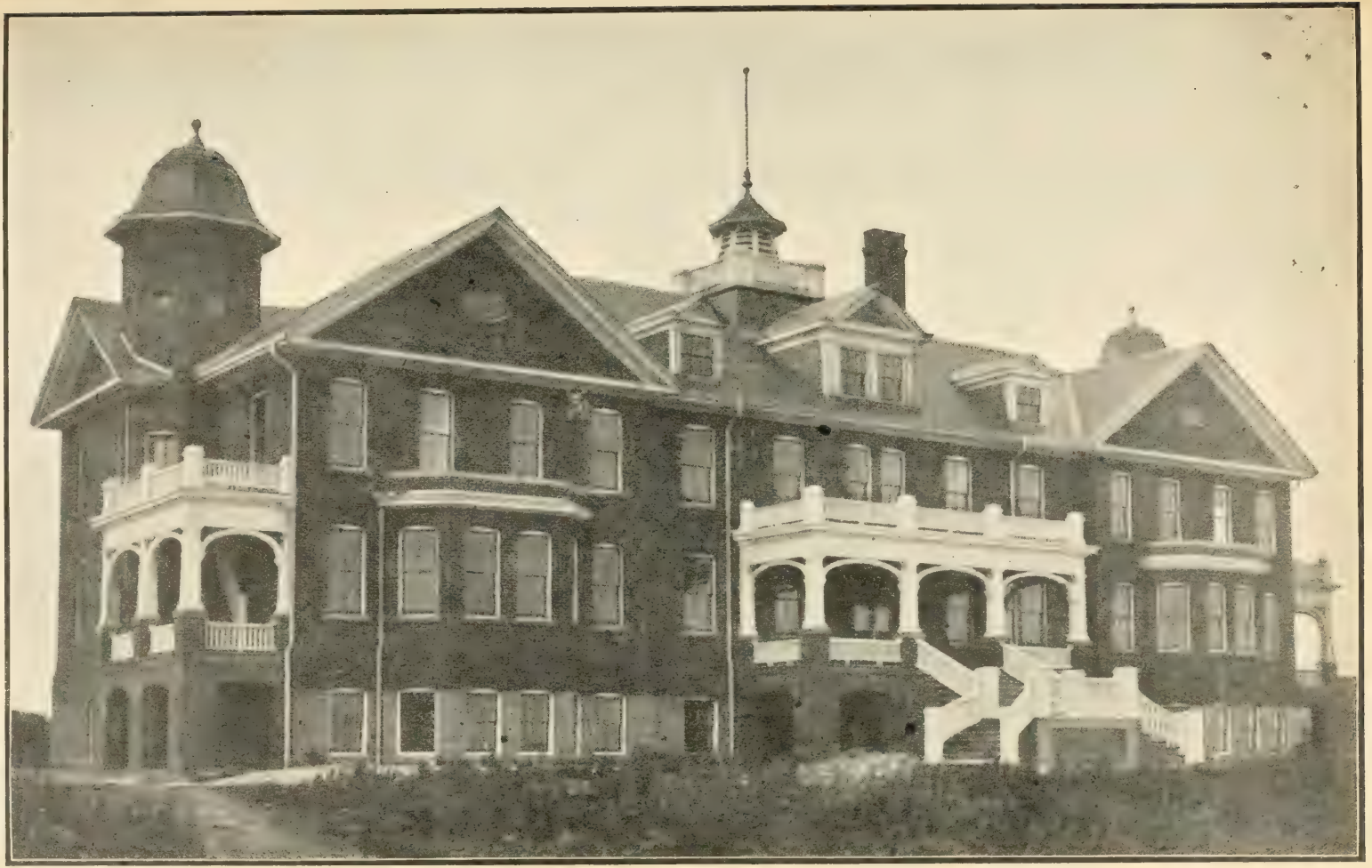
Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$919 73
From sale of products	909 56
From all other sources	2,746 43

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,573 75
Average number of inmates	36
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 31

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 17, 1907.



House of Refuge, Hastings County.

COUNTY OF GREY.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,500
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,000 00
Number of acres	54½

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$3,575 59
From sale of products	434 04
From all other sources	488 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,497 63
Average number of inmates	40
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 75

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 25, 1907.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Statement showing value of property.

Approximate value of buildings	$41,051 18
" " contents	3,426 72
" " land	7,772 82
Total value	$52,250 72
Number of acres	70

This House of Refuge was opened December 6, 1907.

COUNTY OF HURON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	47½

Receipts.

From County Treasurer for maintenance	$4,648 33
From sale of products	481 33
From all other sources	971 80

Expenditures.

For maintenance	$6,101 46
Average number of inmates	87
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 07

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 21, 1907.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,325 93
From sale of products	549 99
From all other sources	2,895 49

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,771 41
Average number of inmates	49
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 39

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 16, 1907.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$12,000 00
" " contents	3,300 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,628 46
From sale of products	75 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,703 46
Average number of inmates	51
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 67

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 15, 1907.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$26,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	6,500 00
Number of acres	78

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,766 50
From sale of products	1,289 08
From all other sources	2,535 24

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,590 82
Average number of inmates	53
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 00

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected August 16th, 1907.

House of Refuge, Lanark County.

UNITED COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,737 96
From sale of products	239 48
From all other sources	789 70

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,756 53
Average number of inmates	61
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 63

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 9, 1907.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	6,400 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$3,301 37
From sale of products	1,827 31
From all other sources	723 75

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,852 43
Average number of inmates	35
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 30

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected September 28, 1907.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	63

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$7,546 98
From sale of products	338 40
From all other sources	621 51

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$8,506 89
Average number of inmates	78
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 60

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 19, 1907.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	63

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,284 22
From sale of products	636 80
From all other sources	54 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,975 02
Average number of inmates	50
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 49

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 21, 1907.

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$53,810 08
" " contents	1,631 92
" " land	4,140 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$42,441 14
From sale of products	1 00
From all other sources	5,993 83

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc. (including capital account)	$48,435 97
Average number of inmates	56
Average cost weekly per inmate	87½c.

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected April 25, 1907.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$23,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,253 55
From sale of products	209 32
From all other sources	1,063 72

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,626 59
Average number of inmates	51
Average weekly cost per inmate	1 87

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected April 23, 1907.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$26,500 00
" " contents	1,500 00
" " lands	5,500 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,301 08
From sale of products	738 16
From all other sources	78 95

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,118 19
Average number of inmates	55
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 66

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 14, 1907.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$12,000 00
" " contents	1,500 00
" " land	5,500 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,232 82
From sale of products	703 40
From all other sources	.....

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc	$2,936 22
Average number of inmates	20
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 46

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 31, 1907.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,000 00
Number of acres	53

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,321 00
From sale of products	352 00
From all other sources	1,579 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,252 00
Average number of inmates	52
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 42

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 17, 1907.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,500 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	5,500 00
Number of acres	96

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$1,922 17
From sale of products	146 95
From all other sources	295 15

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$2,364 27
Average number of inmates	25
Average cost weekly per inmate	2 55

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected January 21, 1907.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$26,000 00
" " contents	1,500 00
" " lands	1,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$5,574 00
From sale of products	.....
From all other sources	71 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,645 00
Average number of inmates	18
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 50

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected July 19, 1907.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	4,500 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,674 45
From sale of products	220 52
From all other sources	236 00

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$3,130 97
Average number of inmates	18
Average cost weekly per inmate	2 01

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 28, 1907.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,226 00
" " contents	2,460 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$9,294 55
From sale of products	1,540 91
From all other sources	90 81

Expenditures.

Average number of inmates	67
Average cost weekly per inmate, including interest on total investment	$1 90

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 29th, 1907.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$34,357 00
" " contents	2,722 00
" " land	7,383 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

From tax rates	$3,610 66
From other products	663 19
From all other sources	448 35

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,722 20
Average number of inmates	48
Average cost per inmate	1 44

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected October 11, 1907.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	20,000 00
Number of acres	140

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$6,382 65
From sale of products	1,328 99
From all other sources	586 49

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$6,275 63
Average number of inmates	90
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 34

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected June 3, 1907; December 17, 1907.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$8,000 00
" " contents	350 00
" " land	3,600 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$2,657 69
From sale of products	519 57
From all other sources	1,686 60

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$4,863 86
Average number of inmates	71
Average cost weekly per inmate	95

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected November 22, 1907.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	2,900 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$4,625 00
From other products	234 08
From all other sources	528 50

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$5,759 55
Average number of inmates	67
Average cost per inmate	1 17

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 19, 1907.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditures and weekly cost per inmate for the year preceding inspection.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,700 00
" " contents	4,350 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

From County Treasurer	$7,250 00
From sale of products	149 59
From all other sources	629 83

Expenditures.

For expenses, etc.	$8,029 42
Average number of inmates	72
Average cost weekly per inmate	1 71

This House of Refuge was visited and inspected December 26, 1907.

REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

Liquor License Acts, Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO :
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Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908

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WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

LIQUOR LICENSE ACTS, ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1907

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

LICENSE BRANCH,

TORONTO, 1st January, 1908.

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I have the honor to submit the Thirty-second Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws of the Province.

In doing so I would call attention in the first place to the fact that the Tavern, Shop, and Wholesale Licenses for the License Year 1906-7 have been reduced by 198 as compared with the previous year.

The employment of a special staff of officers to enforce the Act throughout the Province has resulted in the more strict observance of the law by licensees and as a consequence fewer prosecutions have been necessary.

In Local Option municipalities the law has been vigorously enforced, and fines collected amounting to $4,175.00.

The Provincial revenue from the License Branch for the financial year ending December 31st, 1907, was $587,126.60.

Number of Licenses.

Schedule A is a comparative statement of the number of Licenses of the various denominations issued, and of the number extended, transferred or removed in each of the License Districts of the Province during the past three license years, and may be thus summarized:

Years.	Licenses.								Extensions, transfers and removals of licenses.			
	Tavern.											
	Yearly.		Six months.									
	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.	Transfers.	Removals.	Total.
1904–5.....	2,495	21	55	7	298	22	.....	2,898	39	505	15	559
1905–6.....	2,366	18	51	3	283	24	.....	2,745	126	751	28	905
1906–7.....	2,197	10	47	3	267	23	21	2,568	54	281	.....	335

Provincial Revenue.

The same Schedule shows the revenue derived by the Province from Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines to have been for

1904-5	$297,825 44
1905-6	330,430 33
1906-7	471,827 76

Licenses in Counties and Cities.

Schedule B is a Statement of the number of licenses issued in the several Counties and Cities during the past thirty-two years.

Licenses in Minor Municipalities.

Schedule C gives in detail as regards each City, Town, Incorporated Village and Township, and Unorganized Territory of the Province, the number of Licenses, and of extensions, transfers and removals granted during the past three years.

Total Collections.

This Schedule also gives the amounts collected on account of Licenses and Fines, including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws, the totals of which were as follows:

1904-5	$637,762 58
1905-6	657,813 44
1906-7	991,652 86

Municipal Revenue.

The payments to the Municipalities are shown by the same Schedule to have been in

1904-5	$248,492 60
1905-6	241,019 57
1906-7	411,916 71

The amounts imposed in each Municipality by by-laws, in excess of statutory duties, are also given in this Schedule.

Fines.

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by Schedule D, amounted to $13,451.00.

Salaries of Inspectors—Expenses of Commissioners.

The payments under these heads are also shown in Schedule D.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Schedule E shows the expenditure of enforcing the Act in the several districts other than those included in Schedule D, consisting of office rent, postage, stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, etc., etc.

Schedule F shows names and addresses of Distillers, Brewers, Brewers' warehouses and Wholesalers licensed by the Province.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule G shows the number of Prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1907 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1907, as compared with 1906, (incomplete), shows an increase of 558.

The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1905 inclusive are as follows:

From 1876 to 1880	inclusive	3,812
1881 to 1885	"	4,016
1886 to 1890	"	3,311
1891 to 1895	"	2,703
1896 to 1900	"	1,920
1901 to 1905	"	3,186

The statutory duties payable for wholesale, tavern and shop licenses, are set out in Schedule H.

The Municipalities in which Local Option By-laws are in force, and detailed statements showing the vote polled are given in Schedule I.

A statement showing the number of prosecutions under the Act and the result thereof will be found in Schedule J.

Schedule K shows fines imposed and collected where Local Option is in force.

The names and post office addresses of Inspectors of Licenses are set out in Schedule L.

Statement showing the Revenue of the Province from Liquor Licenses for the *financial years*, 1905, 1906, 1907 is given on page 151.

Special Inspection of License Districts.

The special inspection of the License Districts, and the examination of the work of the license officials therein, from time to time, have been continued during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, transferred or removed, and the amount of revenue received by the Province therefrom, in-

License District.	Tavern licenses issued.										Tavern licenses extended.			Shop licenses issued.			Club.
	Yearly licenses.						Six months' licenses.										
	Ordinary.			Beer & wine.			Ordinary.			Beer & wine.							
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.
Addington	22	21	21					1											
Algoma	28	26	26					1						1					
Brant, North	13	13	13										1			1	1	1	
Brant, South	4	5	5																
Brantford	16	17	16										1			4	4	4	
Brockville	31	14	14	1	1	1	2	1	1	1						4	2	2	
Bruce, Centre	20	20	19													1	1	1	
Bruce, North	28	27	18				1	2	2						1				
Bruce, South	29	27	25				1	1						1		2	2	1	
Cardwell	21	19	17											1					
Carleton	24	24	21				1												
*Cornwall and Stormont	36	32	25											4	3	2	2	2	
Dufferin	17	17	15												1	1	1	1	
Dundas	12	13	10												2				
Durham, East	16	14	13													2	2	2	
Durham, West	5	4	4																
Elgin, East	19	14	13	1	1		2	2	4					2					
Elgin, West	33	30	26											3		3	3	3	
**Essex, North	55	59	44				1	1	2							6	4	1	
Essex, South	28	24	24	1	1	1	1						1	4		2	2	2	
†Fort William			10			1												3	
Frontenac	19	19	13	2	2		1			1					1				
Glengarry	24	19	19				1	2	1	1				6	1	1			
Grenville	24	16	16													4	4	4	
Grey, Centre	19	19	7												1				
Grey, North	19	17	3					1						1		2	2		
Grey, South	27	26	25																
Haldimand	23	24	23	2			1	1	2					1		2	2	2	
Haliburton	7	6	6											1					
Halton	20	19	15				1	1	2					1	1				
Hamilton	73	68	68							1	1	1	2	5	1	18	17	17	2
Hastings, East	21	19	18										1	2		2	2	2	
Hastings, North	20	19	20						1					1		4	3	3	
Hastings, West	28	27	27				1							2		5	5	5	
Huron, East	16	16	16	1	1	1													
Huron, South	31	30	30				1	1	1							3	3	3	
Huron, West	28	26	25										1	1		2	2	2	
Kent, East	14	14	15				2						1			2	2	2	
Kent, West	29	25	26											4		3	3	3	
Kingston	33	33	31						1							8	7	7	
Lambton, East	22	21	16					1						1					
Lambton, West	38	37	27				1	2					1			4	3	3	
Lanark, North	22	20	19											2		3	3		
Lanark, South	20	20	18												2	3	3	3	
Leeds		20	17					2	3					2	1		2		1
Lennox	12	12	12													2	2	2	
Lincoln	21	21	12				1	1	1				1		2	1	1	1	
London	35	32	26											3	6	6	5	5	1
Manitoulin	20	18	17						1							1	1		
Middlesex, East	24	22	22	1	1	1	1							1					
Middlesex, North	17	15	15					1					1			2	1		

*Cornwall and Stormont were amalgamated in 1904–5. **Towns of Sandwich and Walkerville transferred to Windsor in 1906–7. ‡Fort William made separate district in 1906–7.

SCHEDULE A.

Shop, Wholesale and Six Months' Licenses issued and the number of such licenses extended, cluding the proportion of fines, in the license years 1904-5, 1905-6, and 1906-7 respectively.

Shop licenses extended.			Wholesale licenses issued.		Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Bartenders.	Proportion of duties for Provincial licenses, fees for transfers and removals and fines received by the Province.		
					Transfers.			Removals.									
1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
															$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
					3	5					25	27	21		926 66	1,115 00	1,053 34
					2	11	2				30	39	28	44	1,790 84	2,151 04	2,443 96
					2	2					17	16	14	7	852 16	1,076 99	1,321 60
					2	2	1				6	7	6			180 00	115 00
					4	7	4		1		25	29	24	39	3,024 16	3,689 66	5,095 71
					8	3	1				47	21	19	21	4,295 14	3,181 00	3,580 40
1					3	6	1				25	27	21	8	1,358 50	1,331 68	1,902 00
			*1		8	9	2				38	38	23	7	1,738 84	2,051 00	1,943 93
					7	13	3				39	44	29	3	1,985 81	2,215 79	2,674 34
					3	1					24	21	17		1,145 82	1,115 66	1,106 26
					4	4	5				29	28	26		1,195 00	1,283 89	1,785 34
					6	6	2				44	44	32	24	2,268 99	2,357 64	3,870 57
					2	2	2	1			21	20	19	4	1,252 49	1,258 34	2,039 01
						4	1				12	17	13		660 00	1,054 16	1,307 71
					2	4	3				20	20	18	9	1,696 00	1,730 00	2,249 18
					1	3	1				6	7	5	6		355 00	554 67
					5	7	1				27	25	18	9	1,212 00	1,241 50	1,382 16
					2	7	2				38	43	31	18	3,886 66	3,854 32	5,368 44
	1			1	9	20	5	1	1		73	86	52		3,811 87	4,846 90	2,793 50
					10	13	2	2			45	44	29	27	2,198 50	2,618 46	3,153 78
							2						16	32			3,185 19
					4	4					27	25	14		935 00	1,023 54	767 00
					6	5	1				33	32	22	6	1,591 97	1,599 75	1,813 83
					3	4	3		1		31	25	23	14	1,949 72	1,824 00	2,638 32
					4	8					23	27	8		1,041 00	1,161 00	357 50
					2	5					23	26	3	4	1,608 40	1,875 56	406 75
					6	6	3				33	32	28	6	1,532 00	1,778 85	2,120 24
					8	7	1		1		36	36	28	1	1,513 00	1,728 00	2,124 00
					1	3	2				8	10	8		293 32	326 27	260 00
					6	9					27	30	18	7	1,381 40	1,420 83	1,382 13
2	3		3	4	13	25	8		3		112	126	97	115	24,147 92	26,025 59	31,090 39
					1	2	3				25	25	23		1,269 98	1,579 34	1,833 85
1						9	5				25	32	29		1,374 00	1,904 52	2,269 19
					11	5	6				45	39	38	30	4,078 00	4,029 30	6,155 01
					6	2	2				23	19	19		788 18	819 66	954 57
1					6	8	4				42	42	38	5	2,183 62	2,439 88	3,441 58
					7	11	3				38	40	30	18	2,310 81	2,774 70	3,878 03
					2	3	4	1			22	19	21	14	1,302 79	1,313 96	1,925 69
					6	7	3		1		38	40	32	37	4,320 19	4,067 32	5,119 80
					6	6	7				47	46	46	30	6,475 00	6,710 68	10,390 03
					3	6					25	29	16	2	1,507 00	1,609 06	1,456 50
					12	11	3	1	1		57	54	33	28	3,165 94	3,566 00	5,040 81
		2			7	6					32	31	21	17	1,904 30	2,054 57	2,222 73
					5	7					28	30	23	33	1,917 76	2,228 20	3,448 65
						5	3					31	25	3		1,924 83	2,161 83
					3	3	1				17	17	15	10	1,010 83	1,205 83	1,558 59
					3	2		1			28	25	16	3	1,689 82	1,721 00	1,273 07
1			†1	1	5	12	6				48	53	44	60	8,588 00	9,126 46	12,027 48
					2	5	4		1		23	25	22	17	1,236 65	1,479 00	1,268 78
					3	9	1				29	33	24		1,044 99	1,089 30	1,085 50
	1	1			4	7	3				24	25	19	5	1,146 32	1,321 79	1,009 91

*Extended one month. †Extended six months.

SCHEDULE A.—A Comparative Statement showing the number of (Provincial)

License District.	Tavern licenses issued.												Tavern licenses extended.			Shop licenses issued.			Club.
	Yearly licenses.						Six months' licenses.												
	Ordinary.			Beer & wine.			Ordinary.			Beer & wine.									
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.
Middlesex, West	18	18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Monck	6	8	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Muskoka	17	17	17	..	1	..	8	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Nipissing, East	23	19	20	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	4	..
Nipissing, West	20	22	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	4	4	..
Norfolk, North	15	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..
Norfolk, South	13	12	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Northumberland, East	17	17	17	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..
Northumberland, West	15	14	13	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..
Ontario, North	19	20	17	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..
Ontario, South	21	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	2	..
Ottawa	67	67	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	31	31	31	..
Oxford, North	25	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	2	2	..
Oxford, South	18	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	3	3	..
Parry Sound, East	21	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parry Sound, West	14	14	15	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Peel	33	20	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..
Perth, North	42	42	34	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	3	..
Perth, South	20	20	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	5	5	5	..
Peterborough, East	10	10	8	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peterborough, West	27	23	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	5	4	1
P't Arthur & F't William	30	28	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	7	6	2	1
Prescott	45	47	48	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	4	..
Prince Edward	11	10	9	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
Rainy River, East	12	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Rainy River, South	21	21	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	2	..
Rainy River, West	11	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..
Renfrew, North	22	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	3	..
Renfrew, South	34	35	32	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	..
Russell	48	41	35	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Sault Ste. Marie	18	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
St. Catharines	19	18	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	1
Simcoe, Centre	18	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Simcoe, East	25	25	24	..	..	..	†1	†1	†1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	2	..
Simcoe, West	30	27	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	4	4	..
Temiskaming	..	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Toronto	150	147	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	50	50	50	12
Victoria, East	10	11	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria, West	15	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Waterloo, North	41	41	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	..
Waterloo, South	39	37	36	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	4	4	..
Welland	60	59	62	..	..	..	6	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	10	10	..
Wellington, East	24	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Wellington, South	23	22	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	1
Wellington, West	25	21	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wentworth, North	17	18	16	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..
Wentworth, South	16	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Windsor	23	19	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	..
York, East	26	24	18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
York, North	29	25	20	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	4	1	1	1	..
York, West	28	23	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	2,495	2,366	2,197	21	18	10	55	51	47	7	3	3	32	126	48	298	283	267	21

† Four months. ‡ Seven months. * Shop. ** Wholesale.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Six Months' Licenses, etc.—Concluded.

Shop licenses extended,			Wholesale licenses issued.		Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Bartenders.	Proportion of duties for Provincial licenses, fees for transfers and removals and fines received by the Province.		
					Transfers.			Removals.									
1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
					3	3	1				21	21	19	5	$ c. 1,052 65	$ c. 1,131 32	$ c. 1,597 53
					2	1					12	13	12	3	495 00	772 18	1,094 40
					1	7	2				33	33	27	33	1,790 00	2,139 00	3,077 52
					3	5	4				31	31	29	23	2,086 11	2,288 43	4,008 07
	1				5	10	5		1		28	41	36	30	1,973 00	3,232 34	4,362 51
					1	2	1				18	16	15	8	1,218 00	1,274 00	1,489 56
					1	4	2				16	18	15	.....	653 50	812 00	820 01
					4	5	2				24	26	22	3	1,311 64	1,573 14	2,110 39
					1						22	21	19	21	1,354 00	1,309 50	1,729 50
1					2	5	1				27	28	21	4	1,245 31	1,343 63	1,410 83
					2	5					26	28	17	12	1,475 82	1,732 40	2,200 30
	5		5	5	22	28	13	3	2		137	143	111	161	26,822 08	30,081 84	36,333 65
					6	3	3		1		33	31	24	18	2,858 06	2,586 82	2,755 74
					7	7					30	28	19	18	1,582 81	1,782 51	2,467 47
					5	6	4	1			28	27	25	22	1,066 50	1,331 63	1,393 40
					3	5	2				22	23	20	16	1,316 33	2,456 75	3,003 17
	1				2	8	3				38	43	24	4	1,917 61	1,706 24	1,510 50
					6	13	3				52	59	44	36	4,188 33	5,035 84	5,980 82
					4	4	2				33	31	28	12	1,704 73	1,821 67	2,466 94
					2	1					13	12	8	.....	465 00	565 00	457 50
	1	1	1	1	5	9	4				39	39	31	42	2,925 00	2,908 97	6,250 90
	1				12	19	2	1	1		50	57	24	58	3,318 99	4,066 62	4,872 59
		1			13	11	9		1		65	65	63	10	3,239 32	4,369 10	4,966 09
					1	2	2				15	16	12	12	916 65	957 49	1,333 59
					5	4			1		18	16	9	8	778 33	709 65	949 20
					3	6	4		1		28	32	25	15	1,623 50	1,806 89	2,758 41
					2	5			1		17	21	15	32	1,357 49	1,922 41	5,846 30
					4	5					30	31	27	25	1,823 65	1,772 13	3,339 75
					5	14	2				48	57	41	16	2,971 65	3,609 65	4,608 57
					9	15	2				58	63	37	5	2,334 16	2,450 45	2,520 66
			1	2	8	8	4				27	28	19	44	1,532 33	2,246 02	3,481 20
					1	5	1		1		22	28	23	23	3,085 00	3,716 40	5,197 37
					9	3	4		1		28	23	23	23	1,303 32	1,318 33	3,002 40
					4	15	1		1		34	44	28	53	2,102 88	2,393 40	3,748 91
					4	5	2	1	1		40	40	31	16	2,530 00	2,621 02	3,875 11
		1			.....	1	1				.....	8	12	34	.....	1,735 30	2,036 00
2			*8	10	30	39	34		2		239	252	243	450	58,665 83	62,381 17	123,401 72
					2	3					12	16	11	.....	567 99	744 97	787 42
					5	5	3				21	21	19	18	1,028 00	1,160 91	2,652 40
			1	1	7	9	10				55	57	58	23	3,430 78	3,592 21	6,914 19
					10	9					53	52	41	16	3,109 19	3,276 75	4,910 91
	2				12	25	13		5		88	110	90	43	1,027 27	8,044 30	11,484 97
1					1	14	3	1			27	38	24	6	1,545 50	1,651 50	2,285 75
					6	12	2	1			32	37	27	35	2,993 00	3,541 70	4,481 43
					3	7	2				29	29	19	7	1,673 30	1,910 50	2,019 60
	2				6	8	1				26	29	21	8	1,195 54	1,226 64	1,647 68
					2	7	3				19	24	20	.....	651 32	803 33	956 00
					1	6	2				27	28	42	51	4,086 66	3,751 66	8,479 74
					4	8	2				31	34	20	6	1,398 33	1,451 22	1,544 92
					7	4	2				39	33	28	9	1,999 97	1,667 08	2,030 38
					8	13	2				36	40	18	.....	1,426 66	1,209 50	765 84
7	18	6	22	24	505	751	281	15	28		3,457	3,668	2,880	2,240	297,825 44	330,430 33	471,827 76

*One is six months

SCHEDULE B.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licences issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the licence years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses. * * *	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay, Rainy River, Fort William, Port Arthur, Sault St. Marie and Manitoulin.)	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	78	11	2		
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
	1890	94	15			
	1891	94	11			
	1892	92	11			
	1893	95	13			
	1894	93	12			
	1895	96	13	1		
	1896	99	13			
	1897	108	15			
	1898	111	14			
	1899	120	14			
	1900	118	13			
	1901	116	14	1		
	1902	131	15	1		
	1903	130	15	1		
	1904	140	16	1		
	1905	130	13			
	1906	123	11			
Brant (not including City of Brantford.)	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	26	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	22	2			
	1892	23	2			
	1893	23	1			
	1894	22	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1896	18	1			
	1897	18	1			
	1898	18	1			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	17	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	18	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	18	1			
	1906	18	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop. licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			
	1890	98	6			
	1891	97	6			
	1892	96	5			
	1893	97	5			
	1894	90	5			
	1895	90	5			
	1896	88	4			
	1897	87	4			
	1898	83	4			
	1899	81	4			
	1900	82	4			
	1901	81	4			
	1902	80	4			
	1903	80	4	1		
	1904	77	3	1		
	1905	74	3			
	1906	62	2			
Carleton (not including Ottawa.)	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	44	1			
	1890	44	1			
	1891	45				
	1892	46				
	1893	44				
	1894	45				
	1895	45				
	1896	44				
	1897	44				
	1898	46				
	1899	44				
	1900	44				
	1901	43				
	1902	43				
	1903	42				
	1904	42				
	1905	36				
	1906	27				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Dufferin	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New County, erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	24	2			
	1889	27	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	24	2			
	1892	24	2			
	1893	21	2			
	1894	21	2			
	1895	19	2			
	1896	19	2			
	1897	18	2			
	1898	15	2			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	18	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	17	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	17	1			
	1906	15	1			
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16			
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Not including St. Thomas	1889	48	2			
" " "	1890	44	1			
" " "	1891	43	1			
" " "	1892	44	1			
" " "	1893	42	1			
" " "	1894	41	1			
" " "	1895	41	1			
" " "	1896	39	1			
" " "	1897	36	1			
" " "	1898	35	1			
" " "	1899	36	1			
" " "	1900	36	1			
" " "	1901	35	1			
" " "	1902	36				
" " "	1903	36				
" " "	1904	36				
" " "	1905	29				
" " "	1906	23				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			
	1890	94	8			
Not including Windsor	1891	68	5			
" " "	1892	71	5			
" " "	1893	73	5			
" " "	1894	70	6			
" " "	1895	75	6			
" " "	1896	72	6			
" " "	1897	73	6			
" " "	1898	72	6			
" " "	1899	76	5	1		
" " "	1900	83	5	1		
" " "	1901	81	6	1		
" " "	1902	84	6	1		
" " "	1903	84	7	1		
" " "	1904	84	8	1		
" " "	1905	84	6			
" " "	1906	80	6			
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	4		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed December 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	23				
	1890	25				
	1891	23				
	1892	24				
	1893	22				
	1894	22				
	1895	24				
	1896	21				
	1897	33				
	1898	21				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	23				
	1902	22				
	1903	22				
	1904	21				
	1905	21				
	1906	13				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Grey	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September
	1879	91	12	1	1	Melancthon and
	1880	88	17	1	2	Shelburne attached to new
	1881	84	16	.....	1	County of Dufferin
	1882	88	18	.....	1	
	1883	95	20	.....	3	
	1884	91	19	.....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	.....	3	
	1887	86	14	.....	3	
	1888	84	7	.....	4	
	1889	84	6	.....	1	
	1890	81	6			
	1891	75	5			
	1892	76	5			
	1893	77	5			
	1894	76	5			
	1895	76	5			
	1896	73	5			
	1897	72	3			
	1898	69	2			
	1899	66	2			
	1900	68	3			
	1901	68	2			
	1902	68	2			
	1903	67	2			
	1904	65	2			
	1905	62	2			
	1906	35				
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	49	4			
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
	1890	49	3			
	1891	47	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	44	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	42	3			
	1896	42	4			
	1897	37	4			
	1898	36	4			
	1899	35	4			
	1900	35	4			
	1901	33	4			
	1902	32	4			
	1903	32	3			
	1904	32	3			
	1905	31	3			
	1906	30	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Haliburton	1886	7				
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				
	1890	7				
	1891	8				
	1892	8				
	1893	8				
	1894	10				
	1895	8				
	1896	8				
	1897	7				
	1898	6				
	1899	6				
	1900	7				
	1901	7				
	1902	7				
	1903	7				
	1904	7				
	1905	6				
	1906	6				
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
	1890	27				
	1891	27				
	1892	26				
	1893	27				
	1894	28				
	1895	28				
	1896	26				
	1897	23				
	1898	22				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	21				
	1902	22				
	1903	20				
	1904	20				
	1905	19				
	1906	15				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	90	14	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not including Belleville	1889	73	9			
" " "	1890	74	8			
" " "	1891	74	8			
" " "	1892	72	7			
" " "	1893	70	7			
" " "	1894	67	7			
" " "	1895	68	8			
" " "	1896	66	6			
" " "	1897	67	7			
" " "	1898	59	7			
" " "	1899	57	8			
" " "	1900	55	8			
" " "	1901	56	9			
" " "	1902	56	9			
" " "	1903	55	9			
" " "	1904	53	8			
" " "	1905	49	7			
" " "	1906	49	7			
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
	1890	103	5			
	1891	104	5			
	1892	102	5	1		
	1893	94	5	1		
	1894	92	5	1		
	1895	90	5	1		
	1896	88	6			
	1897	85	6			
	1898	83	6			
	1899	84	6			
	1900	82	6			
	1901	80	6			
	1902	79	6			
	1903	77	6			
	1904	76	5			
	1905	73	5			
	1906	72	5			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kent	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14	.....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	72	6			
	1890	75	6			
	1891	63	5			
	1892	61	4			
	1893	61	4			
	1894	61	4			
Not including Chatham	1895	44	2			
" " "	1896	46	2			
" " "	1897	43	3			
" " "	1898	42	3			
" " "	1899	42	3			
" " "	1900	41	3			
" " "	1901	41	3			
" " "	1902	43	3			
" " "	1903	41	3			
" " "	1904	28	3			
" " "	1905	27	3			
" " "	1906	28	3			
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	65	9			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	64	6			
	1892	62	5			
	1893	64	5			
	1894	63	5			
	1895	61	5			
	1896	62	5			
	1897	62	4			
	1898	58	4			
	1899	58	4			
	1900	58	4			
	1901	59	4			
	1902	60	4			
	1903	61	4			
	1904	60	4			
	1905	58	3			
	1906	43	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	20	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	33	6			except in Perth.
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	39	6			
	1890	45	7			
	1891	44	6			
	1892	44	7			
	1893	44	7			
	1894	44	6			
	1895	44	6			
	1896	44	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	43	6			
	1899	43	6			
	1900	44	6			
	1901	44	6			
	1902	45	6			
	1903	43	6			
	1904	42	6			
	1905	40	6			
	1906	37	3			
Leeds and Grenville	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	77	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	73	13			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	69	10			
	1891	66	8			
	1893	67	7			
	1894	64	7			
	1895	65	7			
	1896	61	7			
	1897	57	7			
	1898	57	7	1		
	1899	58	8			
	1900	56	8			
	1901	58	8			
	1902	55	8			
	1903	57	8			
	1904	56	8			
	1905	36	6			
	1906	48	8			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lennox and Addington.....	1874	52	7	.....	1	
	1875	46	8			
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	3			
	1890	49	2			
	1891	46	2			
	1892	47	2			
	1893	47	2			
	1894	44	1			
	1894	40	1			
	1896	37	1			
	1897	39	1			
	1898	37	1			
	1899	36	1			
	1900	35	1			
	1901	31	2			
	1902	34	2			
	1903	34	2			
	1904	34	2			
	1905	33	2			
	1906	33	2			
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines.	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	36	3			
	1890	36	3			
	1891	35	3			
	1892	34	1			
	1893	29	1			
	1894	28	1			
	1895	28	1			
	1896	27	1			
	1897	27	1			
	1898	27	1			
	1899	26	1			
	1900	26	1			
	1901	26	1			
	1902	26	1			
	1903	25	1			
	1904	21	1			
	1905	21	1			
	1906	13	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop. licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Middlesex (not including London)	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	1·2	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.....	1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	82	8			
	1890	93	6			
	1891	93	5			
	1892	90	5			
	1893	80	4			
	1894	73	4			
	1895	69	4			
	1896	68	4			
	1897	67	4			
	1898	65	4			
	1899	67	4			
	1900	68	4			
	1901	67	4			
	1902	66	4			
	1903	63	2			
	1904	60	2			
	1905	56	1			
	1906	55				
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
	1890	47	1			
	1891	47	1			
	1892	53	1			
	1893	50	2			
	1894	56	2			
	1895	60	1			
	1896	60	1			
	1897	59	1			
	1898	58	1			
	1899	57	1			
	1900	59	1			
	1901	56	1			
	1902	58	1			
	1903	55	1			
	1904	52	1			
	1905	53	2			
	1906	53	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Nipissing (including Temiscaming)	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			
	1890	27	4			
	1891	26	5			
	1892	30	6			
	1893	30	6			
	1894	28	5			
	1895	31	6			
	1896	34	6			
	1897	36	6			
	1898	34	5			
	1899	32	5			
	1900	34	5			
	1901	37	5			
	1902	39	5			
	1903	40	7			
	1904	43	8			
	1905	46	9			
	1906	56	8			
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
	1890	39	2			
	1891	39	2			
	1892	41	2			
	1893	39	2			
	1894	35	2			
	1895	37	2			
	1896	31	2			
	1897	33	2			
	1898	32	2			
	1899	30	2			
	1900	29	2			
	1901	29	2			
	1902	29	2			
	1903	30	2			
	1904	29	2			
	1905	25	2			
	1906	22	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Northumberland & Durham.	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	98	21	.....	1	for ten months,
	1880	100	22	.....	1	except in Port
	1881	100	23	.....	1	Hope and Co-
	1882	102	23	.....	1	bourg.
	1883	104	23	.....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	81	14			
	1890	74	13			
	1891	77	15			
	1892	76	14			
	1893	75	10			
	1894	68	9			
	1895	66	8			
	1896	64	9			
	1897	61	7			
	1898	59	7			
	1899	57	7			
	1900	55	7			
	1901	56	7			
	1902	56	7			
	1903	55	7			
	1904	53	7			
	1905	50	7			
	1906	48	6			
Ontario.....	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	61	9			for ten months.
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	64	7			
	1890	62	7			
	1891	60	4			
	1892	57	6			
	1893	50	5			
	1894	47	4			
	1895	45	4			
	1896	44	4			
	1897	50	4			
	1898	49	4			
	1899	45	4			
	1900	46	4			
	1901	46	4			
	1902	46	4			
	1903	44	4			
	1904	41	3			
	1905	42	3			
	1906	32	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1874	104	39			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	6	1		
	1890	58	7	1		
	1891	57	5	1		
	1892	50	5			
	1893	50	6			
	1894	48	6			
	1895	48	5			
	1896	47	5			
	1897	47	5			
	1898	47	5			
	1899	47	5			
	1900	47	5			
	1901	47	5			
	1902	45	5			
Not including Woodstock...	1903	33	3			
" " " ...	1904	31	3			
	1905	28	3			
	1906	24	3			
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	56	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
	1890	52	3			
	1891	51	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	48	2			
	1894	47	2			
	1895	46	2			
	1896	47	2			
	1897	47	2			
	1898	42	2			
	1899	40	2			
	1900	42	2			
	1901	40	2			
	1902	39	2			
	1903	39	1			
	1904	41	1			
	1905	25				
	1906	24				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Perth	1874	145	23			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Not including Stratford	1889	74	5			
" " "	1890	72	5			
" " "	1891	69	4			
" " "	1892	68	5			
" " "	1893	65	6			
" " "	1894	62	5			
" " "	1895	61	5			
" " "	1896	58	5			
" " "	1897	59	5			
" " "	1898	57	5			
" " "	1899	55	5			
" " "	1900	53	6			
" " "	1901	53	6			
" " "	1902	54	6			
" " "	1903	53	6			
" " "	1904	48	6			
" " "	1905	48	6			
" " "	1906	40	6			
Peterboro	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	42	13	.....	1	in part of West
	1880	46	12	.....	1	Riding for 10
	1881	46	14	.....	1	months.
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	43	10	.....	1	" "
	1890	41	11			
	1891	45	9			
	1892	46	8			
	1893	43				
	1894	39				
	1895	47	6			
	1896	47	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	40	6			
	1899	38	6	1		
	1900	38	5	1		
	1901	38	5	1		
	1902	37	5	1		
	1903	37	6	1		
	1904	37	6	1		
	1905	33	5	1		
	1906	27	4			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prescott and Russell	1874	63	10	1		
	1875	58	11			
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	76	1			
	1890	78	2			
	1891	75	3			
	1892	77	2			
	1893	72	2			
	1894	69	3			
	1895	71	3			
	1896	76	3			
	1897	76	4			
	1898	72	4			
	1899	74	4			
	1900	76	4			
	1901	77	5			
	1902	78	5			
	1903	77	5			
	1904	75	5			
	1905	76	4			
	1906	77	4			
Prince Edward.....	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	33	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " "
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	" " "
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	.....	2	
	1881	18	2			
	1889	16	2			
	1890	18	2			
	1891	18	2			
	1892	17	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	15	2			
	1895	15	2			
	1896	14	2			
	1897	13	2			
	1898	13	2			
	1899	12	2			
	1900	12	2			
	1901	12	2			
	1902	12	2			
	1903	13	1			
	1904	12	1			
	1905	11	1			
	1906	9	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
	1890	56	16			
	1891	55	13			
	1892	58	14			
	1893	60	13			
	1894	66	15			
	1895	65	17			
	1896	63	16			
	1897	62	14			
	1898	58	14			
	1899	60	14			
	1900	60	14			
	1901	60	14			
	1902	59	15			
	1903	59	10			
	1994	58	10			
	1905	56	10			
	1906	57	9			
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23			
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	121	17			
	1889	134	18			
	1890	123	17			
	1891	113	15			
	1892	117	12			
	1893	113	11			
	1894	106	11			
	1895	105	11			
	1896	102	10			
	1897	100	9			
	1898	97	9			
	1899	95	9			
	1900	97	8			
	1901	96	8			
	1902	95	8			
	1903	90	8			
	1904	88	8			
	1905	84	8			
	1906	81	7			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vesssel licenses.	Remarks.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	28	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1379	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			
	1890	103	8			
	1891	96	10			
	1892	94	10			
	1893	84	8			
	1894	82	8	1		
	1895	80	4			
	1896	79	4			
	1897	78	4			
	1898	74	3	1		
	1899	75	3			
	1900	73	2			
	1901	74	2			
	1902	73	2			
	1903	71	2			
	1904	72	3			
	1905	64	4			
	1906	54	2			
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	Including Haliburton
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	82	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....	2	
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	46	2			
	1890	44	2			
	1891	47	2			
	1892	40	3			
	1893	39	3			
	1894	38	3			
	1895	33	2			
	1896	33	2			
	1897	33	1			
	1898	32	1			
	1899	29	1			
	1900	29	1			
	1901	30	1			
	1902	30	1			
	1903	26	1			
	1904	25	1			
	1905	26	1			
	1906	25	1			

Schedule B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo	1874	136	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	.....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
	1890	92	10	1		
	1891	91	10	1		
	1892	90	11	1		
	1893	90	10	1		
	1894	88	10	1		
	1895	89	10	3		
	1896	90	10	5		
	1897	88	10	3		
	1898	86	10	2		
	1899	85	11	2		
	1900	86	10	2		
	1901	85	10	2		
	1902	85	8	1		
	1903	81	8	1		
	1904	80	10	1		
	1905	78	10			
	1906	78	10			
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	79	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	78	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
	1890	73	9			
	1891	70	9			
	1892	71	9			
	1893	66	10			
	1894	64	10			
	1895	66	10			
	1896	65	9			
	1897	63	9			
	1898	62	9			
	1899	60	9			
	1900	64	9			
	1901	65	10			
	1902	64	10			
	1903	61	10			
	1904	61	10			
	1905	59	10			
	1906	64	10			

Schedule B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....		Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	.....	.....	.....		C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....		" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....		" "
Not including Guelph	1889	78	5			
" "	1890	77	4			
" "	1891	80	3			
" "	1892	79	9			
" "	1893	76	2			
" "	1894	72	2			
" "	1895	71	1			
" "	1896	71	1			
" "	1897	68	1			
" "	1898	64	1			
" "	1899	63	1			
" "	1900	62	1			
" "	1901	62	1			
" "	1902	61	1			
" "	1903	58	1			
" "	1904	57				
	1905	49				
	1906	44				
Wentworth (not including Hamilton	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
	1890	49	4			
	1891	49	3			
	1892	46	3			
	1893	45	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	41	3			
	1896	38	3			
	1897	38	3			
	1898	39	3			
	1899	39	3			
	1900	39	3			
	1901	39	3			
	1902	37	3			
	1903	34	3			
	1904	34	3			
	1905	35	1			
	1906	33	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
York (not including Toronto)	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force one month, May.
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			
	1890	108	2			
	1891	105	3			
	1892	108	4			
	1893	104	4			
	1894	103	4			
	1895	102	4			
	1896	100	4			
	1897	100	4			
	1898	98	4			
	1899	97	2			
	1900	92	2			
	1901	92	2	1		
	1902	92	2	1		
	1903	91	2	1		
	1904	84	1	1		
	1905	73	1			
	1906	54	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	88	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	*14	2	
	1886	224	66	13	8	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	152	50	14	3	
	1890	150	50	11		
	1891	150	50	11		
	1892	150	50	10		
	1893	149	50	10		
	1894	150	50	11		
	1895	150	50	8		
	1896	150	50	9		
	1897	150	50	6		
	1898	150	50	6		
	1899	150	50	6		
	1900	150	50	5		
	1901	150	50	7		
	1902	150	50	5		
	1903	150	50	6		
	1904	150	50	8		
	1905	147	50	11		
	1906	146	50			
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
	1890	92	38	3		
	1891	91	37	3		
	1892	94	34	3		
	1893	94	30	3		
	1894	75	20	4		
	1895	75	20	4		
	1896	76	20	4		
	1897	75	20	3		
	1898	75	20	2		
	1899	75	20	2		
	1900	75	19	3		
	1901	75	19	3		
	1902	75	19	3		
	1903	75	19	3		
	1904	73	18	3		
	1905	68	17	5		
	1906	68	17			

* Dominion Issues.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ottawa	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	6		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77			
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1 B. & W.	
	1890	88	59	2		
	1891	87	59	1		
	1892	78	46	1		
	1893	72	40	5		
	1894	71	38	5		
	1895	70	33	3		
	1896	76	33	4		
	1897	77	33	5		
	1898	80	33	6		
	1899	78	32	7		
	1900	75	32	9		
	1901	76	32	8		
	1902	76	32	7		
	1903	77	31	6		
	1904	67	31	5		
	1905	67	31	5		
	1906	67	31			
London	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	23	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
	1890	56	12	1		
	1891	41	10	1		
	1892	34	6	3		
	1893	34	6	5		
	1894	34	6	2		
	1895	35	6	2		
	1896	34	6	2		
	1897	34	6	2		
	1898	34	6	2		
	1899	34	6	2		
	1900	35	6	2		
	1901	35	6	2		
	1902	35	6	2		
	1903	35	6	*1		
	1904	35	6	*1		
	1905	32	5	1		
	1906	26	5			

*6 months

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kingston	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1		
	1890	38	15	1		
	1891	39	15	1		
	1892	41	15	1		
	1893	40	14	1		
	1894	38	13	1		
	1895	39	12			
	1896	37	12			
	1897	37	12			
	1898	36	12			
	1899	34	11			
	1900	34	11			
	1901	34	10			
	1902	34	10			
	1903	33	10			
	1904	33	8			
	1905	33	7			
	1906	31	7			
St. Catharines	1886	26	7			
	1887	29	7			
	1888	23	7			
	1889	26	6			
	1890	26	5			
	1891	26	4			
	1892	26	3			
	1893	26	3			
	1894	26	3			
	1895	26	3			
	1896	26	2			
	1897	26	2			
	1898	22	2			
	1899	24	2			
	1900	22	2			
	1901	21	2			
	1902	24	2			
	1903	19	2			
	1904	19	2			
	1905	18	2			
	1906	19	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
	1890	18	5	2		
	1891	18	5	1		
	1892	18	5	1		
	1893	18	5	1		
	1894	18	5	1		
	1895	16	5	1		
	1896	16	5	1		
	1897	16	5	.....	1	
	1898	16	4			
	1899	16	4			
	1900	17	4			
	1901	17	4			
	1902	16	4			
	1903	17	4			
	1904	16	4			
	1905	17	4			
	1906	16	4			
St. Thomas	1889	20	6			
	1890	18	4			
	1891	18	4			
	1892	18	4			
	1893	18	4			
	1894	18	4			
	1895	18	4			
	1896	18	4			
	1897	18	3			
	1898	17	3			
	1899	17	3			
	1900	17	3			
	1901	17	2			
	1902	17	3			
	1903	17	3			
	1904	17	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
Stratford	1889	21	4			
	1890	21	4			
	1891	21	4			
	1892	21	4			
	1893	19	4			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	16	2			
	1901	16	2			
	1902	16	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	13	2			
	1906	15	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Guelph	1889	16	2			
	1890	16	2			
	1891	16	2			
	1892	16	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	14	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	15	2			
	1906	15	2			
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		
	1890	25	3	2		
	1891	25	3	2		
	1892	25	3	2		
	1893	24	3	2		
	1894	24	3	2		
	1895	25	3	2		
	1896	26	3	1		
	1897	26	3	1		
	1898	21	2	1		
	1899	17	2			
	1900	18	2			
	1901	18	2			
	1902	18	2			
	1903	17	2			
	1904	16	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
Windsor	1891	22	4			
	1892	25	5			
	1893	27	4			
	1894	27	4			
	1895	27	4			
	1896	27	4			
	1897	27	3	1		
	1898	24	3	1		
	1899	22	3			
	1900	21	3			
	1901	23	3			
	1902	23	3			
	1903	23	3			
	1904	23	3			
	1905	19	3			
	1906	23	3			
Chatham	1895	17	2			
	1896	18	2			
	1897	17	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	15	2			
	1900	15	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	12	2			
	1906	13	2			
Woodstock	1903	12	2			
	1904	12	2			
	1905	9	2			
	1906	9	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION, showing the total number of Provincial licenses issued in the several counties in the province, including the cities, during the license years, 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8--9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale	Vessel	Club.	Total.
1874	4,793	1,307	52	33	.....	6,185
1875	4,459	1,257	78	24	.....	5,818
1876	2,977	787	147	27	.....	3,938
1877	2,845	739	65	27	.....	3,676
1878	2,910	724	52	29	.....	3,715
1879	3,199	757	42	22	.....	4,020
1880	3,227	760	40	22	.....	4,049
1881	3,311	764	34	24	.....	4,133
1882	3,317	787	35	24	.....	4,163
1883	3,363	781	36	21	.....	4,201
1884	3,253	675	28	14	.....	3,970
1885	2,574	525	24	9	.....	3,132
1886	1,567	367	28	12	.....	1,974
1887	1,496	325	28	13	.....	1,862
1888	2,066	336	26	17	.....	2,445
1889	3,073	445	27	15	.....	3,560
1890	3,071	428	24	.....	.....	3,523
1891	2,990	403	21	.....	.....	3,414
1892	2,966	378	25	.....	.....	3,369
1893	2,888	357	31	.....	.....	3,276
1894	2,785	337	29	.....	.....	3,151
1895	2,779	327	26	.....	.....	3,132
1896	2,747	323	26	.....	.....	3,096
1897	2,725	317	22	.....	.....	3,064
1898	2,641	312	23	.....	.....	2,976
1899	2,611	308	21	.....	.....	2,950
1900	2,621	303	24	.....	.....	2,948
1901	2,613	308	26	.....	.....	2,947
1902	2,628	307	22	.....	.....	2,957
1903	2,577	300	22	.....	.....	2,899
1904	2,516	298	22	.....	.....	2,836
1905	2,384	283	24	.....	.....	2,691
1906	2,207	267	23	.....	21	2,518

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the number as shown in Schedules A and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses, under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners, to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be able to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted to localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of the opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether ordinary or Beer and Wine and Club, issued, and the number extended, transferred and number of bartenders licenses issued, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for fines, the amount imposed by Municipal by-laws for licenses in excess of statutory duties, for the license years 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7, and the revenue paid over to the Municipal treasurers on account of the license years 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Addington	Newburg Village	1	1	1																
	Camden	7	8	7														1	1	
	Sheffield	5	5	5																
	Kaladar and Anglesea	1	1	1																
	Barrie	1	1	1																
	Kennebec	1	1	1																
	Olden																			
	Oso	2	2	2																
	Hinchinbrooke	2	2	2								1								
	Palmerston and N. and S. Canonto	1	1	1																
	Clarendon and Miller																			
	Denbigh																			

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6	Transfers. 1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Removals. 1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	Newburg Village							1	1	1		120 00	120 00	250 00	20 00	24 00	83 33			
	Camden	2	1	2				10	9	9		740 00	700 00	920 00	166 67	184 00	280 00			
	Sheffield		2					5	7	5		450 00	500 00	600 00	100 00	124 00	200 00			
	Kaladar and Anglesea							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	24 00	40 00			
	Barrie							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	24 00	40 00			
	Kennebec	1						2	1	1		110 00	125 00	170 00	26 67	24 00	40 00			
	Olden																			
	Oso		1					2	3	2		240 00	295 00	240 00	100 00	112 00	80 00	60 00	60 00	
	Hinchinbrooke		1	1				2	3	3		220 00	265 00	280 00	53 33	60 00	80 00			
	Palmerston and N. and S. Canonto							1	1	1		110 00	90 00	120 00	26 67	24 00	40 00			
	Clarendon and Miller																			
	Denbigh																			
	Transferred from previous year											88 21	180 52							

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of Provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Algoma	St. Joseph	2	2	2																
	Hilton	1	1	1																
	Thessalon, Town	3	3	3																
	Balfour	3	2	2																
	Plummer Additional																			
	Rayside	1	1	1																
	Sault Ste. Marie Township																			
	*Thessalon Township																			
	Hallam	2	2	2																
	Whitefish																			
	Salter and May and 116																			
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman																			
	*Johnston																			
	*Denison, Drury and Graham																			
	Chapleau	2	2	2																
	Blind River	3	3	*4																
	Korah																			
	*McDonald																			
	Bruce Mines, Town	2	2	2																
	Massey, Town	2	2	2																
	Thompson																			
	Unorganized Territory	7	6	5															1	

* 1 for 9 months.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District	Municipality	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Algoma	St. Joseph							2	2	2	4	300 00	300 00	308 00	168 00	160 97	115 50	120 00	120 00	60 00
	Hilton		1					1	2	1	1	90 00	115 00	122 00	24 00	23 24	45 75			
	Thessalon, Town							3	3	3	5	600 00	640 00	800 00	246 00	238 39	285 00	150 00	150 00	
	Balfour	1	1	1				4	4	3	4	520 00	390 00	334 67	262 00	162 77	108 00	150 00	112 50	40 00
	Plummer Additional																			
	Rayside		2					1	3	1		155 00	245 00	241 67	59 00	57 31	45 00	15 00	30 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie Tp.																			
	*Thessalon Township																			
	Hallam							2	2	2	5	300 00	300 00	310 00	168 00	161 43	116 25	120 00	120 00	60 00
	Whitefish																			
	Salter and May and 116																			
	Nairn, Lorne & Hyman																			
	*Johnston																			
	*Denison, Drury and Graham																			
	Chapleau		1					2	3	2	2	380 00	405 00	384 00	248 00	246 20	144 00	200 00	200 00	140 00
	Blind River		1	1				3	4	5	13	695 00	665 00	1,005 17	440 00	398 03	333 19	340 00	330 00	240 00
	Korah																			
	*McDonald																			
	Bruce Mines, Town							2	2	2	1	320 00	320 00	502 00	84 00	73 82	188 25	20 00	20 00	
	Massey, Town		1					2	3	2	4	300 00	415 00	508 00	64 00	57 18	190 49			
	Thompson								1	5			830 00			20 25			10 00	
	†Unorganized Territory	1	4					8	10		5	779 73	85 18	700 00						
	Transferred from previous year											27 00	55 00							

* Local option. † Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

Schedule C – Comparative Statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
North Brant..	South Dumfries	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Brantford Township	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Onondaga	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Pa is Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
South Brant..	Brantford Township	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Burford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Oakland	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Brantford City	....	16	*17	16	....	....	....	4	4	4	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

*16 only issued fees for one in 1904-5 included in 1905-6.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removed. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Total. 1904-5.	1905-6.	Bartenders 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Brant..	South Dumfries		1					3	3	2	225 00	245 00	240 00	58 50	54 67	96 00	22 50	20 00	
	Brantford Township							3	3	3	270 00	320 00	360 00	48 00	48 00	144 00			
	Onondaga							2	2	2	180 60	180 00	240 00	32 00	32 00	96 00			
	Paris, Town	2	1					9	8	7	1,490 00	1,590 00	2,464 00	523 34	499 34	985 60	350 00	350 00	
	Transferred from previous year																		
South Brant..	Brantford Township	1		1				2	2	3	100 00	180 00	280 00			30 00			
	Burford	1	2					3	4	2	241 25	305 00	240 00			30 00			
	Oakland							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	120 00			15 00			
	Transferred from previous year										11 03	14 44							
Brantford City		4	7	4		1		25	29	24	39 6,467 50	7,371 00	10,764 68	2,483 34	2,681 34	4,409 12	1,700 00	1,760 00	
	Transferred from previous year										13 23								

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of Provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
Brockville....	Brockville, Town	9	9	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Front of Yonge and Escott	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Elizabethtown	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Athens, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Centre Bruce..	Paisley, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chesley, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Greenock	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huron	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Kincardine, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elderslie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Brockville	Brockville, Town	5	2	1				16	13	13	21	6,170 00	6,365 00	6,452 00	3,327 34	3,238 00	2,772 90	4,420 00	4,420 00	1,120 00
	Front of Yonge and Escott							3	2	2		395 00	315 00	350 00	260 34	176 00	157 50	195 00	140 00	
	Rear of Yonge and Escott							2	2	2		150 00	150 00	180 00	57 00	51 00	81 00	15 00	15 00	
	Elizabethtown							1	1	1		150 00	150 00	120 00	61 33	34 00	54 00	10 00	10 00	
	Athens, Village		1					2	3	2		240 00	290 00	500 00	56 00	48 00	225 00			
	Transferred from previous year																			
Centre Bruce	Paisley, Village	1						4	3	3		695 00	675 00	750 00	395 00	375 00	290 62	350 00	350 00	
	Kincardine, Town		1					6	7	6	5	1,220 00	1,210 00	2,110 00	500 00	463 33	817 75	300 00	300 00	
	Chesley Village							3	3	3	3	565 00	525 00	756 00	253 00	225 00	292 88	165 00	165 00	
	Greenock	2	4	1				8	10	6		570 00	610 00	690 00	156 00	126 66	232 50			
	Huron							3	2	2		351 25	340 00	340 00	202 75	200 00	131 75	148 75	160 00	100 00
	Kincardine, Township		1					1	2	1		90 00	125 00	120 00	24 00	33 33	46 50		10 00	
	Elderslie																			
	Transferred from previous year													3 20						

SCHEDULE C.--Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.--Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
North Bruce	Tiverton, Village	2	2	2																
	Port Elgin, Village	3	3	3															1	1
	*Southampton, Village	2	2																1	
	Tara, Village	2	2																	
	Wiarton, Town	5	5	5																
	Bruce	2	1	1																
	Saugeen	1	1	1															1	
	Arran	1	1	1																
	*Anabel	3	3																	
	Eastnor	4	4	3										1						
	Albemarle	3	3	2																1
	Lindsay and St. Edmonds																			
South Bruce	Lucknow, Village	3	3	3				1	1											
	Teeswater, Village	3	3	3																
	Walkerton, Town	6	6	6				1	1	1								1		
	Culross	3	2	1									1							
	Carrick	9	8	7															1	
	Brant	4	4	4																1
	Kinloss	1	1	1																

* Local Option districts. † Extended one month.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportions thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Bruce..	Tiverton, Village	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	300 00	350 00	593 33	108 00	112 00	200 00	60 00	60 00	.....
	Port Elgin, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	720 00	840 00	875 00	432 00	504 00	350 00	360 00	420 00	.... .
	Southampton, Village	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	550 00	645 00	.....	310 00	308 00	.....	250 00	200 00	.....
	Tara, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	430 00	400 00	.....	220 00	208 00	.....	160 00	160 00	.....
	Wiarton, Town	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	7	1,040 84	1,070 00	1,764 00	423 00	410 00	705 60	250 00	250 00	.....
	Bruce	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	200 00	235 00	150 00	68 00	55 00	48 00	20 00	15 00	.....
	Saugeen	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	100 00	90 00	120 00	28 00	24 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
	Arran	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	120 00	130 00	120 00	48 00	44 00	48 00	20 00	20 00	.....
	Amabel	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	300 00	320 00	.....	102 00	110 00	.....	30 00	30 00	.....
	Eastnor	2	2	1	..	..	..	6	6	5	..	480 00	530 00	480 00	204 00	200 00	156 00	100 00	100 00	.....
	Albemarle	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	293 00	322 75	377 50	83 00	74 75	135 00	3 00	2 75	37 50
	Lindsay and St. Edmunds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Edmunds, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 00	.....	.....	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 53	69 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Bruce ..	Lucknow, Village	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	6	4	..	750 00	820 00	833 34	382 00	383 19	318 74	270 00	270 00	.....
	Teeswater, Village	1	3	1	..	..	..	4	6	4	..	610 00	700 00	916 68	328 67	332 61	318 74	240 00	240 00	.....
	Walkerton, Town	1	5	..	..	..	..	9	12	7	3	1,877 50	1,940 00	2,456 00	1,000 51	924 29	1,043 80	692 50	645 00	.....
	Culross	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	300 00	242 50	140 00	98 01	64 71	51 00	.....	.....	.....
	Carrick	4	2	1	..	..	..	13	11	8	..	945 00	835 00	900 00	315 00	219 68	357 00	.....	.....	.....
	Brant	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	..	360 00	390 00	480 00	112 00	102 42	204 00	.....	.....	.....
	Kinloss	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90 00	90 00	120 00	28 00	24 67	51 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE C.—Comparative Statement by municipalities, showing the number of Provincial licenses, etc.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Cardwell.....	Adjala.....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Bradford, Village.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Tecumseth	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	.....
	*Bolton, Village.....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Albion	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Innisfil	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*West Gwillimbury	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Beeton, Village.....	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Tottenham, Village.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Carleton....	Hintonburg, Village.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Richmond, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	March	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Huntley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	North Gower	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Goulborn	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Marlborough	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Fitzroy	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Nepean.....	4	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
	East Ottawa, Village.....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

*Local Option.

TABLE C.—Continued.

Licensed District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Cardwell	Adjala							3	3	2		270 00	202 50	240 00	60 00	53 00	90 00			
	Bradford, Village	1						3	2	2		310 00	300 00	500 00	103 33	108 00	187 50	60 00	60 00	
	Tecumseth	1						3	2	2		250 00	180 00	240 00	63 34	44 00	90 00			
	Bolton, Village		1					2	3			340 03	380 00		140 03	155 34		100 02	100 00	
	Albion							4	3	3		360 00	270 00	360 00	80 00	80 00	135 00			
	Innisfil							3	3	3		345 00	270 00	360 00	85 00	76 00	135 00			
	West Gwillimbury																			
	Beeton, Village	1						4	3	3		510 00	450 00	750 00	170 00	162 00	281 24	90 00	90 00	
	Tottenham, Village							2	2	2		320 00	320 00	500 00	120 00	128 00	187 50	80 00	80 00	
	Transferred from previous year											26 82	204 24							
Carleton	Hintonburg, Village		1					2	3	2		240 00	250 00	700 00	48 00	58 53	280 00			
	Richmond, Village			1				1	1	2		120 00	120 00	333 34	24 00	27 07	100 00			
	March							2	2	2		180 00	180 00	240 00	48 00	52 50	96 00			
	Huntley	2						4	2	2		200 00	240 00	240 00	56 00	54 14	96 00			
	North Gower		1					3	4	3		270 00	280 00	360 00	72 00	85 20	144 00			
	Goulborn			1				2	2	3		180 00	180 00	280 00	48 00	54 14	96 00			
	Marlborough							1	1	1		110 00	90 00	170 00	32 00	27 07	48 00			
	Fitzroy			1				2	2	3		180 00	180 00	280 00	48 00	52 30	96 00			
	Nepean		2	2				8	9	6		675 00	685 00	920 00	180 00	205 87	336 00			
	East Ottawa, Village	2						4	2	2		340 00	300 00	500 00	124 00	121 04	200 00	60 00	60 00	
	Transferred from previous year											115 12	197 36							

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Cornwall and Stormont	Cornwall, Town	11	10	11	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Cornwall, Township	8	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Osnabruck	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Finch	5	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Roxborough	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Finch, Village	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Dufferin	Orangeville, Town	7	7	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Mulmur	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Mono	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Melancthon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Garafraxa, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Shelburne, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Amaranth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*East Luther	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Grand Valley, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

* Local Option districts.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	License transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Cornwall and Stormont...	Cornwall, Towu	3	2	1				16	15	15	24	$ c. 3,670 00	$ c. 3,507 50	$ c. 6,245 50	$ c. 2,120 01	$ c. 1,977 01	$ c. 2,551 85	$ c. 1,560 00	$ c. 1,470 00	$ c.
	Cornwall, Township		1					8	9	7		780 00	698 75	800 00	273 33	255 88	337 50	40 00	36 25	
	*Osnabruck	1	1					8	8			700 00	730 00		234 00	278 97		70 00	70 00	
	Finch	1						6	5	4		800 00	637 50	532 50	438 00	385 62	215 62	300 00	255 00	97 50
	Roxborough	1	2	1				6	7	5		810 00	715 00	693 34	472 67	436 63	276 00	350 00	297 50	160 00
	Finch, Village									1				250 00			106 25			
	Transferred from previous year											42 79	207 63							
Dufferin	Orangeville, Town	1				1	1	10	8	8	4	1,620 00	1,650 00	2,545 50	621 67	630 00	1,081 83	400 00	400 00	
	Mulmur		1					2	3	1		190 00	190 00	120 00	40 00	43 33	51 00			
	Mono							2	2	2		180 00	180 00	240 00	40 00	40 00	102 00			
	*Melancthon																			
	*Garafraxa, East																			
	Shelburne, Village		1	1				3	4	4		570 00	580 00	833 33	270 00	273 33	318 75	210 00	210 00	
	*Amaranth																			
	*East Luther																			
	Grand Valley, Village	1		1				4	3	4		535 00	525 00	833 34	228 34	225 00	318 75	165 00	165 00	
	Transferred from previous year											178 22	142 44	112 05						

*Local Option districts.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative Statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Dundas	Iroquois, Village	2	2	2																
	Chesterville, Village	2	3	2																
	Morrisburg, Village	4	4	4																
	*Winchester, Township																			
	Williamsburg																			
	Winchester, Village	2	2	2																
	Mountain	2	2											2						
E. Durham	Port Hope, Town	8	8	8				1	1	1										
	Millbrook, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1										
	*Hope	1	1																	
	*Cavan	2																		
	Manvers	2	2	2																
W. Durham	Bowmanville, Town	3	3	3																
	Newcastle, Village	1	1	1																
	*Clarke	1																		
	*Darlington																			
	*Cartwright																			

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amount imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dundas	Iroquois, Village		3					2	5	2		520 00	670 00	520 00	280 00	303 34	195 00	280 00	280 00	20 00
	Chesterville, Village		1					2	4	2		400 00	860 00	540 00	160 00	460 00	†146 25	160 00	420 00	20 00
	Morrisburg, Village			1				4	4	5		820 00	800 00	1,083 34	320 00	365 00	375 00	320 00	320 00	
	Winchester, Township																			
	Williamsburg											50 00	70 00							
	Winchester, Village							2	2	2		520 00	540 00	520 00	280 00	300 00	195 00	280 00	280 00	20 00
	*Mountain							2	2	2		510 00	520 00	365 00	280 00	300 00	43 13	280 00	280 00	55 00
	Transferred from previous year												25 73							
E. Durham	Port Hope, Town	2	4	3				11	13	12	9	3,220 00	3,390 00	3,697 98	1,746 00	1,703 33	1,331 20	1,850 00	1,850 00	160 00
	Millbrook, Village							4	4	4		980 00	920 00	1,020 00	536 00	486 67	408 00	400 00	400 00	
	*Hope							1	1			125 00	125 00		59 00	55 00		35 00	35 00	
	*Cavan							2				250 00			118 00			70 00		
	Manvers							2	2	2		350 00	350 00	350 00	218 00	210 00	140 00	170 00	170 00	110 00
	Transferred from previous year																			
W. Durham	Bowmanville, Town	1	2	1				4	5	4	5	840 00	885 00	1,286 70	360 00	360 00	265 01	360 00	360 00	
	Newcastle, Village		1					1	2	1	1	190 00	250 00	252 00	70 00	70 00	63 00	70 00	70 00	
	*Clarke							1				180 00	20 00		90 00			90 00		
	*Darlington											50 00								
	*Cartwright											10 00								
	Transferred from previous year											59 09	113 69							
	Transferred from Local Option account												86 20	92 52						

*Local Option. † $130 deducted to refund excess paid Chesterville, 1905-6.

TABLE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
East Elgin	Aylmer, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....
	Port Stanley, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
	Springfield, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Vienna, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Yarmouth	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Malahide	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
	Bayham	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
West Elgin	St. Thomas, City	17	16	16	....	....	....	3	3	3	.....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Southwold	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Dunwich	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Aldborough	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Dutton, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
North Essex	Maidstone	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Rochester	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	East Sandwich	14	16	16	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
	West Sandwich	13	14	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Sandwich, Town (in Windsor)	7	8	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	.....
	Belle River, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Anderdon	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Walkerville, Town (in Windsor)	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	South Sandwich	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Elgin	Aylmer, Town	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	9	800 00	885 00	1,534 66	328 00	332 00	531 75	200 00	200 00	25 00
	Port Stanley, Village	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	..	600 00	465 00	650 00	270 00	193 00	243 75	150 00	135 00	.....
	Springfield, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	140 00	140 00	250 00	44 00	44 00	93 75	20 60	20 00	.....
	Vienna, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	140 00	190 00	250 00	44 00	48 00	93 75	20 20	20 00	.....
	*Yarmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	360 00	20 00	.....	96 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Malahide	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	255 00	167 50	130 00	72 00	38 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....
	Bayham	2	3	..	..	..	..	8	9	6	..	515 00	625 00	660 00	140 00	140 00	247 50	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54 98	77 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Elgin	St. Thomas, City	1	3	2	..	..	..	21	23	21	18	6,800 00	6,592 50	9,921 34	3,026 67	2,878 73	4,292 10	2,000 00	1,908,33	.....
	*Southwold	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	540 00	415 00	.....	168 00	113 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dunwich	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	190 00	180 00	240 00	60 67	50 63	108 00	.....	.....	.....
	Aldborough	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	10	6	..	810 00	885 00	780 00	422 00	426 68	351 00	240 00	240 00	60 00
	Dutton, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	52) 00	520 00	520 00	336 00	345 83	234 00	280 00	280 00	20 00
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166 06	109 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Essex	Maidstone	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	4	..	520 00	535 00	530 00	172 67	198 00	187 50	.....	.....	.....
	Rochester	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	6	..	515 00	485 00	660 00	170 34	192 00	236 50	.....	.....	.....
	East Sandwich	1	1	2	..	..	..	16	18	19	..	1,700 00	1,982 50	2,110 00	583 33	723 00	788 50	.....	.....	.....
	West Sandwich	3	9	2	..	..	..	16	24	15	..	1,326 00	1,658 00	1,580 00	436 81	565 80	598 50	.....	.....	.....
	Sandwich, Town (in Windsor)	..	3	..	..	1	..	10	13	..	..	1,445 00	1,500 00	.....	364 00	474 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belle River, Village	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	500 00	490 00	1,040 00	121 34	150 00	403 50	.....	.....	.....
	Anderdon	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	250 00	315 00	290 00	88,67	114 00	94 50	.....	.....	.....
	Walkerville, Town (in Windsor)	1	2	..	1	..	..	8	7	..	..	1,100 00	880 00	.....	303,33	246 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Sandwich	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	5	2	..	290 00	370 00	240 00	93 34	156 00	94 50	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	322 17	†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Local Option.

†Transferred from 1907-8.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Clubs. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
South Essex ..	Mersea	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Leamington, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amherstburg, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Malden	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gosfield, South	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Kingsville, Town	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Essex, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Colchester, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colchester, South	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pelee Island	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tilbury West	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tilbury, North	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gosfield, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
‡Fort William.	Fort William	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Paipoonge	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Unorganized	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frontenac	Portsmouth, Village	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Kingston, Township	3	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Portland	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pittsburg	4	4	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Storrington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wolfe Island	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1	....	....
	Loughboro'	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bedford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Beer and wine. * Local Option. ‡ District formed in 1906-7.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Essex..	Mersea			1				2	1	2		147 50	110 00	240 00	59 00	48 00	74 25	25 00	20 00	60 00
	Leamington, Town	2	3	1				7	8	6	11	1,180 00	1,560 00	1,888 66	530 00	791 34	730 96	330 00	500 00	
	Amherstburg, Town	2	2					9	8	6	7	1,220 00	1,201 00	2,114 00	384 00	353 34	872 02	130 00	120 00	
	Malden							2	2	1		200 00	112 50	140 00	56 00	35 00	49 50			
	Gosfield, South							1	1	1		57 50	57 50	90 00	24 50	26 50	37 12	12 50		
	Kingsville, Town	1						4	3	2	4	710 00	515 00	508 00	290 00	196 51	209 54	150 00	112 50	
	Essex, Town	3	5					6	8	3	5	845 00	1,058 00	840 00	470 00	486 01	338 25	360 00	360 00	60 00
	*Colchester, North																			
	Colchester, South		1					2	3	2		350 00	395 00	350 00	218 00	226 00	144 37	170 00	170 00	110 00
	Pelee Island							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	24 00	28 00	49 50			
	Tilbury, West	2			1			6	3	3		655 00	535 00	525 00	379 00	339 00	216 56	255 00	255 00	165 00
	Tilbury, North		2		1			5	6	2		420 00	260 00	450 00	120 00	79 34	165 00			160 00
	Gosfield, North																			
	Transferred from previous yr.												269 65	9 34						
Fort William..	Fort William			2						14	32			6,024 00			2,357 69			
	Paipoonge									1				200 00			87 50			80 00
	Unorganized									1				120 00						
Frontenac	Portsmouth, Village							3	3	3		360 00	360 00	562 50	60 00	63 88	187 50			
	*Kingston, Township	2	1					7	6			465 00	480 00		110 00	99 54				
	Portland							4	3	3		325 00	270 00	360 00	73 33	63 88	121 50			
	Pittsburg	1						6	5	3		415 00	425 00	440 00	93 33	103 27	130 50			
	*Storrington																			
	Wolfe Island	1						4	2	2		212 50	180 00	315 00	48 34	42 59	81 00			
	Loughboro		3					2	5	2		180 00	255 00	240 00	40 00	52 60	81 00			
	Bedford							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	21 31	40 50			
	Transferred from previous yr.												37 34							

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
Glengarry	Alexandria Town	4	4	4				1												
	Charlottenburg	4	4	4														1	1	1
	Lancaster, Township	3	1	2									1						1	
	Kenyon	4	3	3									2					1 B.&W.		
	Lochiel	5	3	3									2							
	Lancaster, Village	2	2	1										1						
	Maxville, Village	2	2	2									1							
Grenville	Prescott, Town	6	6	6				3	3	3										
	*Cardinal, Village	2																		
	Kemptville, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1										
	Merrickville, Village	2	2	2																
	Augusta	2	2	2																
	Wolford	1	1	1																
	Kitley	4																		
	South Elmsley	2																		
	Oxford	2	2	2																
	Edwardsburg																			
Centre Grey	*Thornbury, Town	2	2																	
	*Artemesia	6	6																	
	Holland	3	3	2										1						
	*Collingwood, Township	1	1																	
	*Euphrasia																			
	*Osprey	2	2																	
	Sullivan	1	1	1																
	Markdale, Village	3	3	3																
	Chatsworth, Village	1	1	1																

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	License transferred and removed. Transferred. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removed. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Glengarry	Alexandria		5					5	5	4	6	1,450 00	1,305 00	1,477 00	833 34	628 00	489 52	600 00	480 00	360 00
	Charlottenburg	1						6	5	5		1,064 00	970 00	1,030 00	719 87	603 00	322 50	550 00	495 00	10 00
	Lancaster, Township	1						4	3	2		461 00	218 75	250 00	229 14	103 25	93 75	105 00	61 25	15 00
	Kenyon							5	5	3		540 00	511 25	375 00	276 50	225 00	134 37	157 50	140 00	90 00
	Lochiel	2						7	5	3		840 00	575 00	450 00	482 01	294 00	155 62	300 00	210 00	
	Lancaster, Village	1						3	2	2		450 00	400 00	312 50	239 34	208 00	109 37	160 00	160 00	
	Maxville, Village	1		1				3	3	3		360 00	510 00	643 34	170 33	242 00	170 31	110 00	180 00	
	Transferred from previous yr											101 69		5 40						
Grenville	Prescott, Town	2	2	1		1		11	12	10	14	2,470 00	2,750 00	3,484 67	1,457 91	1,376 00	1,350 65	1,080 00	1,080 00	
	*Cardinal, Village							2				520 00			339 69			280 00		
	Kemptville, Village		1					4	5	4		800 00	910 00	1,020 00	439 35	420 00	433 50	320 00	320 00	
	Merrickville, Village	1						3	2	2		420 00	330 00	500 00	194 44	138 00	212 50	90 00	90 00	
	Augusta							2	2	2		180 00	180 00	240 00	59 69	48 00	102 00			
	Wolford		1	1				1	2	2		90 00	100 00	160 00	29 83	28 00	51 00			
	Kitley							4				400 00			139 24					
	South Elmsley							2				180 00		280 00	59 68		102 00			
	Oxford							2	2	3		200 00	180 00		69 64	48 00				
	Edwardsburg																			
	Transferred from previous yr											120 47	45 23							
Centre Grey	*Thornbury, Town							2	2			300 00	330 00		64 00	72 00				
	*Artemesia	2	1					8	7			570 00	710 00		156 00	204 00				
	Holland		2					3	5	3		290 00	335 00	270 00	80 00	80 00	67 50			
	*Collingwood, Township		2					1	3			90 00	140 00		24 00	44 00				
	*Euphrasia																			
	*Osprey	1	1					3	3			255 00	220 00		78 00	64 00				
	Sullivan		1					1	2	1		90 00	100 00	120 00	24 00	28 00	30 00			
	Markdale		1					3	4	3		760 00	740 00	760 00	448 00	436 00	187 50	360 00	360 00	
	Chatsworth, Village	1						2	1	1		130 00	130 00	250 00	28 00	24 00	62 50			
	Transferred from previous yr											88 86	10 36							

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and Wine.			Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
North Grey	*Owen Sound, Town	11	10					2	2										1	
	Meaford, Town	3	2	3									1							
	*Derby																			
	*Keppel	2	2																	
	*Sydenham	3	3																	
	St. Vincent																			
	*Sarawak																			
South Grey	Proton	3	3	3																
	Durham, Town	3	3	3																
	Bentinck	2	2	2																
	Glenelg	2	1	1																
	Normanby	9	9	9																
	*Egremont	1	1																	
	Dundalk, Village	3	3	3																
	Hanover, Village	4	4	4																
Haldimand	Cayuga, Village	4	4	3				1	1	1										1
	Caledonia, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1			1							
	Oneida																			
	Cayuga, North, Tp	2	2	2	1															
	Dunn		1	1	1													1	1	1
	Rainham	4	4	4																
	Walpole	5	5	5																
	Seneca	2	2	2																
	Hagersville, Village	3	3	3																

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE. C—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
North Grey...	*Owen Sound, Town	2	1	..	..	..	..	15	14	..	..	3,342 00	3,385 00	.....	1,752 80	1,711 14	.....	1,300 00	1,250 00	.....
	Meaford, Town	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	4	530 00	497 50	1,068 00	164 00	126 13	396 75	60 00	45 00	.....
	*Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Keppell	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	200 00	285 00	.....	68 00	80 79	.....	20 00	20 00	.....
	*Sydenham	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	270 60	315 00	.....	72 00	73 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133 15	180 75	† 500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Grey...	Proton	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	280 00	299 00	360 00	76 00	77 20	147 00	.....	.....	.....
	Durham, Town	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	4	630 00	645 00	758 00	258 00	268 00	309 52	150 00	150 00	.....
	Bentinck	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	210 00	190 00	280 00	60 00	56 03	97 50	.....	.....	.....
	Glenelg	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	180 00	110 00	120 00	48 00	34 90	49 00	.....	.....	.....
	Normanby	3	2	1	..	..	..	12	11	10	..	910 00	930 00	1,120 00	256 00	235 34	441 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Egremont	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	90 00	130 00	.....	24 00	39 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dundalk, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	700 00	700 00	750 00	388 00	403 00	306 25	300 00	300 00	.....
	Hanover, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	5	2	710 00	790 00	1,520 67	284 00	305 55	573 30	160 00	160 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82 61	101 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand ..	Cayuga, Village	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	6	5	..	730 00	710 00	1,245 00	232 00	224 00	458 00	100 00	100 00	.....
	Caledonia, Village	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	7	4	..	820 00	895 00	1,100 00	376 00	377 00	408 00	240 00	255 00	.....
	Oneida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225 00	.....	.....	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cayuga, North, Tp	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	4	2	..	225 00	215 00	240 00	60 00	52 00	96 00	.....	.....	.....
	Dunn	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	100 00	135 00	180 00	28 00	36 00	72 00	.....	.....	.....
	Rainham	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	370 00	385 00	480 60	100 00	100 00	192 00	.....	.....	.....
	Walpole	3	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	5	1	480 00	485 00	602 00	132 00	128 00	240 00	.....	.....	.....
	Seneca	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	220 00	220 00	320 00	88 00	88 00	96 00	40 00	40 00	.....
	Hagersville, Village	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	380 00	460 00	750 00	80 00	76 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option. † Transferred from Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Haliburton	Minden	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dysart	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anson	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherbourne	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glamorgan	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Snowden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Monmouth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stanhope	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	*Nassagaweya	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esquesing	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burlington, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgetown, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakville, Town	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1
	Milton, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Acton, Village	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Trafalgar	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	73	68	68	....	....	....	18	17	17	2	2	5	1	2	3	....	†1	†1	†1
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hungerford	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thurlow	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Deseronto, Town	5	5	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tweed, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local Option. † Beer and wine. ‡ 1 for seven months.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Haliburton.	Minden	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	...	90 00	155 00	120 00	20 00	23 34	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	Dysart	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	...	90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	20 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	Anson	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	...	100 00	110 00	160 00	23 34	26 67	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	Sherbourne	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	...	180 00	435 00	280 00	40 00	263 33	60 00	.....	.....	.....
	Glamorgan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	...	200 00	100 38	120 00	45 67	22 31	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	Snowden	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Monmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stanhope	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	50 00	.....	.....	16 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	104 04	81 91	10 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halton ...	Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	100 00	100 00	100 00	67 00	65 00	37 50	55 00	55 00	40 00
	*Nassagaweya	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	...	122 00	90 00	.....	36 80	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Esquesing	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	4	...	410 00	525 00	480 00	140 00	126 67	180 00	40 00	40 00	.....
	Burlington, Village	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	...	410 00	400 00	500 00	212 00	200 00	187 50	160 00	160 00	.....
	Georgetown, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	...	480 00	480 00	750 00	192 00	180 00	281 25	120 00	120 00	.....
	Oakville, Town	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	4	520 00	382 51	403 84	160 00	105 01	151 44	60 00	45 01	.....
	Milton, Town	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	3	590 00	580 00	756 00	224 00	203 33	333 50	120 00	120 00	.....
	Acton, Village	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	6	3	...	480 00	590 00	562 50	192 00	186 67	210 94	120 00	120 00	.....
	*Trafalgar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...	100 00	100 00	.....	34 00	30 00	.....	10 00	10 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	35 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.	Hamilton, City	13	15	8	..	3	..	112	126	97	115	36,606 25	37,778 75	62,324 14	9,658 33	9,898 67	29,033 75	4,625 00	4,375 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	198 40	211 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Hastings.	Tyendinaga	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	6	...	482 50	592 50	690 00	108 34	105 00	225 00	.....	.....	.....
	Hungerford	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	...	425 00	270 00	250 00	181 67	116 66	93 74	105 00	70 00	10 00
	Thurlow	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	...	470 00	422 50	520 00	106 67	85 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....
	Deseronto, Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	4	1,660 00	1,841 00	1,758 00	893 34	910 00	659 25	720 00	720 00	.....
	Tweed, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	...	800 00	840 00	1,183 34	400 00	400 00	382 50	320 00	320 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	46 87	38 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipalities.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six Months. 1904-5.	Six Months. 1905-6.	Six Months. 1906-7.
North Hastings...	Marmora and Lake	1	1	1																1
	*Huntingdon																			
	Stirling	3	3	3											1					
	*Madoc, Township																			
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2	2	2																
	Tudor and Cashel	2	2	2																
	Wollaston			1																
	Monteagle and Herschel	2	2	2				1												
	*Rawdon																			
	Madoc, Village	2	2	2				1	1	1										
	Wicklow and Bangor	1	1	1																
	Dungannon	1	1	1	1	1														
	Carlow and Mayo																			
	Limerick	1	1	1																
	Faraday	2						1												
	Marmora, Village	3	2	2				1	1	1			1							
	Bancroft, Village		2	2					1	1										
West Hastings.	Belleville, City	16	16	16				3	3	3			1					1		
	Trenton, Town	8	7	7				2	2	2			1							
	Sidney	4	4	4																
East Huron...	Grey	3	3	3	1	1	1													
	McKillop	1	1	1																
	Hullett, east part																			
	Morris	2	2	2																
	Howick	4	4	4																
	Turnberry	1	1	1																
	Brussels, Village	3	3	3																
	Wroxeter, Village	2	2	2																

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.--Continued.

License District.	Municipalities.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Hastings	Marmora and Lake							1	1	2		90 00	90 00	230 00	24 00	20 00	67 50			
	*Huntingdon																			
	Stirling, Village		1					4	4	3		515 00	510 00	750 00	203 00	150 00	281 24	125 00	90 00	
	*Madoc, Township																			
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe		1					2	3	2		180 00	205 00	270 00	48 00	40 00	90 00			
	Tudor and Cashel							2	2	2		180 00	205 00	240 00	48 00	40 00	90 00			
	Wollaston									1				120 00			45 00			
	Monteagle and Herschel		3	2				3	5	4		320 00	285 00	320 00	92 00	43 34	90 00			
	*Rawdon											100 00			40 00					
	Madoc, Village		2					3	5	3		780 00	880 00	870 00	492 00	483 34	296 25	420 00	420 00	20 00
	Wicklow and Bangor							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	24 00	20 00	45 00			
	Dungannon			1				1	1	2		90 00	90 00	160 00	24 00	20 00	45 00			
	Carlow and Mayo																			
	Limerick							1	1	1		90 00	110 00	120 00	24 00	20 00	45 00	105 00		
	Faraday							3				385 00			181 00			85 00	81 25	
	Marmora, Village		1	1				4	6	4		645 00	813 30	953 34	213 00	172 26	288 75			
	Bancroft, Village		1	1					4	4			465 00	903 34		108 34	288 75			
	Sundries												215 71	†						
	Transferred from previous yr											326 56							45 00	
West Hastings	Belleville, City	2	4	2				22	24	21	19	6,402 50	6,296 26	8,988 00	2,469 50	2,338 23	3,754 25	1,537 50	1,518 76	
	Trenton, Town	6		3				16	10	12	11	2,495 00	2,216 50	2,531 99	1,198 00	1,061 68	1,387 74	800 00	740 00	
	Sidney	3	1	1				7	5	5		410 00	385 00	520 00	116 00	87 49	210 00			
	Transferred from previous yr																			
East Huron	Grey							4	4	4		315 00	325 00	450 00	56 00	56 00	140 63			
	McKillop							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	16 00	16 00	37 50			
	Hullett, east part																			
	Morris	1		1				3	2	3		190 00	180 00	280 00	34 67	32 00	75 00			
	Howick	3	2					7	6	4		410 00	410 00	480 00	77 34	69 34	150 00			
	Turnberry							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	16 00	16 00	37 50			
	Brussells, Village			1				3	3	4		600 00	600 00	833 33	288 00	288 00	234 38	240 00	240 00	
	Wroxeter, Village	2						4	2	2		324 00	300 00	500 00	98 41	92 00	156 25	60 00	60 00	
	Transferred from previous yr												17 81							

* Local Option. † Local Option from 1907-8.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc. Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended tavern. 1904-5.	Extended tavern. 1905-6.	Extended tavern. 1906-7.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
South Huron..	Exeter, Village	4	4	4				1	1	1										
	Seaforth, Town	5	5	5				2	2	2										
	Goderich, Tp. S. part																			
	Bayfield, Village	2	2	2														1	1	1
	Stephen	10	9	9																
	Usborne	1	1	1																
	Hay	3	3	3																
	Tuckersmith	2	2	2																
	Stanley	2	2	2																
	Hensall, Village	2	2	2																
West Huron..	Goderich, Town	8	8	8				1	1	1										
	*Wawanosh, East	1	1																	
	*Hullett	2																		
	Wawanosh, West																			
	Wingham, Town	5	5	5																
	Clinton, Town	4	5	5				1	1	1		1	1							
	Ashfield	5	4	4																
	Colborne	1	1	1																
	Blyth, Village	2	2	2																
East Kent	Howard	1	1	1																
	Blenheim, Town		3	3																
	Dresden, Town	3	3	3																
	*Thamesville, Village	3																		
	*Camden	1																		
	Bothwell, Town	2	2	2				1	1	1								1		
	Harwich			1																
	Orford	2	2	2																
	Ridgetown, Town	2	3	3				1	1	1		1						1		

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Transfers. 1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Removals. 1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Huron..	Exeter, Village	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	7	5	..	966 25	895 00	1,270 00	423 48	396 35	555 62	241 25	225 00	.....
	Seaforth, Town	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	8	8	5	1,495 00	1,510 00	2,701 66	677 23	721 57	1,076 24	415 00	415 00	.....
	Goderich Tp., S. part	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bayfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	300 00	330 00	625 00	66 67	77 17	273 44	.....	.....	.....
	Stephen	2	1	1	..	..	..	12	10	10	..	960 00	830 00	1,120 00	293 33	283 54	472 50	.....	.....	.....
	Usborne	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	100 00	115 00	120 00	31 12	35 77	52 50	.....	.....	.....
	Hay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	359 00	324 00	370 00	119 56	104 14	157 50	.....	.....	.....
	Tuckersmith	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	200 00	180 00	280 00	62 23	62 20	105 00	.....	.....	.....
	Stanley	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	200 00	205 00	250 00	62 22	66 47	105 00	.....	.....	.....
	Hensall, Village	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	3	..	330 00	460 00	583 34	137 78	174 63	218 75	80 00	80 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68 06	256 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Huron..	Goderich, Town	3	4	..	..	..	..	12	12	9	6	1,945 00	2,045 00	3,162 00	809 45	759 67	1,343 84	405 00	405 00	.....
	*Wawanosh, East	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	90,00	125,00	.....	26 67	37 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Hullett	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	190 00	.....	.....	57 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawanosh, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wingham, Town	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	5	1,175 00	1,180 00	1,780 00	575 00	566 33	748 00	375 00	375 00	.....
	Clinton, Town	2	4	3	..	..	..	8	10	9	7	1,133 75	1,515 00	† 2,493 95	471 81	586 77	877 19	236 25	285 00	.....
	Ashfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	450 00	444 50	‡ 460 00	133 34	138 60	195 50	.....	.....	.....
	Colborne	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90 00	90 00	120 00	26 67	28 00	51 00	.....	.....	.....
	Blyth, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	320 00	320 00	500 00	122 22	116 00	212 50	60 00	60 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 00	85 38	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Kent	Howard	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	110 00	90 00	160 00	26 67	16 01	45 00	.....	.....	.....
	Blenheim, Town	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	.....	880 00	908 00	.....	424 00	306 75	.....	360 00	60 00
	Dresden, Town	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	3	810 00	820 00	906 00	440 00	426 68	306 00	360 00	360 00	60 00
	*Thamesville, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	450 00	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....
	*Camden	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	90 00	100 00	.....	20 00	26 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bothwell, Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	1	1,015 00	680 00	772 00	426 67	286 67	289 49	255 00	220 00	5 00
	Harwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	85 00	.....	125 00	28 33	.....	46 88	.....	.....	.....
	Orford	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	190 00	180 00	240 00	43 33	32 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
	Ridgetown, Town	1	1	1	1	..	..	7	5	5	6	1,115 00	1,180 00	§ 1,463 04	588 88	576 01	504 89	460 00	480 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Local option. †$50 deducted, over-distributed in 1905-6. ‡$20 deducted, over-distributed in 1905-6. §One for 9¾ months.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc. Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
West Kent	Chatham, City	15	12	13				2	2	2			3							
	Chatham, Township																			
	Dover	6	6	6																
	Wallaceburg	5	4	4				1	1	1			1							
	*Raleigh																			
	Tilbury, Village	3	3	3																
	*Tilbury, East																			
Kingston	Kingston, City	33	33	31				8	7	7										1
East Lambton	Bosanquet	1	1	1																
	Forest, Town	3	2	2															1	
	*Warwick																			
	Brooke	1	1	1																
	Wyoming, Village	3	3	3																
	Watford, Village	3	3	3																
	*Euphemia	3	3																	
	Plympton	1	1	1																
	*Arkona, Village	2	2																	
	Thedford, Village	2	2	2									1							
	Alvinston, Village	3	3	3																
West Lambton	Petrolea, Town	5	5	5				2	1	1									1	
	*Moore	7	8																	
	*Sarnia, Township	1	1															1	1	
	Sombra	5	5	5								1								
	Oil Springs, Village	3	3	3																
	*Enniskillen	2	1																	
	Sarnia, Town	11	11	11				2	2	2										
	Point Edward, Village	3	3	3																
	*Dawn	1																		

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
West Kent	Chatham, City	1	3	2				18	20	17	30	6,817 00	5,955 00	7,270 00	3,218 74	2,585 84	3,064 50	2,650 00	2,275 00	
	Chatham, Township											30 00	50 00	50 00	16 00					
	Dover	2	2	1				8	8	7		720 00	680 00	760 00	330 00	267 34	324 00	90 00	90 00	
	Wallaceburg	2	2					8	8	5	4	1,280 00	1,179 97	1,808 00	598 67	472 47	791 10	300 00	262 47	
	*Raleigh																			
	Tilbury, Village	1				1		4	4	3	3	780 00	790 00	756 00	502 00	474 00	340 20	390 00	390 00	
	*Tilbury, East																			
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr											40 56	90 00							
Kingston	Kingston, City	6	6	7	1			47	46	46	30	13,865 00	13,800 00	20,526 69	6,390 00	6,421 38	9,173 34	4,100 00	4,000 00	
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr											165 92	278 49							
East Lambton	Bosanquet							1	1	1		100 00	100 00	195 00	34 00	34 00	45 00	10 00	10 00	
	Forest, Town		1					3	4	2	2	620 00	545 00	504 00	254 00	209 00	189 00	150 00	125 00	
	*Warwick																			
	Brooke							1	1	1		150 00	150 00	150 00	84 00	84 00	56 25	60 00	60 00	30 00
	Wyoming, Village	2	1					5	4	3		725 00	650 00	750 00	362 00	316 00	281 25	240 00	240 00	
	Watford, Village							3	3	3		720 00	720 00	750 00	432 00	432 00	281 26	360 00	360 00	
	*Euphemia		1					3	4			380 00	325 00		134 00	106 00		30 00	30 00	
	Plympton							1	1	1		160 00	160 00	160 00	94 00	94 00	60 00	70 00	70 00	40 00
	*Arkona, Village	1						3	2			510 00	470 00		294 00	278 00		230 00	230 00	
	Thedford, Village		1					2	4	2		290 00	304 00	500 00	74 00	61 25	187 50	10 00	10 56	
	Alvinston		2					3	5	3		750 00	850 00	750 00	462 00	466 00	281 24	390 00	390 00	
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr												91 63	7 08						
West Lambton	Petrolea, Town	2	2		1	1		10	10	6	9	1,980 00	1,970 00	2,138 00	1,186 67	1,055 00	974 46	840 00	780 00	
	*Moore		1					7				770 00	890 00		364 00	405 00		140 00	160 00	
	*Sarnia, Township	1						3	2			180 00	150 00		79 00	60 00		15 00	15 00	
	Sombra	2	3	2				8	8	7		565 01	840 00	755 00	241 85	360 00	287 51	52 51	175 00	25 00
	Oil Springs		1					3	4	3		600 00	610 00	750 00	336 00	335 00	345 00	240 00	240 00	
	*Enniskillen	2						4	1			200 00	90 00		74 67	30 00				
	Sarnia, Town	4	3	1				17	16	14	19	3,717 00	3,826 00	6,118 00	2,225 07	2,109 00	2,708 86	1,560 00	1,560 00	
	Point Edward Village		1						4	3		476 00	510 00	750 00	199 87	195 00	345 00	90 00	90 00	
	*Dawn	1						2				110 00			47 34			10 00		
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr											106 85	1 99							

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of the provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
North Lanark.	Lanark Village	2	2	2																
	Pakenham	3	3	3				1	1											
	*Dalhousie	1	1																	
	Almonte, Town	4	4	4																
	Carleton Place, Town	8	6	6				2	2				2				2			
	Ramsey	3	3	3																
	*Lanark, Township																			
	Lavant	1	1	1																
	*Darling																			
South Lanark.	Perth, Town	7	7	7				2	2	2										
	Smith's Falls, Town	9	9	7				1	1	1				2						
	Beckwith	1	1	1																
	Bathurst																			
	Drummond	2	2	2																
	South Sherbrooke	1	1	1																

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartender. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Lanark.	Lanark Village		1					2	3	2		370 00	410 00	532 00	175 34	224 39	212 50	110 00	160 00	
	Pakenham	2	2					6	6	3		380 00	445 00	368 00	121 33	128 15	153 00			
	*Dalhousie	1	1					2	2			100 00	315 00		32 67	98 24				
	Almonte, Town	1	1					5	5	4	6	1,240 00	1,163 00	1,432 00	704 01	647 02	600 10	480 00	480 00	
	Carleton Place, Town	1						11	10	8	5	2,980 00	2,411 00	2,287 00	1,704 01	1,376 94	971 12	1,200 00	1,020 00	
	Ramsey	1						4	3	3		310 00	340 00	380 00	118 67	125 53	153 00	30 00	30 00	
	*Lanark, Township																			
	Lavant	1	1					2	2	1		110 00	125 00	120 00	42 67	42 97	51 00	10 00	10 00	
	*Darling																			
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year											99 14	143 24	2 20						
South Lanark.	Perth, Town	1	1					10	10	9	9	2,620 00	2,525 00	3,193 00	1,484 45	1,451 54	1,425 60	1,080,00	1,080 00	
	Smith's Falls, Town	4	4					14	14	10	24	2,855 00	3,125 00	3,899 00	1,624 45	1,677 10	1,732 05	1,200,00	1,200 00	
	Beckwith							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	26 67	27 20	54 00			
	Bathurst																			
	Drummond		1					2	3	2		190 00	215 00	240 00	63 34	69 01	108 00	10 00	10 00	
	South Sherbrooke		1					1	2	1		90 00	115 00	120 00	26 67	31 64	54 00			
	Transf'r'd from previ'us year												5 28							

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Leeds	Gananoque, Town	6	6	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1 B. & W.	1	1
	Newboro', Village	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Bastard and Burgess	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Crosby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Crosby	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Kitley	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Elmsley	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westport, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transfers			Removals.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Leeds	Gananoque	1	..	1	..	..	..	10	9	9	3	2,207 50	2,295 00	2,601 93	1,272 70	1,331 93	947 40	960 00	1,020 00	..
	Newboro', Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	260 00	284 88	375 00	76 00	70 90	150 00	20 00	20 00	..
	Bastard and Burgess	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	240 00	285 00	240 00	116 00	117 88	96 00	60 00	60 00	..
	North Crosby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	*Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	180 00	180 00	240 00	56 00	50 77	96 00	..	..	..
	South Crosby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	230 00	235 00	230 00	79 34	38 27	92 03	..	..	..
	Kitley	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	529 00	360 00	..	82 27	144 00	..	..	..
	South Elmsley	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	160 00	..	..	48 00	..	..	..
	Westport Village	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	..	380 00	327 50	765 00	93 34	88 73	300 00	..	..	..
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162 50	..	..	31 20	..	..	..	..

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended tavern. 1904-5.	Extended tavern. 1905-6.	Extended tavern. 1906-7.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
Lennox	Napanee, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Bath, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Amherst Island	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Ernestown	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	North Fredericksburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Richmond	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Lincoln	*Niagara Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Grimsby, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Grantham	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Merriton, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Grimsby, South	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Port Dalhousie, Village	5	5	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Grimsby, Village	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Niagara Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	*Beamsville, Village	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Louth	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	Napanee, Town	3	3					11	11	8	10	2,425 00	2,445 00	2,820 00	1,261 67	1,191 67	1,092 50	960 00	960 00	
	Bath, Village			1				2	2	3		240 00	240 00	583 34	40 00	40 00	193 75			
	Adolphustown																			
	Amherst Island							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	20 00	48 00			
	Ernestown							2	2	2		180 00	190 00	240 00	40 00	40 00	94 50			
	North Fredericksburg																			
	Richmond							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	20 00	46 50			
	Transferred from previous yr.											75 06	130 18							
Lincoln	*Niagara Township											50 00			23 34					
	*Grimsby, North																			
	Grantham	1						2	1	1		100 00	90 00	120 00	32 67	24 00	48 00			
	Merritton, Village							3	3	3		600 00	600 00	750 00	324 00	312 00	300 00	240 00	240 00	
	*Grimsby, South	1						3	2			250 00	240 00		120 67	108 00		60 00	60 00	
	Port Dalhousie, Village							5	5	5		1,000 00	1,050 00	791 66	540 00	540 00	316 66	400 00	400 00	
	*Clinton																			
	*Grimsby, Village	1	1					3	3			300 00	320 00		105 33	92 00		40 00	40 00	
	Niagara, Town		1					8	7	6	3	892 50	935 00	1,401 00	228 67	180 00	560 40			
	*Beamsville, Village							3	3			520 00	480 00		222 67	192 00		120 00	120 00	
	Louth							1	1	1		110 00	90 00	120 00	37 33	24 00	48 00			
	Transferred from previous yr.																			

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

Licenses District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
London	London, City	35	32	26	...	...	...	*6	5	5	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitoulin	Drury, Denison, etc	3	3	‡3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Little Current, Town	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gore Bay, Town	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assignac	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howland	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gordon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	†Tehkummah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Billings	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carnarvon	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	May, Slater and Massey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hallam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Graham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cockburn Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unorganized Territory	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

†Local Option. ‡One in force for 9 months.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
London	London City	5	12	6				47	53	43	60	12,679 00	12,978 50	24,379 98	2,591 00	2,282 42	10,567 50	535 00	497 50	
	Transferred from previous year											45 97	90 76							
Manitoulin	Drury, Denison, etc		2	1				3	5	4	2	350 00	460 00	589 83	126 67	136 00	157 95	60 00	60 00	192 50
	Little Current, Town	1	1			1		5	6	3	4	880 00	940 00	653 00	366 67	382 00	189 90	250 00	250 00	
	Gore Bay, Town		1					3	4	3	3	450 00	460 00	756 00	80 00	100 00	226 80			
	Assignac							2	1	1	2	240 00	110 00	144 00	86 67	44 00	37 20	40 00	20 00	
	Howland		1	1				2	3	3	1	200 00	225 00	282 00	60 00	68 00	72 60	20 00	20 00	
	Gordon																			
	†Tehkummah																			
	Billings							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	20 00	24 00	36 00			
	Carnarvon							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	140 00	20 00	24 00	36 00			
	May, Slater and Massey																			
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman			2				2	2	4	5	180 00	220 00	330 00	40 00	56 00	75 00			
	Hallam																			
	Graham																			
	Cockburn Island											100 00		50 00	33 34					
	*Unorganized Territory	1						4	2	2		280 00	280 00	240 00						
	Transferred from previous year												118 35							

*Payable wholly to province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
East Middlesex	London, Township	12	11	11	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dorchester	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westminster	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nissouri	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	London West, Village	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Middlesex	*East Williams	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McGillivray	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adelaide	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Biddulph	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ailsa Craig, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lobo	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Parkhill, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....
	Lucan, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	West Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Middlesex	London, Township	2	4	1				15	16	13		1,207 50	1,137 50	1,500 00	275 00	256 26	493 50			
	Dorchester	1						5	3	3		370 00	320 00	360 00	83 34	80 61	126 00			
	Westminster		3					6	9	5		540 00	547 50	600 00	120 00	121 21	210 00			
	Nissouri		2					3	5	3		290 00	330 00	400 00	66 67	70 55	126 00			
	London West, Village																			
	Transferred from previous yr											24 08	89 73							
North Middlesex	*East Williams							2				180 00			40 00					
	McGillivray							1				22 50			5 00					
	Adelaide		1	1				2	3	3		180 00	315 00	280 00	40 00	56 67	75 00			
	Biddulph							3	3	3		407 00	375 00	405 00	175 67	165 00	101 25	105 00	105 00	45 00
	Ailsa Craig, Village			1				2	2	3		420 00	400 00	583 34	206 67	200 00	164 06	160 00	160 00	
	Lobo	1		1				3	2	3		276 00	240 00	280 00	112 00	100 00	75 00	60 00	60 00	
	Parkhill	1	2					5	7	3	5	755 00	810 67	760 00	241 67	278 06	238 12	125 00	179 17	
	Lucan, Village	2	4					6	8	4		630 00	870 00	772 50	216 67	238 32	193 12	130 00	122 50	
	Transferred from previous yr												32 84							

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended tavern. 1904-5.	Extended tavern. 1905-6.	Extended tavern. 1906-7.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1906-7.	Six months 1904-5.	Six months 1905-6.	Six months 1906-7.
West Middlesex	Ekfrid	3	3	3																
	Strathroy, Town	5	5	5																
	Wardsville, Village	1	1	1																
	Metcalfe	1	1	1																
	Delaware	1	1	1																
	Caradoc	3	3	2										1						
	Glencoe, Village	3	3	3																
	Mosa																			
	Newbury, Village	1	1	1																
Monck	Wainfleet	1	2	2																
	Canborough			1	1	1														
	Caistor		1	1																
	Sherbrooke				1	1	1											1	1	1
	Dunnville, Town	5	5	5				1	1	1										
	Gainsborough																			
	Pelham																			
	Moulton																			

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Middlesex	Ekfrid	1						4	3	3		280 00	300 00	360 00	50 67	48 00	141 00			
	Strathroy, Town	1	1					6	6	5	5	1,160 00	1,160 00	1,760 00	509 34	509 34	704 24	400 00	400 00	
	Wardsville, Village							1	1	1		200 00	200 00	250 00	96 00	96 00	99 99	80 00	80 00	
	Metcalfe							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	16 00	16 00	48 00			
	Delaware							1	1	1		90 00	140 00	120 00	16 00	16 00	48 00			
	Caradoc		1	1				3	4	4		270 00	280 00	310 00	48 00	50 67	104 25			
	Glencoe, Village	1	1					4	4	3		800 00	790 00	780 00	473 34	470 67	312 00	420 00	420 00	30 00
	Mosa																			
	Newbury, Village							1	1	1		200 00	200 00	250 00	96 00	96 00	99 99	80 00	80 00	
	Transferred from previous yr											31 74	17 53							
Monck	Wainfleet		1					1	3	2		189 85	245 00	240 00		36 01	96 00			
	Canborough							1	1	1		45 00	45 00	120 00		8 43	48 00			
	Caistor								1	1			110 00	120 00		16 86	48 00			
	Sherbrooke							2	2	2		90 00	90 00	150 00		17 30	60 00			
	Dunnville, Town	2						8	6	6	3	1,330 00	1,315 00	2,106 00	390 00	545 64	842 40	390 00	390 00	
	*Gainsborough																			
	†Pelham																			
	Moulton																			
	Transferred from previous yr												112 51							
	Transferred from local option account												48 53							

*Local Option. †Dunkin Act in force.

TABLE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Muskoka	*McLean and Ridout																			
	Draper	1	1	1																
	Gravenhurst, Town	3	3	3																
	Medora and Wood	1	1	1														2	2	2
	Bracebridge, Town	4	4	4				1	1	1										
	Huntsville, Town	4	4	4																
	Monck																			
	*Morrison	1	1																	
	Stisted																			
	Stephenson	1	1	1		1												1		1
	McAuley																			
	Port Carling, Village	1	1	1														1		
	Chaffey																	1	1	1
	Ryde																			
	†Unorganized Territory	2	1	2														3	4	3
East Nipissing	North Bay, Town	6	6	7				2	2	2									1	
	McKim																			
	Mattawa, Town	4	4	4				2	2	2										
	Widdifield	1	1	1																
	Bonfield	3	3	1									1							
	‡New Liskeard, Town	2						1												
	*Head, Clara and Maria	4	4	3																
	Dymond																			
	Bucke	2																		
	Ferris			1																
	Milberta																			
	Bonfield, Town			2																
	†Unorganized Territory	1	1	1															1	1

* Local Option. † Payable wholly to province, less expenses. ‡See Temiscaming, 1905-6.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transferred. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removed. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka	*McLean and Ridout											145 00			15 00					
	Draper	1						2	1	1		110 00	100 00	120 00	45 00	34 00	48 00	10 00	10 00	
	Gravenhurst, Town			1				3	3	4	9	530 00	520 00	1,289 67	160 00	100 00	427 30			
	Medora and Wood							3	3	3	3	200 00	390 00	486 00	80 00	68 00	94 40	20 00	20 00	
	Bracebridge, Town	2	2					7	7	5	13	920 00	987 50	1,926 00	340 00	280 50	770 50	110 00	112 50	
	Huntsville, Town		4	1				4	9	5	8	1,010 00	1,260 00	1,532 66	525 00	612 00	566 40	320 00	480 00	
	Monck																			
	*Morrison	1						2	1			130 00	175 00		55 00	28 00		10 00		
	Stisted																			
	Stephenson	1						3	2	2		145 00	135 00	180 00	50 00	36 00	72 00			
	McAuley																			
	Port Carling, Village	1						3	1	1		227 50	145 00	262 00	87 50	49 00	100 80	37 50	25 00	
	Chaffey							1	1	1		45 00	45 00	60 00	15 00	12 00	24 00			
	Ryde												50 00			20 00				
	†Unorganized Territory	1	1					5	6	5		280 00	295 00	460 00						
	Transferred from previous yr.											92 62		10 00						
East Nipissing	North Bay, Town	1	3	2				9	12	11	14	2,071 25	2,290 00	3,811 36	1,131 92	1,269 98	1,521 62	800 00	850 00	
	McKim																			
	Mattawa, Town		1	4				6	7	10	4	1,670 00	1,685 00	2,498 00	967 34	1,026 88	913 50	720 00	720 00	
	Widdifield	1						2	1	1	1	100 00	90 00	172 00	32 67	31 94	53 37			
	Bonfield							3	4	1		375 00	530 45	125 00	189 00	209 32	54 69	105 00	107 95	5 00
	‡New Liskeard, Town							3				870 00	50 00		500 00	26 67		360 00		
	*Head, Clara and Maria			2				4	4	5	1	370 00	360 00	442 00	116 67	127 97	158 37			
	Dymond																			
	Bucke	1	1					3	1			460 00	10 00		304 00	5 44		220 00		
	Ferris									1		25 00		120 00	11 67		52 50			
	Milberta												50 00			26 67				
	Bonfield, Town									2	1			502 00			219 62			
	†Unorganized Territory							1	2	2	2	90 00	185 00	184 00						
	Transferred from previous yr.											409 43	372 47							

* Local Option. † Payable wholly to province, less expenses. ‡ See Temiscaming, 1905-6.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc. Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended tavern. 1904-5.	Extended tavern. 1905-6.	Extended tavern. 1906-7.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
West Nipissing	Springer	1		1									1							
	Sudbury, Town	5	6	6				2	2	1						1	1			
	Caldwell	2	2	2																
	Dunnett and Rutter	2	2	3					1	1								1		
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	4	4	1				1	1	2										
	Blezard Valley			1																
	Hagar			2																
	St. Charles or Dunnett		1																	
	Hanmer			1									1							
	Maitland			1																
	Unorganized Territory	6	7	5															1	
North Norfolk.	Middleton	1	1	1																
	Simcoe, Town	6	6	4				2	2	2				2						
	*Windham	3																		
	Waterford, Village	3	3	3																
	Delhi, Village	2	2	2																
South Norfolk.	Walsingham, South	2	2	2																
	Woodhouse	1	1											1						
	Charlotteville	2	1	1	1	1	1						1							
	Houghton	1	1	1																
	Port Dover, Village	3	3	3																
	Walsingham, North	2	2	2																
	Port Rowan	2	2	2								1								

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Nipissing	Springer							1	1	1		265 00	13 75	165 00	139 00	8 58	74 25	75 00		45 00
	Sudbury, Town	1	2	1				8	11	9	30	2,340 00	2,585 00	2,818 34	1,265 00	1,419 59	1,215 76	1,650 00	1,212 50	
	Caldwell		2	1				2	4	3		310 00	380 00	390 00	178 00	198 40	148 50	130 00	130 00	90 00
	Dunnett and Rutter		1	2				2	4	6		280 00	555 00	1,133 34	148 00	293 27	414 00	100 00	200 00	60 00
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	3	2					8	7	6		1,155 00	1,215 00	2,400 00	547 00	579 85	1,080 00	375 00	375 00	
	Blezard Valley									1				120 00			54 00			
	Hagar									2				240 00			108 00			
	St. Charles or Dunnett								1				90 00			28 47				
	Hanmer								1	1			107 50	120 00		2 33	54 00			
	Maitland									1				120 00			54 00			
	†Unorganized Territory	1	3	1		1		7	12	6		800 00	1,140 00	830 00						
	Transferred from previous yr.												172 13							
North Norfolk.	Middleton							1	1	1		90 00	150 00	120 00	24 00	24 00	45 00			
	Simcoe, Town			1				8	8	9	8	1,600 00	1,600 00	2,407 67	656 00	656 00	859 12	400 00	400 00	
	*Windham	1	1					4	1			280 00	70 00		76 00	4 00				
	Waterford, Village		1					3	4	3		480 00	550 00	250 00	192 00	196 00	281 25	120 00	120 00	
	Delhi, Village							2	2	2		290 00	280 00	500 00	88 00	88 00	187 49	40 00	40 00	
	Transferred from previous yr.											78 07	16 47							
South Norfolk.	Walsingham, South			1				2	2	3		180 00	180 00	280 00	24 00	24 00	80 00			
	Woodhouse		1					1	2	1		90 00	100 00	30 00	12 00	14 00	10 00			
	Charlotteville							3	3	2		275 00	192 00	210 00	40 00	19 00	70 00			
	Houghton							1	1	1		90 00	100 00	120 00	12 00	14 00	40 00			
	Port Dover, Village	1						4	3	3		520 00	490 00	750 00	140 00	126 00	250 00	90 00	90 00	
	Walsingham, North		1					2	3	2		180 00	205 00	240 00	24 00	24 00	80 00			
	Port Rowan, Village		2	1				3	4	3		250 00	360 00	583 34	25 00	28 00	166 66			
	Transferred from previous yr.																			

† Payable wholly to Province, less expenses. * Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc. Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
East Northumberland	Seymour	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Murray	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cramahe	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Percy	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colborne, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Campbellford, Village	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hastings, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brighton, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Northumberland	Alnwick	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	South Monaghan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	*Haldimand, Township	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hamilton, Township	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	Cobourg, Town	9	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	2

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportions thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Northumberland	Seymour							1	1				74 80	90 00		10 00	36 00			
	Murray	1						3	2	2		190 00	180 00	240 00	43 33	40 00	96 00			
	Cramahe		1					1	2	1		100 00	135 00	120 00	30 00	33 33	48 00	10 00	10 00	
	Percy	1						3	2	2		310 00	300 00	300 00	163 34	160 00	120 00	120 00	120 00	60 00
	Colborne, Village	1		1				4	3	4		395 00	405 00	833 33	81 67	75 00	300 00	15 00	15 00	
	Campbellford, Village		1	1				6	7	6	3	1,250 00	1,180 00	1,872 66	583 34	553 33	702 40	430 00	430 00	
	Hastings, Village	1						5	4	4		830 00	760 00	1,020 00	303 34	253 33	408 00	160 00	160 00	
	Brighton Village		3					2	5	2		340 00	460 00	500 00	113 34	116 67	200 00	60 00	60 00	
	Transferred from previous yr.												29 33							
West Northumberland	Alnwick							2	2	2		165 00	165 00	180 00	66 00	66 00	67 50	30 00	30 00	
	South Monaghan							1	1			70 00	70 00		37 00	37 00		25 00	25 00	
	*Haldimand, Township							1	1			90 00	90 00		24 00	24 00				
	Hamilton, Township							4	5	5		460 00	470 00	540 00	160 00	153 00	202 50	40 00	45 00	
	Cobourg, Town	1						14	12	12	21	3,320 00	2,952 50	3,892 00	1,856 00	1,634 00	1,459 50	1,440 00	1,290 00	
	Transferred from previous yr.												55 71							

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended tavern. 1904-5.	Extended tavern. 1905-6.	Extended tavern. 1906-7.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
North Ontario.	Uxbridge, Town	4	4	4				1	1	1										
	Brock	2	2	2	1	1	1													
	Mara	3	4	4								1						1	1	1
	Thorah																	1		
	Uxbridge, Township	3	3	3																
	*Scott	2	2																	
	Rama	1	1																	
	Cannington, Village	2	2	2																
	Beaverton, Village	2	2	2											1					
South Ontario.	Reach																			
	Oshawa, Town	6	6	4										1						
	Whitby, Town	3	4	4				1	1	1		1								
	Whitby, Township	2	2	2																
	Whitby, East, Township	2	2	2																
	Pickering, Township	6	5																	
	Port Perry, Village	2	2	2				1	1	1										

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Transfers. 1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Removals. 1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Ontario	Uxbridge, Town		2					5	7	5	4	1,027 00	1,113 00	1,290 00	392 34	397 64	479 25	250 00	250 00	
	Brock							3	3	3		260 00	280 00	330 00	85 00	79 12	123 75	35 00	35 00	
	Mara	1	2					7	7	5		499 50	545 00	540 00	180 01	172 83	202 50	85 00	90 00	
	Thorah											50 00			16 67					
	Uxbridge, Township		1					3	4	3		270 00	310 00	360 00	60 00	52 65	135 00			
	*Scott							2	2			200 00	190 00		53 33	43 78		10 00	10 00	
	Rama							1	1			90 00	110 00		20 00	16 80				
	Cannington, Village	1		1				3	2	3		410 00	445 00	583 33	203 34	212 84	187 50	160 00	160 00	
	Beaverton, Village							3	2	2		360 00	320 00	500 00	135 00	116 61	187 50	90 00	80 00	
	Transferred from previous year													43 10						
South Ontario	Reach																			
	Oshawa, Town		3					6	9	5	8	1,620 00	1,752 00	2,013 50	880 00	928 80	855 73	720 00	720 00	85 00
	Whitby, Town	1						6	5	5	3	980 00	1,090 00	1,806 00	415 84	480 00	746 30	282 50	320 00	
	Whitby, Township							2	2	2		260 00	260 00	260 00	120 00	128 00	110 50	80 00	80 00	20 00
	Whitby, East, Township							2	2	2		260 00	235 00	260 00	120 00	128 00	110 50	80 00	80 00	20 00
	Pickering, Township	1	1					7	6			790 00	675 00		363 34	324 00		240 00	200 00	
	Port Perry, Village		1					3	4	3		600 00	610 00	770 00	300 00	316 00	327 24	240 00	240 00	
	Transferred from previous year											12 29	161 27	59 15						

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Ottawa	Ottawa City	67	67	67	....	....	....	31	31	31	....	9	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	†1
North Oxford	*East Nissouri	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blandford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Zorra	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Embro, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Zorra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodstock, City	12	9	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blenheim, Township	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Oxford	Ingersoll, Town	6	7	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tillsonburg, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Norwich, Village	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*North Oxford	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Norwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Norwich	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dereham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*East Oxford	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Local Option. †Shop.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	22	28	13	3	2	..	137	143	111	161	44,653 75	47,030 00	72,035 30	14,331 67	15,396 20	33,220 35	8,525 00	8,437 50	.....
	Transferred from previous year										..	211 93	1,069 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Oxford	*East Nissouri	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	.....	...	180 00	112 50	.....	60 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Blandford	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	...	130 00	100 00	160 00	55 00	38 00	48 00	10 00	10 00	.....
	East Zorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	...	290 00	202 50	240 00	100 00	63 00	96 00	.....	.....	.....
	Embro, Village	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	3	...	355 00	320 00	633 34	162 19	136 00	200 00	80 00	80 00	.....
	West Zorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	50 00	.....	.....	23 34	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodstock, City	1	1	..	..	1	..	15	16	11	18	4,646 00	4,102 50	4,986 00	2,113 00	1,735 00	1,994 40	1,400 00	1,175 00	.....
	Blenheim, T'wn'p	2	2	1	..	..	..	7	7	6	...	580 00	575 00	550 00	240 00	213 34	204 00	50 00	50 00	.....
	Transferred from previous year										...	183 95	76 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Oxford	Ingersoll, Town	2	3	..	..	..	..	12	12	9	11	2,367 00	2,580 00	3,222 00	1,270 67	1,396 00	1,308 17	1,020 00	1,080 00	.....
	Tillsonburg, Town	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	7	1,450 00	1,360 00	1,814 00	766 67	764 00	727 47	600 00	600 00	.....
	Norwich, Village	3	2	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	...	570 00	620 00	562 50	250 01	260 00	232 81	180 00	180 00	.....
	*North Oxford	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	.....	...	325 00	310 00	.....	141 67	140 00	.....	80 00	80 00	.....
	North Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	...	180 00	152 50	240 00	40 00	30 00	99 00	.....	.....	.....
	Dereham	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	...	20 00	.....	.....	6 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*East Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	...	230 00	.....	.....	160 00	.....	.....	140 00	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year										.	122 01	219 41	42 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended tavern. 1904-5.	Extended tavern. 1905-6.	Extended tavern. 1906-7.	Extended shop. 1904-5.	Extended shop. 1905-6.	Extended shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
Parry Sound East	Nipissing	1	1	1																
	Chapman	1	1	1																
	Himsworth, North	2	2	2																
	Parry	5	5	5																
	Machar	2	2	2																
	Sundridge, Village	1	1	1																
	Burk's Falls, Village	3	3	3																
	Himsworth, South	4	2	2									1							
	McMurrich	1	1	1																
	Powassan, Town		2	2																
	Unorganized Territory	1	1	1																
Parry Sound West	McKellar	1	1	1																
	Christie	2	2	2	1															
	Parry Sound, Town	2	2	2					1	1										
	Foley	1	1	1																
	Humphrey	1	1	1														3	2	2
	Hagerman	1	1	1																
	Unorganized Territory	6	6	7									1					2		

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Parry Sound East	Nipissing	1	1					2	2	1	1	110 00	145 00	122 00	38 00	40 01	42 70	10 00	10 00	
	Chapman	1						2	1	1	1	110 00	100 00	122 00	38 00	30 00	42 70	10 00	10 00	
	Himsworth, North			2				2	2	4	1	230 00	250 00	322 00	98 00	90 00	84 70	50 00	50 00	
	Parry	1	1	2	1			7	6	7	5	480 00	495 00	690 00	132 00	103 34	213 50			
	Machar		1					2	3	2	6	320 00	325 00	312 00	176 00	163 34	109 20	120 00	120 00	60 00
	Sundridge, Village							1	1	1	1	120 00	185 00	252 00	24 00	20 00	88 20			
	Burk's Falls, Village		1					3	4	3	5	410 00	420 00	760 00	92 00	70 01	266 00			
	Himsworth, South	2						7	2	2		497 50	220 00	240 00	199 00	80 00	84 00	85 00	40 00	
	McMurrich							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	24 00	20 00	42 00			
	Powassan, Town		2						4	2	2		430 00	504 00		96 67	176 40			
	†Unorganized Territory							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00					40 00	
	Transferred from previous year											12 48		20 65						
Parry Sound West	McKellar	1		1				2	1	2	1	100 00	90 00	172 00	32 67	24 00	45 75			
	Christie		1					2	3	2		180 00	225 00	240 00	56 00	52 00	90 00			
	Parry Sound, Town	1	1	1				3	4	4	12	990 00	1,589 75	3,000 67	538 00	544 00	909 00	640 00	640 00	1,200 00
	Foley							1	1	1		200 00	285 00	200 00	138 00	160 00	75 00	110 00	110 00	80 00
	Humphrey							4	3	3		250 00	300 00	240 00	95 00	88 00	90 00	25 00	20 00	
	Hagerman		1					1	2	1	1	90 00	165 00	222 00	28 00	28 00	45 75			
	†Unorganized Territory	1	2					9	9	7	2	760 00	1,212 50	1,232 00						
	Transferred from previous year											188 24	33 39							

† Payable to province less proportion of expense.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Peel	Brampton, Town	5	4	4	1	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....
	Chinguacousy	6	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Toronto, Township	10	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Toronto, Gore	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Streetsville, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Caledon	9	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
North Perth	Mornington	9	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Ellice	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Wallace	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	*Elma	4	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Listowel, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Stratford, City	15	15	15	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	North Easthope	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
	Milverton, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	Transfers. 1905-6.	Transfers. 1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	Removals. 1905-6.	Removals. 1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5	Totals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Peel	Brampton, Town	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	9	4	4	1,202 00	1,438 75	1,408 00	441 94	770 67	528 00	175 00	570 00	..
	Chinguacousy	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	2	..	585 00	298 75	240 00	182 00	80 50	90 00	..	..	..
	Toronto, Township	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	6	..	970 00	617 50	640 00	339 34	186 17	225 00	50 00	27 50	..
	Toronto, Gore	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	100 00	170 00	120 00	32 67	32 67	45 00	..	..	..
	Streetsville, Village	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	310 00	330 00	500 00	120 67	120 67	187 50	60 00	60 00	..
	Caledon	..	2	2	..	..	..	9	11	9	..	835 00	755 00	920 00	263 67	219 33	315 00	..	..	..
	Transferred from previous yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Perth ..	Mornington	1	1	1	..	..	..	10	10	10	..	820 00	925 00	880 00	256 67	293 83	360 00	..	..	..
	Ellice	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	5	..	460 00	500 00	520 00	144 66	144 81	216 00	..	..	..
	Wallace	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90 00	90 00	120 00	28 00	28 75	54 00	..	..	..
	*Elma	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	405 00	440 00	..	126 00	140 04	..	..	..	..
	Listowel, Town	2	4	1	..	..	..	7	9	6	8	1,330 00	1,310 00	1,902 67	718 67	648 07	794 70	490 00	440 00	..
	Stratford, City	2	5	..	..	..	..	19	22	18	28	5,315 00	6,060 00	8,556 00	2,155 67	2,368 23	3,906 45	1,325 00	1,325 00	..
	North Easthope	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	180 00	265 00	240 00	56 00	61 92	108 00	..	..	..
	Milverton, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	360 00	360 00	560 00	176 00	181 03	225 00	120 00	120 00	..
	Transferred from previous yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 56	154 70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
South Perth...	South Easthope	4	4	5				1	1	1		2	2							
	Fullarton	1	1	1																
	Mitchell, Town	4	4	4				1	1	1										
	Hibbert	2	2	2				1	1	1										
	Downie	3	3	3								1								
	St. Mary's, Town	5	5	5				2	2	2										
	Blanshard																			
	Logan	1	1	1								1								
East Peterborough...	Asphodel	1	1	1																
	*Dummer	1	1															1	1	
	*Otonabee	1	1																	
	Burleigh and Anstruther	2	2	2																
	Norwood, Village	2	2	2																
	Belmont and Methuen																			
	Havelock, Village	3	3	3																
	Chandos																			

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Perth...	South Easthope							7	7	6	..	495 00	545 00	800 00	154 00	110 00	320 00	.....	.....	.....
	Fullarton							1	1	1	..	90 00	90 00	120 00	28 00	20 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
	Mitchell, Town							5	5	5	3	1,125 00	1,155 00	1,276 00	561 67	508 33	510 40	375 00	375 00	.....
	Hibbert	1	1					4	4	3	..	280 00	295 00	440 00	88 67	60 00	176 00	.....	.....	.....
	Downie	2						6	3	3	..	332 50	350 00	360 00	109 67	60 00	144 00	.....	.....	.....
	St. Mary's, Town	1	3	2				8	10	9	9	1,556 00	1,635 00	2,701 34	737 46	640 00	987 20	450 00	450 00	.....
	Blanshard											.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Logan							2	1	1	..	112 50	90 00	120 00	35 00	20 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr.											.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Peterborough..	Asphodel							1	1	1	..	110 00	150 00	170 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Dummer							2	2	..	..	135 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Otonabee							1	1	..	..	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burleigh and Anstruther							2	2	2	..	230 00	230 00	240 00	50 00	50 00	60 00	50 00	50 00	.....
	Norwood, Village	2	1					4	3	2	..	540 00	600 00	520 00	280 00	280 00	130 00	280 00	280 00	20 00
	Belmont and Methuen											.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Havelock, Village							3	3	3	..	660 00	660 00	750 00	300 00	300 00	187 50	300 00	300 00	.....
	Chandos											.....	.....	19 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option.

Schedule C.—Comparative Statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
West Peterborough	*Smith	4																		
	*Lakefield, Village	2	2																	
	Peterborough, Town	21	21	19				6	5	4	1			2		1				1 (Shop)
	North Monaghan																			
	Ennismore																			
	Harvey																			
P'rt Arthur and Fort William.	Neebing	1																		
	†Fort William, Town	9	8					3	3										1	
	Port Arthur, Town	13	13	14				2	2	2	1		1							
	Schreiber	2	2	1										1						
	Oliver																			
	†Paipoonge		1																	
	Unorganized Territory	5	4	3				2	1							1				

* Local Option. † Transferred to District of Fort William.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removed. 1904-5.	1905-6	1906-7.	Total. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Peterborough	*Smith							4				360 00			120 00					
	*Lakefield, Village	1	3					3	5			470 00	550 01		285 00	291 03		220 00	220 01	
	Peterborough, Town	4	6	4				32	34	31	42	7,640 00	7,657 50	12,735 83	4,445 00	4,271 92	5,524 23	3,240 00	3,150 00	
	North Monaghan																			
	Ennismore																			
	Ashburnham																			
	Harvey																			
	Transfer'd from previous yr											129 48	86 18							
Port Arthur and Fort William.	Neebing							1				195 00	70 00		91 00	27 38				
	Fort William, Town	7	4		1			20	16			3,360 00	3,384 50		1,880 00	1,874 56		1,320 00	1,262 50	
	Port Arthur, Town	2	10	2				17	26	19	58	4,465 00	4,772 50	7,876 00	2,569 34	2,690 54	3,434 36	1,860 00	1,830 00	
	Schrieber	1	2					3	4	2		330 00	370 00	250 00	200 67	220 70	92 00	140 00	140 00	
	Oliver																			
	Paipoonge		1						2				235 00			148 56			110 00	
	†Unorganized Territory	2	2			1		9	9	3		775 00	710 00	1,010 25						
	Transfer'd from previous yr											78 61	229 41							

* Local Option. † Payable to Province less proportion of expenses. Fort William and Port Arthur separated, Sept., 1905.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of Provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1006-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	6	7	7																
	East Hawkesbury	6	6	6																
	Longueil	1	1	1																
	North Plantagenet	10	10	10																
	Caledonia	2	2	3														2	2	
	Alfred	6	6	6																
	West Hawkesbury																			
	Hawkesbury, Town	8	8	8				2	1	2				1			1			
	L'Original, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1										
	Vankleek Hill, Town	3	4	4				2	2	1						1				
Prince Edward	Picton, Town	6	5	6				1	1	1			1							
	*South Marysburg																			
	Wellington, Village	2	2	2																
	*Sophiasburg	1	1		1	1														
	Hillier	1	1	1																
	*Ameliasburg	1	1															1	1	
	*Hallowell																			
	North Marysburg																			

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	5	2	3				11	9	10		590 00	770 00	960 00	218 67	236 38	378 00			
	East Hawkesbury		1	3				6	7	9		540 00	565 00	840 00	192 00	198 66	324 00			
	Longueuil							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	32 00	32 37	54 00			
	North Plantagenet	4	2	1				14	12	11		1,050 00	1,170 00	1,240 00	400 00	360 11	540 00			
	Caledonia	1						5	4	3		280 00	270 00	360 00	101 33	97 12	162 00			
	Alfred	1	2	1				7	8	7		640 00	860 00	760 00	245 34	204 18	324 00			
	West Hawkesbury																			
	Hawkesbury, Town	1	4					11	13	12	4	2,430 00	2,640 00	3,576 32	1,342 67	1,265 65	1,604 84	900 00	850 00	
	L'Original, Village	1						5	4	4		490 00	480 00	1,120 00	133 33	128 75	459 00			
	Vankleek Hill, Town			1				5	7	6	6	1,000 00	1,295 00	1,395 34	463 34	565 14	576 90	250 00	300 00	
	Transferred from previous year											125 40	128 45							
Prince Edward	Picton, Town		2					7	9	7	12	2,030 00	1,837 50	2,524 00	1,073 34	930 01	927 75	840 00	750 00	
	*South Marysburg																			
	Wellington, Village			1				2	2	3		350 00	370 00	583 34	150 00	150 00	187 50	110 00	110 00	
	*Sophiasburg							2	2			135 00	135 00		30 00	30 00				
	Hillier			1				1	1	2		90 00	90 00	160 00	20 00	20 00	45 00			
	*Ameliasburg	1						3	2			145 00	135 00		33 34	30 00				
	*Hallowell																			
	North Marysburg											50 00			16 67					
	Transferred from previous year											16 02	17 32							

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Rainy River East.	Van Horne	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Districts	10	8	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rainy River South.	Barwick, Rosebury, etc	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Emo	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McIrvine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chappell	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Atwood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fort Frances, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rainy River, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Morley	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lavallee	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Delhi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Districts	7	6	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rainy River West.	Kenora, Town	9	9	9	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Keewatin	2	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartender. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Rainy River East.	Van Horne							2	2	2	..	200 00	185 00	240 00	46 67	35 30	84 00	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized	5	4	..	..	1	..	16	14	7	8	1,060 00	975 00	1,236 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr.											.....	7 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River South.	Barwick, Rosebury, etc											.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Emo	2	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	320 00	310 00	300 00	176 00	180 87	127 50	120 00	120 00	60 00
	McIrvine											.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Chappell							1	1	1	..	120 00	120 00	120 00	54 00	57 67	51 00	30 00	30 00	.....
	Atwood											.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fort Frances, Town	..	2	1	..	1	..	5	8	6	7	1,147 50	1,302 60	1,668 17	646 00	678 33	591 38	510 00	510 00	.....
	Rainy River, Town	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	7	7	5	1,350 00	1,440 00	1,870 00	760 00	813 67	675 75	600 00	600 00	80 00
	Morley							2	2	1	..	300 00	300 00	200 00	168 00	179 27	85 00	120 00	120 00	80 00
	Lavallee	1						3	3	3	..	240 00	345 00	360 00	102 00	156 80	153 00	50 00	75 00	.....
	Delhi	..	1					..	1	..	..	.....	25 00	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Districts	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	7	5	3	720 00	547 50	591 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr.											45 55	87 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainy River West.	Kenora Town	2	3	..	..	..	..	14	14	11	27	3,800 00	3,635 00	5,104 00	2,037 51	1,923 26	2,296 80	1,875 00	1,650 00	.....
	Keewatin	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	7	4	5	600 00	910 00	1,110 00	390 00	556 55	499 50	330 00	440 00	240 00
	†Unorganized Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr.											117 04	39 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of the provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
North Renfrew	Bromley	3	3	3																
	Pembroke, Town	9	9	10				3	3	3			1							
	Ross																			
	Westmeath	4	3	3									1							
	Wilberforce, etc	2	2	2																
	Head, Maria and Clara																			
	Petawawa			2																
	Rolph, Buch'n & Wylie	2	1	2									1							
	Cobden, Village	2	2	2				1												

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers 1904-5.	Transfers 1905-6.	Transfers 1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	Removals 1905-6.	Removals 1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	Totals. 1905-6.	Totals. 1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c
North Renfrew	Bromley							3	3	3		360 00	370 00	366 00	174 00	177 62	153 00	90 00	90 00	.....
	Pembroke, Town		3	1				15	14	13	25	2,580 00	2,555 00	5,900 00	1,132 01	1,128 13	2,506 25	600 00	612 50	.....
	Ross																			.....
	Westmeath				2			4	6	3		400 00	260 00	363 00	152 00	136 45	153 00	40 00	32 50	.....
	Wilberforce, etc				1			2	3	2		180 00	190 00	240 00	56 00	62 61	102 00	.....	.....	.....
	Head, Maria and Clara																			.....
	Petawawa									2				240 00	.....	.....	102 00	.....	.....	.....
	Rolph, Buch'n and Wylie	1	1					3	3	2		230 00	137 50	240 00	79 34	41 06	102 00	.....	.....	.....
	Cobden, Village							3	2	2		510 00	340 00	500 00	234 00	158 44	212 50	150 00	100 00	.....
	Transferred from prev. year											191 46	206 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
South Renfrew	Eganville, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*McNab	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Renfrew, Town	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grattan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brougham	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brudenell and Lyndock	1	2	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arnprior, Town	7	7	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Radcliffe and Raglan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Griffith and Matawatchan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bagot and Blithfield	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Admaston	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Jones	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagarty, etc	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sebastopol	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1	....	....
	Horton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russell	Cambridge	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Russell	6	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarence	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gloucester	12	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
	Cumberland	6	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	*Osgoode	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Rockland, Village	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Casselman, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local Option. † Beer and Wine.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Renfrew	Eganville, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	..	835 00	835 00	1,290 00	369 67	349 00	580 50	225 00	225 00	.....
	*McNab	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	390 00	395 00	.....	156 00	115 25	.....	30 00	30 00	.....
	Renfrew, Town	..	3	1	..	..	..	8	11	9	8	1,930 00	1,845 00	2,932 67	895 34	754 41	1,267 20	480 00	480 00	.....
	Grattan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brougham	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	135 00	180 00	240 00	42 00	48 00	108 00	.....	.....	.....
	Brudenell and Lyndock	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	145 00	270 00	240 00	46 67	72 00	108 00	.....	.....	.....
	Arnprior, Town	2	3	..	..	..	..	11	12	9	8	2,360 00	2,380 00	3,196 00	1,191 33	1,038 41	1,424 70	720 00	720 00	.....
	Radcliffe and Raglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	300 00	300 00	240 00	112 00	80 00	108 00	.....	.....	.....
	Griffith and Matawatchan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bagot and Blithfield	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	330 00	335 00	410 00	112 00	77 25	162 00	.....	.....	.....
	Admaston	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90 00	90 00	120 00	28 00	24 00	54 00	.....	.....	.....
	Jones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hagarty, etc	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	7	6	..	680 00	685 00	770 00	219 34	152 00	324 00	.....	.....	.....
	Sebastopol	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	22 50	150 00	120 00	7 00	22 40	40 50	.....	.....	.....
	Horton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 00	75 00	155 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	6 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russell	Cambridge	2	3	..	..	..	..	9	9	5	..	605 00	685 00	650 00	182 23	215 15	240 00	.....	.....	.....
	Russell	3	3	..	..	..	..	9	10	7	1	590 00	860 00	1,052 00	182 22	290 61	420 80	.....	.....	210 00
	Clarence	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	7	8	..	630 00	630 00	880 00	186 67	200 22	336 00	.....	.....	60 00
	Gloucester	3	1	..	..	..	..	15	13	6	1	1,122 50	1,325 90	832 00	348 89	646 93	312 80	.....	313 40	.....
	Cumberland	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	10	4	..	580 00	522 50	480 00	177 78	164 20	192 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Osgoode	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	8	..	..	720 00	643 75	.....	323 33	293 73	.....	150 00	131 25	.....
	Rockland, Village	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	5	3	526 25	455 00	1,522 66	165 14	155 65	562 40	56 25	45 00	.....
	Casselman, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	240 00	245 94	500 00	53 33	57 23	200 00	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous yr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option. † Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie, Town	14	13	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines	St. Catharines, City	19	18	19	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Centre Simcoe	Barrie, Town	11	11	11	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sunnidale	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Flos	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tiny	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Vespra	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	7	7	4				22	24	17	44	4,335 00	4,783 34	6,655 50	2,134 67	1,977 50	2,244 20	1,740 00	1,620 00	
	Unorganized	1	1					5	4	2		370 00	340 00	240 00						
	Transferred from prev. yr												17 30							
St. Catharines	St. Catharines, City	1	5	1		1		22	28	23	23	5,945 00	6,270 00	*10,979 34	1,760 00	2,367 82	4,730 71	1,050 00	1,025 00	
	Transferred from prev. yr											103 11	479 29	38 95						
Centre Simcoe	Barrie, Town	6	1	2				18	13	14	23	3,060 00	3,010 00	5,746 00	1,540 00	1,523 34	2,178 40	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Sunnidale	1						3	2	2		210 00	200 00	290 00	63 34	60 00	96 00	20 00	20 00	
	Flos	2		1				6	4	5		380 00	400 00	650 00	86 67	93 33	240 00			120 00
	Tiny		2	1		1		1	4	2		90 00	145 00	160 00	20 00	30 00	48 00			
	Vespra											50 00			16 67					
	Transferred from prev. yr																			

*One for 10 months.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six months. 1905-6.	Six months. 1906-7.	Six months. 1904-5.
East Simcoe	Orillia, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Oro	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tay	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Medonte	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Penetanguishene, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†1	†1	†1
	Orillia, Town	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Midland, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Simcoe	Essa	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Nottawasaga	4	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Stayner, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Collingwood, Town	8	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tossorontio	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Alliston, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Creemore, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local Option. † Four months.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Simcoe...	Orillia, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	90 00	90 00	120 00	28 00	14 00	51 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Oro	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	100 00	120 00	.....	38 00	24 00	.....	10 00	10 00	.....
	Tay	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	220 00	250 00	240 00	90 67	65 33	108 00	30 00	30 00	.....
	Medonte	..	4	..	..	..	..	6	10	6	..	600 00	735 00	775 00	228 00	156 33	306 00	60 00	60 00	.....
	Penetanguishene, Town	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	8	6	25	1,370 00	1,500 00	1,926 38	769 11	675 11	818 22	570 00	570 00	.....
	Orillia, Town	3	5	1	..	..	..	12	13	8	16	2,282 50	2,450 00	3,432 00	1,323 67	1,120 00	1,346 62	990 00	960 00	.....
	Midland, Town	..	4	..	..	..	..	5	9	5	12	1,350 00	1,512 00	1,824 00	786 67	721 33	754 05	600 00	600 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Simcoe..	Essa	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	370 00	405 00	480 00	125 00	100 16	204 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Nottawasaga	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	535 00	285 00	.....	245 00	114 00	.....	90 00	50 00	.....
	Stayner, Town	1	..	..	1	1	..	6	5	4	1	840 00	810 00	1,022 00	380 00	332 00	434 35	200 00	200 00	.....
	Collingwood, Town	1	1	2	..	..	..	11	11	12	11	2,710 00	3,000 00	4,822 00	1,605 00	1,576 87	1,921 85	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
	Tossorontio	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	380 00	277 50	360 00	130 00	74 00	153 00	.....	.....	.....
	Alliston, Town	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	4	885 00	990 00	1,278 00	330 00	289 00	543 14	125 00	125 00	.....
	Creemore, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..	390 00	430 00	750 00	120 00	106 00	318 75	30 00	30 00	.....
	Transferred from previous yr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65 47	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

Licenses District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Temiscaming.	*New Liskeard	2	2	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Haileybury	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Coleman	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dymond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*New Liskeard in East Nipissing 1903-4—1904-5.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Temiscaming..	New Liskeard							3	3	4	9	870 00	890 00	940 50	500 00	440 00	168 10	360 00	360 00	52
	Haileybury		1	1				3	5	20		565 14	1,197 50		251 84	210 50		211 17	75	
	Coleman								1	4		50 00	1,343 00			25 60				
	Dymont							2				1,377 00								
	†Unorganized Territory								2	1		100 00	317 00							
	Transferred from previ's y'r													3						

†Wholly in Province.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six Months. 1904-5.	Six Months. 1905-6.	Six Months. 1906-7.
Toronto	Toronto City	159	147	146	....	....	....	50	50	50	12	....	3	....	....	....	....	†1	†1	†1
East Victoria	Omemee, Village	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fenelon Falls, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
	*Fenelon, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bobcaygeon, Village	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Somerville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bexley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Digby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Emily	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Victoria	Lindsay, Town	8	8	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodville, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Eldon	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mariposa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Local Option. † Beer and wine.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Toronto ...	Toronto, City	30	39	34	..	2		239	252	243	450	97,422 50	99,738 50	240,751 72	32,556 67	32,307 31	110,000 00	20,050 00	19,799 99	
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr	..			..			..				289 40	778 24							
East Victoria .	*Omemee, Village	1	2		..			3	4	1	..	410 00	450 00	250 00	194 67	178 68	93 75	160 00	160 00	
	Fenelon Falls, Village	..			..			3	4	4	..	600 00	700 00	875 00	288 00	308 00	325 00	240 00	280 00	
	*Fenelon, Township	..			..			..						500 00			191 67			
	Bobcaygeon, Village	1			..			2	3	2	..	240 00	474 24	240 00	99 34	194 25	87 00	70 00	174 24	
	Somerville	..	1		..			2	3	2	..	200 00	275 00	240 00	52 00	37 34	90 00	20 00	20 00	
	Bexley	..			..			2	2	2	..	180 00	180 00		32 00	16 00				
	Digby	..			..			..												
	Emily	..			..			..												
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr	..			..			..						1 18						
West Victoria .	Lindsay, Town	4	5	3	..			13	14	12	18	2,510 00	2,610 00	4,614 00	1,740 00	1,288 23	1,634 40	1,080 00	1,080 00	
	Woodville, Village	..			..			2	2	2	..	350 00	300 00	500 00	94 00	88 19	200 00	60 00	60 00	
	Eldon	1			..			6	5	5	..	510 00	500 00	650 00	112 00	115 38	240 00	50 00	50 00	
	*Mariposa	..			..			..												
	Transf'r'd from previ'us yr	..			..			..					95 20	11 05						

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipalities.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
North Waterloo	Waterloo Tp., N. Part	5	5	5																
	Woolwich	5	5	5				1	1	1										
	Wellesley	12	12	13				1	1	1										
	Berlin, Town	9	9	9				2	2	2										
	Waterloo, Town	7	7	7				1	1	1										
	Elmira, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1										
South Waterloo	Galt, Town	9	7	7				2	2	2			2							
	Preston, Town	5	5	5				1	1	1										
	Wilmot	11	11	11														2		
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part	4	4	4														1		
	Hespeler, Town	2	2	2																
	North Dumfries	2	2	1																1
	New Hamburg, Village	4	4	4				1	1	1										
	Ayr, Village	2	2	2																

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Waterloo	Waterloo, Tp., N. Part		1					5	6	5	...	540 00	460 00	600 00	208 00	171 24	274 50			
	Woolwich							6	6	6	...	610 00	540 00	800 00	229 34	197 59	366 00			
	Wellesley	2	3	3				15	16	17	...	1,210 00	1,291 00	1,910 00	437 34	483 64	805 20			
	Berlin, Town	1		5				13	12	16	13	2,807 00	2,655 00	6,359 33	1,376 07	1,327 66	2,528 34	735 00	735 00	
	Waterloo, Town	3	2	1				11	10	9	10	1,601 00	1,535 00	2,936 67	685 87	651 57	1,290 15	280 00	280 00	
	Elmira, Village	1	3	1				5	7	5	...	540 00	650 00	1,103 35	160 00	147 85	466 65			
	Transferred from previous yr										...	140 62	192 16							
South Waterloo	Galt, Town	1	6					12	17	9	12	3,000 00	2,765 00	4,074 00	1,805 33	1,545 00	1,782 38	1,320 00	1,140 00	
	Preston, Town	2	1					8	7	6	4	1,050 00	1,085 00	2,108 00	392 00	360 00	922 24	120 00	120 00	
	Wilmot	4	1					15	12	11	...	1,050 00	1,217 00	1,490 00	384 01	361 00	577 50			
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part		1					4	5	4	...	390 00	385 00	480 00	144 00	120 00	210 00			
	Hespeler, Town	1						3	2	2	5	510 00	550 00	735 00	290 67	320 00	310 62	200 00	240 00	
	North Dumfries							2	2	2		220 00	220 00	180 00	104 00	100 00	78 75	40 00	40 00	
	New Hamburg, Village	1						6	5	5	...	750 00	755 00	1,330 00	296 00	287 50	555 61	120 00	120 00	
	Ayr, Village	1						3	2	2	...	384 50	350 00	500 00	192 40	170 00	218 74	110 00	110 00	
	Transferred from previous yr																			

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Welland	†Niagara Falls, City	18	18	18				4	4	4										
	Crowland	1	1	1																
	Chippewa, Village	2	2	2				1	1	1										
	Fort Erie, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1						1		1	2	1
	Port Colborne, Village	3	3	3				1	1	1						1		1	1	1
	Humberstone	7	7	7									2					1	1	1
	Stamford	2	3	4																
	Thorold, Township	3	3	4																
	Thorold, Town	4	3	3				1	1	1			1							
	Welland, Town	6	6	6				2	2	2										
	Willoughby	2	2	2									1					1		1
	Bertie	6	6	6														1		
	Bridgeburg, Village	3	3	3														1	1	1

† Niagara Falls, Town and Village, incorporated into Niagara Falls City in 1904-5.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipalities.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Bartenders.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.		
		Transferes.			Removals.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Welland	Niagara Falls, City	5	11	2	..	1	..	27	34	24	30	5,452 00	5,945 00	11,060 00	1,382 40	1,280 01	4,482 00	.....	.....	.....
	Crowland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	110 00	90 00	220 00	42 67	32 00	54 00	.....	.....	.....
	Chippewa, Village	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	530 00	580 00	820 00	261 34	256 00	346 50	160 00	160 00	.....
	Fort Erie, Village	1	1	..	..	2	..	6	9	5	..	550 00	580 00	1,245 00	149 34	136 00	515 25	.....	.....	.....
	Port Colborne, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	..	607 50	618 75	1,245 00	211 50	215 42	515 25	67 50	68 75	.....
	Humberstone	..	3	3	..	..	..	8	13	11	..	744 00	800 00	1,000 00	276 80	277 34	405 00	.....	.....	.....
	Stamford	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	180 00	355 00	590 00	64 00	106 67	216 00	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Township	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	5	..	270 00	270 00	520 00	96 00	96 00	216 00	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Town	..	3	2	..	2	..	5	10	6	4	1,136 00	1,080 00	1,201 34	582 54	494 84	462 60	350 00	297 50	.....
	Welland, Town	2	2	1	..	..	..	10	10	9	9	1,432 00	1,594 00	2,491 34	558 40	546 67	926 10	200 00	200 00	.....
	Willoughby	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	225 00	202 50	300 00	80 00	72 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....
	Bertie	3	2	3	..	..	..	10	8	9	..	907 75	800 00	873 34	486 39	402 00	337 50	236 25	210 00	30 00
	Bridgeburg, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	420 00	470 00	875 00	112 00	112 00	393 75	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
East Wellington..	Mount Forest, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
	Elora, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nichol	4	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fergus, Village	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*West Garafraxa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Township	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Arthur, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Luther	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Erin, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Wellington..	Pilkington	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Eramosa	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Puslinch	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Guelph, City	15	15	15	....	....	....	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for Provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Wellington	Mount Forest, Town	1	3	1				7	8	6	6	1,107 50	1,140 00	1,888 67	464 00	422 00	737 91	280 00	250 00	
	Elora, Village		1					3	4	3		510 00	530 00	750 00	204 00	204 00	311 72	120 00	120 00	
	Nichol		2					4	6	2		360 00	260 00	150 00	96 00	68 00	63 37			
	Fergus, Village		5	1	1			5	9	5		810 00	890 00	1,083 34	420 00	428 00	418 75	320 00	320 00	
	*West Garafraxa																			
	Erin, Township		2					4	6	3		360 00	327 50	360 00	96 00	86 00	150 75			
	Arthur, Township							1	1	1		120 00	90 00	120 00	36 00	24 00	50 25			
	West Luther							1	1	1		90 00	90 00	120 00	24 00	24 00	50 25			
	Erin, Village		1	1				2	3	3		320 00	310 00	583 34	116 00	112 00	209 37	60 00	60 00	
	Transferred from previous yr.											49 53	93 13	21 71						
South Wellington	Pilkington							1	1	1		90 00	110 00	120 00	24 00	24 00	52 49			
	Eramosa		1					3	4	3		375 00	425 00	360 00	150 00	164 00	157 50	60 00	60 00	
	Guelph, Township		1	1				1	2	2		90 00	122 00	160 00	24 00	36 80	52 50			
	Puslinch	1			1			5	3	2		330 00	202 50	240 00	96 00	54 00	105 00			
	Guelph, City	5	10	1				22	27	19	35	5,665 00	6,224 00	8,923 69	2,177 00	2,134 60	3,771 26	1,325 00	1,325 00	
	Transferred from previous yr.													7 10						

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six Months. 1904-5.	Six Months. 1905-6.	Six Months. 1906-7.
West Wellington..	Clifford, Village	2	2	2																
	Arthur, Village	4	4	4																
	Harrison, Town	4	4	4																
	Drayton, Village	3	3	3																
	Palmerston, Town	4	4	4																
	*Maryborough	3	*																	
	Minto	1											1							
	*Peel	4	4	*														1		
North Wentworth.	Dundas	5	5	5	1	1	1	2		1						2				
	Beverley	3	3	3																
	West Flamborough	4	4	4																
	East Flamborough	3	4	2										2						
	Waterdown, Town	2	2	2																

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	License transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
West Wellington..	Clifford, Village	1	1					3	3	2		$ c. 250 00	$ c. 310 00	$ c. 500 00	$ c. 43 34	$ c. 48 00	$ c. 200 00	$ c.	$ c	$ c.
	Arthur, Village		1					4	5	4		940 00	880 00	1,070 00	446 67	420 00	400 00	320 00	320 00	
	Harriston, Town		1					4	5	4	2	1,100 00	1,125 00	1,084 00	593 34	612 00	433 60	480 00	480 00	80 00
	Drayton, Village		1					3	4	3		630 00	690 00	750 00	310 01	316 00	300 00	240 00	240 00	
	Palmerston, Town	1	3	2				5	7	6	5	810 00	875 00	1,270 00	310 00	340 00	436 00	200 00	200 00	80 00
	*Maryborough							3				270 00			60 00					
	Minto	1						2	1			100 00	22 50		23 34	36 00				
	*Peel							5	4			495 00	560 00		180 00	184 00		90 00	80 00	
	Transferred from prev. year												68 63	27						
North Wentworth.	Dundas	4	5	1				12	13	8	8	1,510 00	1,245 00	2,495 17	541 64	436 68	891 94	319 98	260 01	
	Beverley	1						4	3	3		387 00	410 00	360 00	169 00	150 00	135 00	105 00	90 00	
	West Flamborough	1	1					5	5	4		486 00	445 00	480 00	148 67	130 01	180 00	40 00	40 00	
	East Flamborough		2					3	6	4		425 00	590 00	347 50	201 67	266 67	126 56	135 00	180 00	37 50
	Waterdown, Village							2	2	2		320 00	320 00	500 00	120 00	120 00	187 50	80 00	80 00	
	Transferred from prev. year																			

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C. – Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1904-5.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1905-6.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1906-7.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1904-5.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1905-6.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1906-7.	Shop. 1904-5.	Shop. 1905-6.	Shop. 1906-7.	Club. 1906-7.	Extended Tavern. 1904-5.	Extended Tavern. 1905-6.	Extended Tavern. 1906-7.	Extended Shop. 1904-5.	Extended Shop. 1905-6.	Extended Shop. 1906-7.	Six Months. 1904-5.	Six Months. 1905-6.	Six Months. 1906-7.
South Wentworth.	*Binbrook																			
	Ancaster	3	3	3				1	1											
	Saltfleet	5	5	5							1									
	Barton	6	6	6																
	Glanford	2	2	2																
†Windsor	City of Windsor	23	19	23				3	3	3										
	Sandwich			8						1										
	Walkerville			3						2										
East York	Scarborough	5	4	4									1							
	*Markham Township	5	5	*																
	York, east of Yonge St.	8	7	7									1							
	Markham, Village	2	2	2																
	*Richmond Hill, Village	1	1	*														1		
	East Toronto, Town	5	5	5																

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

Licensed District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Wentworth	*Binbrook																			
	Ancaster	1	1					5	5	3		370 00	385 00	515 00	66 67	80 00	108 00			
	Saltfleet	1	2	1			1	6	7	7		460 00	500 00	780 00	82 67	106 66	195 00			
	Barton		3	2				6	9	8		560 00	625 00	800 00	101 34	130 01	216 00			
	Glanford		1					2	3	2		180 00	205 00	240 00	32 00	40 00	72 00			
†Windsor	City of Windsor	1	4	2				27	26	28	37	8,170 00	7,055 00	13,407 34	3,233 34	2,593 34	5,883 30	1,820 00	1,540 00	
	Sandwich		2						2	9	4		90 00	3,208 00			1,421 10			
	Walkerville									5	5		20 00	1,760 00			792 00			
	Transferred from previ's y'r											275 42	162 19							
East York	Scarborough	1	1					6	6	4		800 00	647 50	600 00	416 67	375 21	225 00	300 00	255 00	120 00
	*Markham, Township	1	4					6	9			560 00	620 00		203 33	230 68		100 00	100 00	
	York, east of Yonge St	1	1	1				9	9	8		890 00	807 50	880 00	323 33	318 61	315 00	160 00	145 00	
	Markham, Village		1				1	2	3	2		280 00	320 00	500 00	80 00	93 84	187 49	40 00	40 00	
	*Richmond Hill, Village	1						3	1			325 00	210 00		168 34	124 43		135 00	90 00	
	East Toronto, Town		1	1				5	6	6	6	770 00	795 00	1,876 66	140 00	149 78	660 75			
	Transferred from prev's year											15 28	160 69							

†Sandwich and Walkerville added to Windsor in January, 1906. See North Essex for further information.
*Local Option.

TABLE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Club.	Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and Wine.															
		1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
North York...	Aurora, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Holland Landing, Village	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gwillimbury	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	King	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Gwillimbury	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Whitchurch	2	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newmarket, Town	5	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgina	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Stouffville, Village	2	2	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sutton, Village	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	†1	†1	†1
West York....	York, west of Yonge Street	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Vaughan	7	7	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Etobicoke	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodbridge, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Weston, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Toronto Junction	*	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*North Toronto, Town	3	....	*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

† Beer and Wine. * Local Option.

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Removals 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Totals. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Bartenders. 1906-7.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
North York.	Aurora, Town	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	5	2	555 00	525 00	920 68	195 00	162 49	301 60	75 00	75 00	.....
	Holland Landing, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	120 00	120 00	250 00	26 67	20 62	100 00	.....	.....	.....
	North Gwillimbury	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	..	235 00	235 00	270 00	71 12	55 46	108 00	.....	.....	.....
	King	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	..	670 00	685 00	650 00	342 33	317 66	260 00	200 00	200 00	50 00
	East Gwillimbury	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	6	4	..	405 00	410 00	390 00	126 67	89 92	156 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Whitchurch	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	190 00	.....	.....	57 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newmarket, Town	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	7	1,210 00	885 00	1,541 50	431 68	277 64	600 60	145 00	135 00	.....
	Georgina	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	180 00	180 00	150 00	53 34	41 24	60 00	.....	.....	.....
	*Stouffville, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	360 00	340 00	.....	140 00	147 34	.....	60 00	100 00	.....
	Sutton, Village	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	..	410 00	300 00	593 75	95 55	51 92	237 50	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West York	York, west of Yonge Street	1	3	..	..	..	..	7	9	5	..	690 00	627 50	600 00	250 00	176 00	150 00	120 00	105 00	.....
	*Vaughan	2	3	..	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	790 00	800 00	.....	286 67	230 00	.....	140 00	140 00	.....
	Etobicoke	2	4	1	..	..	..	9	10	7	..	900 00	850 00	760 00	370 00	247 50	180 00	210 00	172 50	.....
	Woodbridge, V'llg.	3	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	..	350 00	410 00	500 00	130 00	110 00	125 00	80 00	80 00	.....
	Weston, Village	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	560 00	540 00	833 34	246 67	216 00	187 50	180 00	180 00	.....
	*Toronto Junction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*North Toronto, T'n	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	480 00	120 00	.....	110 00	19 50	.....	30 00	7 50	.....
	Transferred from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637,762 58	657,813 44	991,652 86	248,492 60	241,019 57	411,916 71	146,018 26	145,264 07	.....

*Local Option.

North Toronto, Local Option from 1st August, 1906.

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, chargeable to, and paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District for the 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7 respectively.

License District.	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	70 00	105 00	60 00	539 50	706 04	844 96
Algoma	374 73	530 00	255 00	712 81	844 95	788 21
Brant, North	70 00	165 00	.....	568 00	609 25	539 05
Brant, South	50 00	75 00	.....	397 00	399 50	372 50
Brantford	.....	126 00	20 00	922 00	767 21	856 35
Brockville	170 00	305 00	100 00	690 63	425 35	440 75
Bruce, Centre	80 00	.....	50 00	604 80	705 46	683 50
Bruce, North	50 00	260 00	90 00	650 40	841 96	769 98
Bruce, South	165 00	230 00	40 00	676 47	645 00	685 00
Cardwell	195 00	.....	.....	513 75	657 41	689 00
Carleton	40 00	80 00	50 00	508 00	606 96	584 55
Cornwall and Stormont*	190 00	130 00	180 00	726 69	712 02	855 74
Dufferin	5 00	50 00	.....	640 60	626 95	686 95
Dundas	120 00	280 00	270 00	719 60	552 00	540 00
Durham, East	100 00	85 00	.....	552 50	568 95	568 00
Durham, West	30 00	60 00	110 00	553 58	547 89	700 64
Elgin, East	150 00	195 00	10 00	568 00	523 90	591 08
Elgin, West	205 00	110 00	50 00	843 26	961 83	902 00
Essex, North	771 00	1,018 00	190 00	646 02	884 14	1,046 77
Essex, South	460 00	389 00	90 00	666 90	710 75	790 15
Fort William**	.....	.....	335 00	.....	.....	336 00
Frontenac	50 00	70 00	125 00	563 00	585 00	559 50
Glengarry	340 00	300 00	255 00	654 40	632 75	596 75
Grenville	160 00	340 00	190 00	603 16	476 05	484 00
Grey, Centre	135 00	315 00	10 00	567 70	578 85	643 33
Grey, North	92 00	370 00	10 00	559 17	647 35	612 50
Grey, South	220 00	179 00	.....	686 01	624 00	664 50
Haldimand	120 00	150 00	220 00	665 55	629 45	594 52
Haliburton	70 00	30 00	.....	261 40	259 80	252 50
Halton	22 00	20 00	.....	617 05	613 12	616 50
Hamilton	350 00	460 00	190 00	2,129 13	1,547 00	1,200 00
Hastings, East	110 00	316 00	130 00	742 00	721 93	878 16
Hastings, North	240 00	517 05	310 00	804 65	888 07	870 50
Hastings, West	485 00	209 00	110 00	1,008 11	1,043 00	1,129 00
Huron, East	24 00	10 00	.....	585 98	659 25	642 42
Huron, South	274 00	264 00	145 00	622 00	670 00	680 00
Huron, West	310 00	477 00	100 00	667 00	790 25	805 20
Kent, East	400 00	225 00	.....	676 60	665 28	796 40
Kent, West	412 00	165 00	260 00	562 29	676 60	616 72
Kingston	105 00	190 00	50 00	800 00	849 28	836 00
Lambton, East	275 00	30 00	75 00	534 00	589 75	547 25
Lambton, West	293 00	486 00	150 00	653 00	636 20	641 35

*Cornwall and Stormont were amalgamated in 1904-5.
**Fort William formed separate district, 1906-7.

SCHEDULE D.—Continued.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of FINES collected, chargeable to, and paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District for the years 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7 respectively.

License District.	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lanark, North	440 00	479 00	82 00	485 00	494 00	576 00
Lanark, South	295 00	365 00	75 00	479 55	496 70	504 80
Leeds	.....	313 88	.....	.....	501 64	501 15
Lennox	235 00	195 00	.....	462 00	486 45	588 15
Lincoln	140 00	115 00	.....	592 77	553 54	506 50
London	334 00	461 00	60 00	1,097 18	1,194 50	1,177 35
Manitoulin	160 00	220 00	110 00	610 00	689 15	708 25
Middlesex, East	60 00	130 00	90 00	672 00	744 00	744 00
Middlesex, North	98 00	214 00	.....	563 33	943 46	777 00
Middlesex, West	10 00	80 00	.....	696 00	684 00	717 10
Monck	119 85	85 00	.....	485 50	513 75	495 90
Muskoka	230 00	430 00	365 00	519 10	507 48	611 66
Nipissing, East	256 25	380 00	200 00	601 37	548 80	560 07
Nipissing, West	580 00	840 07	210 00	499 46	611 60	569 05
Norfolk, North	.....	150 00	.....	498 25	484 00	512 25
Norfolk, South	110 00	140 00	.....	500 00	498 35	493 20
Northumberland, East	330 00	279 80	.....	582 64	659 45	677 50
Northumberland, West	130 00	70 00	.....	465 00	540 20	528 82
Ontario, North	107 00	178 00	12 00	711 95	585 90	829 65
Ontario, South	50 00	117 00	50 00	643 32	734 66	706 50
Ottawa	760 00	930 00	80 00	2,000 00	2,268 42	2,000 00
Oxford, North	116 00	200 00	50 00	634 00	711 85	629 90
Oxford, South	217 00	130 00	100 00	753 22	727 00	848 50
Parry Sound, East	90 00	145 00	.....	635 85	658 84	679 55
Parry Sound, West	160 00	1,309 75	808 00	369 67	491 65	648 60
Peel	97 00	275 00	.....	527 93	618 35	662 53
Perth, North	100 00	775 00	120 00	835 00	960 79	876 90
Perth, South	66 00	160 00	.....	624 90	756 70	641 32
Peterborough, East	20 00	100 00	50 00	512 00	462 25	561 40
Peterborough, West	60 00	20 00	60 00	675 50	705 00	823 08
Port Arthur and Ft. William	650 00	842 00	*310 00	648 00	694 00	332 00
Prescott	220 00	890 00	140 00	691 00	685 00	781 40
Prince Edward	190 00	80 00	50 00	533 50	527 46	572 00
Rainy River, East	40 00	75 00	.....	271 35	373 05	350 00
Rainy River, South	.....	20 00	275 00	601 80	507 74	500 00
Rainy River, West	30 00	600 00	50 00	471 58	333 33	513 33
Renfrew, North	190 00	70 00	9 00	548 42	623 29	1,024 30
Renfrew, South	890 00	735 00	285 00	759 05	843 10	733 20
Russell	180 00	530 00	100 00	763 79	747 66	1,018 44
Sault Ste. Marie	125 00	680 00	560 00	725 81	727 50	900 00
St. Catharines	40 00	120 00	300 00	686 42	583 96	570 00
Simcoe, Centre	50 00	50 00	50 00	597 91	765 94	713 30
Simcoe, East	25 00	387 00	215 00	695 95	733 50	827 90
Simcoe, West	80 00	345 00	.....	667 39	842 88	1,030 60

*Fort William made separate district 1906-7.

SCHEDULE D.—Concluded.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected, chargeable to, and paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District, for the years 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7 respectively.

License District.	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Temiskaming		1,490 00	1,445 00		641 24	888 12
Toronto	2,310 00	1,475 00	335 00	4,695 27	4,888 00	4,713 28
Victoria, East	40 00	50 00		439 76	420 75	426 70
Victoria, West	90 00	95 00	128 00	698 81	751 75	768 50
Waterloo, North	483 00	146 00	30 00	613 80	707 70	657 03
Waterloo, South	124 50	267 00	255 00	601 80	619 20	591 90
Welland	513 00	369 00	1,570 00	1,049 00	1,184 00	1,058 00
Wellington, East	110 00	115 00	10 00	588 80	644 42	679 74
Wellington, South	390 00	461 00	137 00	801 00	888 00	786 98
Wellington, West	190 00	220 00	70 00	687 50	603 04	715 16
Wentworth, North	95 00	70 00	10 00	603 00	695 75	774 00
Wentworth, South	20 00	40 00	245 00	596 35	521 25	635 25
Windsor	345 00	180 00	50 00	743 28	812 00	992 00
York, East	60 00			726 00	761 00	680 45
York, North	290 00	10 00	40 00	541 50	607 85	621 00
York, West	80 00	20 00		832 43	1,025 80	866 90
Totals	21,004 33	29,035 55	13,451 00	69,374 87	73,653 06	75,816 44

SCHEDULE E.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, for the License years 1904-5, 1905-6 and 1906-7 respectively.

License District.	Sundries 1904-5	Sundries 1905-6	Sundries 1906-7
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	78 19	82 18	92 67
Algoma	154 90	169 50	124 95
Brant, North	83 00	73 20	99 45
Brant, South	30 84	58 91	120 83
Brantford, City	178 70	461 05	337 01
Brockville	178 95	133 92	172 80
Bruce, Centre	98 45	138 64	234 95
Bruce, North	67 49	100 38	216 44
Bruce, South	62 29	105 14	76 09
Cardwell	46 33	61 08	142 46
Carleton	29 76	73 75	63 58
Cornwall and Stormont	61 47	92 61	116 63
Dufferin	32 68	58 44	61 45
Dundas	94 67	†209 16	176 30
Durham, East	112 75	163 33	339 94
Durham, West	91 82	22 00	47 90
Elgin, East	13 30	86 73	148 77
Elgin, West	173 44	70 41	141 87
Essex, North	532 11	366 14	540 68
Essex, South	185 45	216 06	89 60
*Fort William			284 30
Frontenac	67 66	41 73	68 06
Glengarry	121 88	260 79	730 78
Grenville	38 12	137 18	158 24
Grey, Centre	52 80	40 72	70 84
Grey, North	70 03	169 17	78 04
Grey, South	79 55	72 50	102 79
Haldimand	132 17	163 72	170 94
Haliburton	10 73	20 35	34 58
Halton	51 69	150 91	122 17
Hamilton	657 67	519 09	577 54
Hastings, East	143 75	139 94	162 36
Hastings, North	411 29	464 49	†937 55
Hastings, West	586 10	338 06	262 22
Huron, East	40 61	43 38	223 08
Huron, South	42 50	73 85	202 76
Huron, West	117 62	189 99	368 53
Kent, East	282 07	272 72	263 76
Kent, West	186 90	220 63	143 23
Kingston, City	87 43	97 15	123 11

*District made in 1906-7. †Including over expenditure of 1905-6.

SCHEDULE E.—Continued.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, for the License years 1904-5, 1905-6, and 1906-7 respectively.

License District.	Sundries 1904-5.	Sundries 1905-6.	Sundries 1906-7.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lambton, East	48 37	79 49	56 95
Lambton, West	129 46	167 95	135 41
Lanark, North	157 40	160 43	98 39
Lanark, South	216 88	93 89	224 74
Leeds	.....	60 46	84 46
Lennox	115 38	233 52	140 69
Lincoln	126 86	265 23	275 42
London	358 03	465 88	500 09
Manitoulin	61 65	86 53	366 51
Middlesex, East	79 85	62 80	87 10
Middlesex, North	100 33	173 68	506 72
Middlesex, West	50 21	76 19	66 38
Monck	171 84	55 87	41 88
Muskoka	103 11	510 03	611 57
Nipissing, East	127 46	60 82	47 35
Nipissing, West	228 41	94 02	270 72
Norfolk, North	40 55	56 01	176 07
Norfolk, South	155 77	92 32	88 92
Northumberland, East	173 03	109 06	133 41
Northumberland, West	87 29	130 44	388 18
Ontario, North	280 90	301 20	208 04
Ontario, South	42 70	42 26	133 04
Ottawa	642 73	352 74	415 70
Oxford, North	66 37	89 63	217 85
Oxford, South	72 88	100 00	123 20
Parry Sound, East	131 24	241 76	250 16
Parry Sound, West	151 18	271 49	585 88
Peel	100 82	51 65	177 44
Perth, North	185 86	241 39	139 50
Perth, South	23 25	311 20	208 12
Peterborough, East	243 51	188 00	60 55
Peterborough, West	62 80	116 77	132 76
Port Arthur and Fort William	266 20	238 23	*152 75
Prescott	47 95	125 99	145 82
Prince Edward	25 20	39 43	152 01
Rainy River, East	55 69	49 96	35 47
Rainy River, South	24 48	92 13	52 40
Rainy River, West	220 76	149 15	88 12
Renfrew, North	45 73	59 08	60 51
Renfrew, South	429 56	404 53	279 51
Russell	256 21	186 26	84 85
Sault Ste. Marie	314 89	189 62	204 86
St. Catharines, City	37 40	81 11	137 74
Simcoe, Centre	228 64	129 03	282 80
Simcoe, East	315 08	957 02	642 90
Simcoe, West	81 72	141 57	104 00

*Fort William made separate district in 1906-7.

SCHEDULE E.—Concluded.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, for the License years 1904-5, 1905-6, and 1906-7 respectively.

License District.	Sundries 1904-5.	Sundries 1905-6.	Sundries 1906-7.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Temiskaming		291 13	673 35
Toronto	1,015 89	940 26	1,562 86
Victoria, East	112 24	178 07	33 96
Victoria, West	101 99	100 74	180 93
Waterloo, North	115 26	43 70	104 37
Waterloo, South	120 59	205 18	146 33
Welland	240 67	168 58	429 84
Wellington, East	43 60	45 00	92 59
Wellington, South	340 00	233 28	209 57
Wellington, West	208 87	121 32	148 77
Wentworth, North	166 31	57 53	245 79
Wentworth, South	77 73	107 75	133 47
Windsor	219 95	277 13	478 01
York, East	23 59	55 92	21 62
York, North	381 26	240 80	86 48
York, West	237 12	267 44	315 96
Totals	15,777 81	17,678 15	22,675 09

RECAPITULATION

OF

Receipts and Expenditures.

1904–5.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$637,762 58
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$248,492 60	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	297,825 44	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	69,374 87	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	15,777 81	
Unexpended balances transferred to 1905-6	6,291 86	
		$637,762 58

1905–6.

Total receipts, Schedule "C"		$657,813 44
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$242,019 37	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	330,430 33	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	73,653 06	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	17,678 15	
Over-expended balances, transferred from 1906-7		5,967 67
	$663,781 11	$663,781 11

1906–7.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$991,652 86
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$411,916 71	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	471,827 76	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	75,816 44	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	22,675 09	
Unexpended balances transferred to 1907-8	9,416 86	
	$991,652 86	$991,652 86

SCHEDULE F.—Giving names and addresses of holders of Distiller's, Brewer's, Brewer's Warehouses and Wholesale licenses for 1906-7.

DISTILLERS.

Corby, H., Distilling Co., Limited, Belleville.
General Distillery Co., Limited, Toronto.
Gooderham & Worts, Limited, "
Hamilton Distillery Co., Hamilton.
McLaren, John A., Estate of, Perth.
Spalding & Stewart, Perth.
Seagram, Jos. E., Waterloo.
Walker & Sons Co., The Hiram, Limited, Walkerville.
Wiser & Sons, The Jos., Limited, Prescott.

BREWERS.

Anderton & Co., Barrie.
Andrich, E. C. & Bro., Salem.
Barrie Brewing Co., Limited, Barrie.
Bauer, A. (Kuntz & Co.), Waterloo.
Bernhardt, P., Preston.
Bixel Brewing and Malting Co., Brantford.
Bowie & Co., Brockville.
Brading Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
British American Brewing Co., Limited, Windsor.
Calcutt Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Peterboro'.
Carling Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, London.
Capital Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
Copeland Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cosgrave Brewing Co., Limited, "
Cornell Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Lindsay.
Cronmiller & White Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Colborne.
Devlin, Felix, Stratford.
Dominion Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Davies Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Egmondville Brewing Co., Egmondville.
Farquarson & Granger, Limited, Walkerton.
Fisher, John, Portsmouth.
Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited, Hamilton.
Hamilton, Joseph, London.
Heisz, Lawrence, Formosa.
Holliday, W. R., Guelph.
Heuther, C. N., Berlin.
Heuther, W., Niestadt.
Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited, Hamilton.
Kemp, D. C., Hornby.
Korman Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Labatt, John, London.
McCarthy, Sons & Co., Limited, Prescott.
New Ontario Brewing Co., Limited, North Bay.
O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited, Toronto.
Otterbeam, C., Woodstock.
Port Hope Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Hope.
Raw, Mary, New Hamburgh.
Reinhardt & Co., Toronto.
Roy, James A., Belleville.
Rudolph & Begg, St. Thomas.
Schwan, David, Carlsruhe.
Sleeman Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Guelph.
Sleeman & Sons, Guelph.
Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie.
Stevenson, Robert, Kingston.
Strathroy Brewing Co., Limited, Strathroy.
Superior Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Arthur.
Schwan, William, Owen Sound.
Taylor & Bates, St. Catharines.
Toronto Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Toronto.
Union Brewing Co., Limited, Sarnia.
Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited, Walkerville.
Watson, John, Listowel.
Wright, Alfred J., Orillia.

BREWERS' WAREHOUSES.

BARRIE	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
BELLEVILLE	Copeland Brewing Co., Limited.
	C. N. Heuther.
BROCKVILLE	Capital Brewing Co., Limited.
CHATHAM	J. Labatt.
COLLINGWOOD	O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.
COBOURG	do.
DESERONTO	Reinhardt & Co.
FORT WILLIAM	Reinhardt & Co.
	Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited.
	Superior Brewing Co., Limited.
GUELPH	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
HAMILTON	Carling Brewing and Malting Co. of London, Limited.
	Dominion Brewing Co.
	J. Labatt.
LINDSAY	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
NIAGARA FALLS	Reinhardt & Co.
	Taylor & Bates.
OTTAWA	Carling Brewing and Malting Co. of London, Limited.
	John Labatt.
	O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.
ORILLIA	O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.
OSHAWA	O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.
PENETANGUISHENE	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
PARRY SOUND	do.
PORT ARTHUR	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited.
STRATFORD	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
	C. N. Heuther.
	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
SUDBURY	A. Bauer (Kuntz & Co.)
	O'Keefe Brewery Co. of Toronto, Limited.
	Reinhardt & Co.

SCHEDULE F.—Concluded.

Sudbury	Soo Falls Brewery Co., Limited.
Sault Ste. Marie	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited.
Toronto	Carling Brewing and Malting Co. of London, Limited.
	John Labatt.
	Sleeman Brewing and Malting Co., Limited.
	Sleeman & Sons.
Tillsonburg	Rudolph & Begg.
Wallaceburg	British American Brewing Co., Limited.
Wiarton	W. Heuther.

Wholesale Licenses.

Berlin	Randall & Ross.
Hamilton	W. Farrel.
	M. G. Lottridge.
Hamilton	Lucas, Steele & Bristol.
	J. Turner & Co.
London	John Garvey.
Ottawa	T. A. Armstrong.
	H. N. Bate & Son.
	Jas. Grant.
	T. H. Morel.
	T. J. Major, Limited.
Peterborough	A. Elliott & Co.
Sault Ste. Marie	I. Rotchild.
Toronto	J. H. Calvert.
	Canada Wine and Spirit Co.
	F. Edwards & Co.
	A. Kelley Evans.
	Geo. J. Foy & Co.
	Wilson S. Howard.
	McGaw & Russell.
	Perkins, Ince & Co.
	D. O. Roblin.
	Peter A. Small.

SCHEDULE G.

Comparative statement, shewing the number of prisoners committed to the county gaols for drunkenness, during the year 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

County or Districts.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85	128	64	69	77	55	34	24	28	30	25	29	20	46	93	78	154	146	161	42	109
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85	64	88	74	82	136	162	143	153	239
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	3	1	4	4	.....	1	1	1	....	5	8
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261	314	205	230	286	297	296	336	204	182	105	111	157	152	164	137	135	224	293	227	267	247	338	257	338
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22	13	12	9	17	23	9	6	5	8	2	4	3
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	91	121	103	47	31	45	46	47	35	57	38	21	29	39	16	23	20	46	27	18	31	42	29	19	32	29
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102	72	89	49	51	50	48	31	47	40	58	62	59	54	66
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	28	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	11	6	3	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	10	13	7
Halton	21	15	6	1	66	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11	6
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	50	45	34	51	67	39	49	32	18	24	25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	15	34
Huron	24	29	22	15	2	18	8	5	4	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	3	14	3	1
Kent	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23	26	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	17	9	13	13	15	18	18	11	9	8	16	16	27
Lambton	123	84	142	116	120	77	77	75	105	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	70	57	69	67	73	69
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9	7	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	3	3	7	9	7	12	17	24	20	2	20	24
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	56	67	19	135	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	14	77	86	70	43	48	49	15	41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86
Lennox and Addington	6	4	5	9	11	11	11	18	20	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	13	12
Lincoln	56	98	68	51	44	55	41	65	39	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26	23	5	17	10	15	33	21	28	20	33	20	20
Middlesex	155	105	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	404	408	510	352	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	249	248	218
Muskoka and Parry Sound	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	84	39	8	6	45	28	19	9	14	10	17	11	12	9	12	18	24	17	35	32	70	163	76
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	10	17	7	.....	13	32	81	97	96	28	156	85	84	30	44	38	55	212	236	188	130	279	327	389	431
Norfolk	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13	28
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21	26	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	18	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	12	7	18	21
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	10	29	12
Oxford	57	30	46	55	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29	37	35	32	31	21	39	36	41	31	22	17	24
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4	10	24	10	8	24	28	30	17	10	9	9	11	6	2	3	4	1	4	5	3	4	8	10	5
Perth	54	75	56	36	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7	10	15	5	1	9	12	8	15	19	46	35	21
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71	30	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	11	10	6	13	9	14	23	13	21	33

SCHEDULE G.—Continued.

County or Districts.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885	1886	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891	1892	1893	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Prescott and Russell	2	6	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	....	3	1	3	4	2	.....
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11	22	31	23	30	35	19	21	18	18	28	28	21
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	21	17	27	11	2	2	.....	4	1	....	5	7	4	7	3	5	5	.....	1	4	1	7	1	6	7	8
Simcoe	66	91	133	82	107	62	56	87	99	31	35	6	28	46	31	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	27	16	58
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	11	7	7
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	705	153	119	148	148	135	125	120	135	109	96	44	105	138	135	123	81	57	101	111	51	183	86	269
Victoria and Haliburton	22	32	15	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2	4	4	7	1	9	3	9	3	5	8	5	7	8	11	13	8	11	11	2	6
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	6	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19	17	16	14	19	20	24	23	21	87	32	24	25
Wellington	41	36	26	23	40	36	51	93	49	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	389	396	376	295	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	60	56	60	66	96	108	97	189	229	287	290	394
York	1,755	1,807	1,293	1,359	1,463	1,312	1,445	1,485	1,661	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,441	1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796	1,031	1,023	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	1,923	2,016
Total	3,868	1,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	1,897	4,650	3,696	3,555	4,180	4,151	4,797	4,573	3,611	2,736	2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892	2,377	2,522	2,674	2,987	3,590	4,157	4,216	4,774

SCHEDULE H. –Showing Statutory Duties Payable for tavern, shop and wholesale licenses in the Province of Ontario.

In a city having a population of more than 100,000 :

For a tavern license	$1,200
For a shop license	1,000

In a city having a population of more than 30,000 and not more than 100,000 :—

For a tavern license	$700
For a shop license	700

In a city or town having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 30,000 :

For a tavern license	$500
For a shop license	500

In a city having a population of 10,000 or less and in a town having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 10,000 :—

For a tavern license	$450
For a shop license	450

In a town or incorporated village having a population of more than 2,000 and not more than 5,000 :

For a tavern license	$350
For a shop license	350

In a town or incorporated village having a population of 2,000 or less :

For a tavern license	$250
For a shop license	270

In a township :

For a tavern license	$120
For a shop license	200

Provided that in any locality in a Provincial Judicial District other than an incorporated city, town or village there shall be payable :

For a tavern license	$120

And provided that in a city, town, village or other municipality, or a locality without municipal organization in a Provisional Judicial District there shall be payable :

For a shop license	$500

For a beer and wine license a fee of three-fourths of that imposed for a tavern license in the municipality or unorganized district in which the beer and wine license is issued.

For every transfer of a tavern or shop license a fee amounting to one-third of the fee payable for the license transferred.

For each wholesale license elsewhere than in cities	$250
In cities having a population of 150,000 and upwards	450
In cities having a population of less than 150,000 and not less than 40,000	400
In cities having a population of less than 40,000	350

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provincial Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein to such an amount as may be deemed proper, and such increase shall take effect as may be directed by Order-in-Council or from the date of the publication thereof in the *Ontario Gazette*.

SCHEDULE I.

Showing municipalities in which prohibition is in force in 1907.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Algoma	Johnson, Tarbutt & Macdonald, Meredith and Aberdeen	Tps.	L.O.	1905	296	109	61	48	..	
	Thessalon	"	"	1905	249	101	33	68	..	
Brant, North	Onondaga	Tp.	"	1906	212	77	28	49	..	
Bruce, Centre	Huron	"	"	1907	361	152	91	61	2	
Bruce, North	Amabel	"	"	1907	1,019	529	197	332	2	
	Southampton	Vil.	"	1906	940	295	219	76	1	
	Tara	"	"	1906	518	233	157	76	2	
	Bruce	Tp.	"	1906	215	89	76	13	2	
	Arran	"	"	1907	962	300	149	151	1	
	Saugeen	"	"	1907	761	372	196	176	1	
Cardwell	Bolton	"	"	1907	508	232	153	79	1	
	Tecumseh	"	"	1906	.....	101	90	11	2	
	W. Gwillimbury	"	"	1907	1,138	474	288	186	2	
	Innisfil	"	"	1907	786	335	145	190	..	
Carleton	Goulbourn	"	"	1907	1,238	513	233	280	3	
	Huntley	"	"	1907	810	353	212	141	2	
	March	"	"	1907	660	286	112	174	2	
Cornwall and Stormont	Osnabruck	"	"	1907	332	145	88	57	2	
Dufferin	Aramanth	"	"	1906	1,575	536	434	102	7	
	E. Garafraxa	"	"	1894	878	215	80	135	1	
	E. Luther	"	"	1895	618	201	157	44	1	
	Melancthon	"	"	1893	639	311	186	125	2	
Durham, E.	Cavan	"	"	1898	1,145	413	234	179	2	
	Hope	"	"	1905	1,015	256	71	185	2	
	Manvers	"	"	1906	.....	358	307	51	1	
Durham, W.	Clarke	"	"	1907	1,118	529	213	316	2	
	Cartwright	"	"	1905	1,368	641	189	452	2	
	Darlington	"	"	1904	559	284	111	173	1	
Dundas	Mountain	"	"	1900	1,295	438	73	365	1	
	Winchester	"	"	1906	411	286	125	161	2	
Elgin, E.	Yarmouth	Vil.	"	1907	374	198	83	115	2	
Elgin, W.	Southwold	Tp.	"	1905	1,770	663	508	155	4	
Essex, South	N. Colchester	"	"	1906	1,348	536	315	221	4	
	S. Gosfield	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Mersea	"	L.O.	1907	658	313	173	140	1	B. and W.
Frontenac	Kingston	"	"	1907	1,373	646	319	327	1	
	Storrington	"	"	1906	1,040	349	301	48	5	
	Portland	"	"	1892	614	233	195	38	3	
Grenville	Cardinal	Vil.	"	1907	926	433	189	244	3	
Grey, Centre	Euphrasia	Tp.	"	1905	314	121	117	7	2	
	Artemesia	"	"	1905	1,218	332	276	56	1	
	Collingwood	"	"	1906	1,148	521	212	309	6	
	Egremont	"	"	1906	1,127	394	313	81	..	
	Osprey	"	"	1906	995	504	206	298	1	
	Thornbury	Town	"	1906	1,003	379	273	106	2	
Grey, North	Sarawak	Tp.	D.A.	1906	278	120	89	31	2	
	Derby	"	L.O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Keppel	"	"	1906	632	335	80	255	..	
	Owen Sound	Town	"	1906	1,134	441	161	355	2	
	Sydenham	Tp.	"	1906	2,300	1,238	762	438	13	
				1906	1,170	686	238	448	3	

SCHEDULE I.—Continued.

Showing municipalities in which prohibition is in force in 1907.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Grey, South	Proton	Tp.	L.O.	1907	827	456	227	229	3	
Halton	Nassagaweya	"	"	1906	686	330	156	174	1	
	Trafalgar	"	"	1906	1,176	272	174	98	1	
Hastings, N	Huntingdon	"	"	1906	790	416	149	267	..	
	Madoc	"	"	1902	.....	432	195	237	2	
	Rawdon	"	"	1902	.....	272	169	103	3	
	Wollaston	"	"	1906	.....	.....	.....	1	.	
Huron, South	Hensall	Vil.	"	1907	283	140	72	68	2	
	Stanley	Tp.	"	1907	611	288	118	170	2	
	Usborne	"	"	1907	702	352	178	174	1	
Huron, W	Hullett	"	"	1905	894	357	349	8	2	
	Wawanosh, E	"	"	1906	565	158	88	70	1	
Kent, East	Camden	"	"	1905	886	295	252	43	1	
	Thamesville	Vil.	"	1905	278	105	100	5	3	
Kent, West	Raleigh	Tp.	"	1904	1,645	522	463	59	2	
	Tilbury, E	"	"	1891	889	323	152	171	4	
Lambton, East	Arkona	"	"	1906	170	72	49	23	2	
	Euphemia	"	"	1906	650	243	225	17	3	
	Warwick	"	"	1906	1,049	471	189	282	..	
Lambton, West	Dawn	"	"	1905	.....	371	300	71	1	
	Enniskillen	"	"	1906	650	243	226	17	4	
	Moore	"	"	1906	1,483	586	455	131	8	
	Sarnia	"	"	1906	749	351	147	204	1	
Lanark, North	Lanark	"	"	1890	449	149	42	107	2	
	Dalhousie	"	"	1906	508	249	124	125	1	
Lanark, South	S. Sherbrooke	"	"	1907	260	107	59	48	1	
Leeds	Leeds & Lansdowne, Front	"	"	1900	1,203	411	338	73	1	
Lennox	Richmond	"	"	1907	824	401	145	256	1	
Lincoln	Niagara	"	"	1904	734	224	208	16	3	
	Beamsville	Vil.	"	1906	.....	109	103	6	3	
	Grimsby, N	Tp.	"	1906	653	202	101	101	..	
	" S	"	"	1906	518	179	149	30	2	
	" Vill	Vil.	"	1906	315	151	122	29	2	
	Clinton	Tp.	"	1906	....	265	70	195	..	
Manitoulin	Tehkummah	"	"	1900	103	54	22	32	..	
Middlesex, East	Nissouri, W	"	"	1907	890	415	203	212	3	
Middlesex, N	E. Williams	"	"	1905	619	193	168	25	2	
Monck	Gainsboro'	"	"	1893	893	385	202	183	2	
	Pelham	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout	"	L.O.	1904	229	74	59	15	2	
	Morrison	"	"	1906	....	111	35	76	1	
	Port Carling	Vil.	"	1907	130	50	28	22	1	
Nipissing, E	Dymond	Tp.	"	1907	175	46	20	26	..	
Norfolk, N	Windham	"	"	1905	1,221	402	220	182	3	
	Waterford	Vil.	"	1907	367	168	98	70	3	
Norfolk, S	Walsingham	Tp.	"	1907	598	239	90	149	2	
	Jocelyn	"	"	1907	208	61	15	46	..	
Northumberl'nd, E	Cramahe	"	"	1907	1,026	525	218	307	1	
Northumberl'nd, W	Haldimand	"	"	1906	1,412	473	386	87	1	
	S. Monaghan	"	"	1906	298	101	6	95	1	
Ontario, N	Scott	"	"	1906	748	251	214	37	2	

SCHEDULE I.—Concluded.

Showing municipalities in which prohibition is in force in 1907.—Concluded.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off.	Remarks.
Ontario, S.	Reach	Tp.	L.O.	1899	1,223	272	174	98	3	
	Pickering	"	"	1906	1,752	694	489	205	5	
Oxford, N.	E. Nissouri	"	"	1906	899	338	311	27	1	
Oxford, S.	E. Oxford	"	"	1905	693	243	194	49	1	
	N. Oxford	"	"	1906	411	177	149	28	2	
	Norwich, S.	"	"	1907	825	333	215	118	2	
Parry Sound, W.	McDougall	"	"	1891	130	30	9	21	..	
Peel	Chinguacousy	"	"	1907	1,213	480	308	172	2	
Perth, N.	Elma	"	"	1906	1,300	536	335	201	4	
Perth, S.	Fullerton	"	"	1907	701	346	172	174	1	
Peterborough, E.	Dummer	"	"	1906	658	288	126	162	1	
	Otonabee	"	"	1906	1,011	376	181	195	1	
Peterborough, W.	Smith	Tp.	"	1905	900	429	271	158	4	
	Lakefield	Vil.	"	1906	391	182	141	41	2	
Port Arthur	Oliver	"	"	1892	.....	51	11	40	..	
Prescott	W. Hawkesbury	"	"	1898	350	98	64	34	5	
Prince Edward.	Hallowell	"	D.A.	1866	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	S. Marysburgh	"	L.O.	1897	531	211	77	134	2	
	Ameliasburgh	"	"	1906	953	295	219	76	1	
	Sophiasburgh	"	"	1906	749	253	100	153	1	
Renfrew, S.	McNabb	"	"	1906	970	340	184	156	3	
Russell	Osgoode	"	"	1906	1,443	597	349	248	5	
Sault Ste. Marie.	Sault Ste. Marie	Town	"	1891	500	67	52	15	3	Applies to shops only
	Steelton and Korah	Tp.	"	1905	750	300	200	100	..	
Simcoe, E.	Oro	"	"	1906	1,099	423	142	281	1	
	Midland	Town	"	1907	940	477	234	243	5	
	Orillia	"	"	1907	1,302	585	219	316	..	Applies to shops only
Simcoe, W.	Nottawasaga	Tp.	"	1906	1,807	635	455	170	2	
Temiskaming.	Harley	"	"	1907	182	29	13	16	..	
Victoria, E.	Fenelon	"	"	1904	.....	231	97	134	2	
Victoria, W.	Mariposa	"	"	1898	1,446	534	273	271	4	
Waterloo, S.	N. Dumfries	"	"	1907	725	312	160	152	2	
Wellington, E.	W. Garafraxa	"	"	1905	850	302	235	67	2	Carried in 1893, 1898 and 1905.
Wellington, W.	Maryborough	"	"	1905	848	453	255	198	3	
	Peel	"	"	1906	1,160	438	314	124	4	
Wentworth, S.	Binbrook	"	"	1899	408	185	87	98	1	
York, E.	Markham	"	"	1906	1,525	624	430	194	5	
	Richmond Hill	Vil.	"	1906	213	99	78	21		
York, N.	Whitchurch	Tp.	"	1905	1,225	366	191	175	1	
	North Toronto	"	"	1906	.....	268	243	25	3	
	Stouffville	"	"	1906	475	221	122	99	2	
York W.	Toronto Junction	Town	"	1904	2,600	869	679	190	7	
	Weston	Vil.	"	1907	469	227	148	79	3	
	Vaughan	Tp.	"	1906	.....	459	373	86	7	

SCHEDULE J.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing number of cases prosecuted, with convictions and dismissals, for infraction of the Liquor License Act, the Dunkin Act and Local Option By-laws respectively, against licensees and others, during the license years 1905-6 and 1906-7 respectively.

(NOTE—Where a license district, or a municipality in which prohibition is in force, is omitted, it is to be understood that no prosecutions have taken place therein.)

License District.	1905–6						1906–7					
	Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees			Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees		
	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Addington	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Algoma	12	11	1	9	8	2	9	8	1	6	5	1
Brant, North	9	8	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brant, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Brantford	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Brockville	10	8	2	1	1	....	7	4	3	6	6	....
Bruce, Centre	1	....	1	....	....	....	9	5	4	2	2	....
Bruce, North	10	8	2	3	3	....	11	6	5	12	9	3
Bruce, South	17	15	2	....	....	....	5	4	1	3	2	1
Cardwell	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
Carleton	6	4	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....
Cornwall and Stormont	5	4	1	1	1	....	10	7	3	2	2	....
Dufferin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dundas	8	5	3	1	1	....	7	4	3	5	....	5
Durham, East	4	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Durham, West	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	3	1	4a	3	....
Elgin, East	5	3	2	2	1	1	4	4	....	5	5	....
Elgin, West	1	1	....	1	1	....	3	3	....	3	1	2
Essex, North	31	26	5	....	....	....	15	6	9	1	1	....
Essex, South	18	12	6	8	8	....	12	6	6	4	4	....
Fort William	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	8	8	....
Frontenac	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	6	6	....
Glengarry	6	3	3	11	6	5	10	8	2	43	30	13
Grenville	9	9	....	5	3	2	10	10	....	2	2	....
Grey, Centre	9	8	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	11	9	2
Grey, North	10	6	4	6	6	....	1	....	1	49	39	10
Grey, South	8	6	2	1	1	....	9	6	3	9	7	2
Haldimand	5	4	1	....	....	....	6	6	....	1	1	....
Haliburton	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	4	1	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Hamilton	6	6	....	4	4	....	10	10	....	1	....	1
Hastings, East	8	7	1	6	4	2	6	5	1	1	....	1
Hastings, North	8	8	....	5	5	....	14	14	....	6	4	2
Hastings, West	2	....	2	....	....	....	16	4	12	3	2	1
Huron, East	2	....	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Huron, South	15	15	....	2	2	....	14	13	1	2	2	....
Huron, West	16	14	2	1	1	....	19	14	5	1	1	....
Kent, East	9	4	5	9	6	3	6	4	2	13	11	2
Kent, West	4	3	1	3	2	....	6	5	1	6	5	1
Kingston	1	1	....	....	....	....	8	7	1	....	....	....
Lambton, East	3	2	1(a)	....	....	....	1	1	....	5	4	1
Lambton, West	7	4	3	9	4	4	8	5	3	19	12	5
Lanark, North	3	3	....	10	5	5	10	10	....	11	11	....
Lanark, South	11	7	4	....	....	....	5	4	1	2	2	....
Leeds	3	3	....	9	9	....	2	2	....	2	1	1
Lennox	12	5	7	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....
London	22	19	3	8	3	5	4	4	....	9	8	1

(a) One case not disposed of as defendant absconded.

SCHEDULE J.—Continued.

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—Continued.

License District.	1905-6						1906-7					
	Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees.			Against Licensees.			Against Non-licensees		
	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Manitoulin	6	4	2	3	2	1	6	5	1	1	....	1
Middlesex, East	3	3	....	....	....	....	6	5	1	1	1	....
Middlesex, North	12	7	5	3	3	....	2	1	1	2	1	1
Middlesex, West	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Monck	1	1	....	4	4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Muskoka	7	4	3	9	9	....	18	14	4	13	7	6
Nipissing, East	7	4	3	5	3	2	1	1	....	3	3	....
Nipissing, West	6	6	....	17	13	4	1	1	....	1	1	....
Norfolk, North	7	3	4	4	2	2	1	....	1	....	....	....
Norfolk, South	7	5	2	4	1	3	1	1	....	....	....	....
Northumberland, East	11	10	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Northumberland, West	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ontario, North	6	4	2	1	1	....	3	2	1	1	....	1
Ontario, South	3	2	1	5	5	....	3	1	2	4	4	....
Ottawa	25	18	7	1	1	....	9	9	....	....	....	....
Oxford, North	4	1	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Oxford, South	5	3	2	....	....	....	3	1	2	1	1	....
Parry Sound, East	6	4	2	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Parry Sound, West	10	7	3	23	20	3	5	5	....	25	25	....
Peel	16	13	3	2	2	....	6	1	5	2	2	....
Perth, North	19	15	4	1	1	....	17	11	6	3	2	1
Perth, South	6	5	1	1	1	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Peterborough, East	3	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....
Peterborough, West	5	....	5	1	1	....	2	....	2	3	2	1
Port Arthur and Fort William (b)	8	8	....	13	12	1	4	4	....	13	9	4
Prescott	25	24	1	3	3	....	17	13	4	3	3	....
Prince Edward	4	3	1	2	....	2	3	2	1	3	2	1
Rainy River, East	4	1	3	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
Rainy River, South	1	1	....	....	....	....	10	10	....	7	7	....
Rainy River, West	6	5	1	13	10	3	5	2	3	12	12	....
Renfrew, North	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	3	3	....
Renfrew, South	24	18	6	3	1	2	12	8	4	11	7	4
Russell	9	8	1	....	....	....	3	1	2	2	1	1
St. Catharines	5	5	....	....	....	....	8	8	....	....	....	....
Sault Ste. Marie	15	15	....	38	17	1(a)	5	5	....	24	14	10
Simcoe, Centre	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
Simcoe, East	22	14	8	7	5	2	18	16	2	24	19	5
Simcoe, West	13	7	6	2	1	1	2	....	2	5	2	3
Temiscaming	3	2	1	40	31	(a)	3	1	2	94 c	75	9
Toronto	5	5	....	31	21	10	7	6	1	14	14	....
Victoria, East	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria, West	3	2	1	3	1	2	6	5	1	9	7	2
Waterloo, North	4	4	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	1	1	....
Waterloo, South	5	4	1	2	2	....	12	11	1	....	....	....
Welland	7	7	....	7	7	....	36	36	....	12	7	5
Wellington, East	1	1	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....
Wellington, South	14	11	3	....	....	....	18	14	4	4	3	1
Wellington, West	8	7	1	3	2	1	7	6	1	4	4	....
Wentworth, North	5	3	2	....	1	1	1	1	....	2	1	1
Wentworth, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	8	3	1	1	....
Windsor	10	7	3	....	....	....	15 d	7	5	....	....	....
York, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
York, North	2	....	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	10	7	3
York, West	2	....	2	2	2	....	6	1	5	6	5	1
Total	722	552	170	359	277	80	584	442	139	592	465	116

(a)—In three cases defendant absconded, hence no trials.
(b)—Fort William separately reported in 1906-7.
(c)—In ten cases defendant absconded, hence no trials.
(d)—In three cases witnesses absconded, hence no trials.

SCHEDULE J.—Concluded.

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—Concluded.

Municipality in which Dunkin Act or Local Option in force.	License District of	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	1905-6.			1906-7.		
			No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Informations.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Johnston, Tarbutt and Tarbutt additional	Algoma	L. O.	1	1	....	....	....	....
McDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen	"	"	6	4	2	....	....	....
Amabel	Bruce North	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Southampton	" "	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Tara	" "	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Osnabruck	Cornwall and Stormont	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Melancthon	Dufferin	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mountain	Dundas	"	....	....	....	4	....	4
Hope	Durham East	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Cartwright	Durham West	"	2	2	....	(a)2	1	....
Darlington	" "	"	2	2	....	1	1	....
Yarmouth	Elgin East	"	....	....	....	4	4	....
Southwold	Elgin West	"	....	....	....	2	1	1
Kingston Tp	Frontenac	"	....	....	....	4	4	....
Cardinal	Grenville	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Artemesia	Grey Centre	"	....	....	....	5	3	2
Collingwood Tp	" "	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Euphrasia	" "	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Thornbury	" "	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Keppel	Grey North	"	....	....	....	4	4	....
Owen Sound	" "	"	....	....	....	44	34	10
Egremont	Grey South	"	....	....	....	2	....	2
Huntingdon	Hastings North	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Madoc	" "	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Rawdon	" "	"	6	6	....	1	....	1
Camden	Kent East	"	1	1	....	....	....	....
Thamesville	" "	"	(a)9	5	3	5	4	1
Raleigh	Kent West	"	2	1	1	1	....	1
Tilbury East	" "	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arkona	Lambton East	"	....	....	....	4	3	1
Euphemia	" "	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Moore	Lambton West	"	....	....	....	16	11	5
Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	Leeds	"	2	1	1	....	....	....
Beamsville	Lincoln	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Niagara	"	"	2	2	....	1	1	....
Gainsborough	Monck	"	1	1	....	....	....	....
Pelham	"	D. A.	1	1	....	....	....	....
McLean and Ridout	Muskoka	L. O.	4	4	....	1	1	....
Windham	Norfolk North	"	2	1	1	....	....	....
Pickering	Ontario South	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Reach	" "	"	1	1	....	1	1	....
Lakefield	Peterboro' West	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
South Marysburgh	Prince Edward	"	7	1	6	1	1	....
McNabb	Renfrew South	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Nottawasaga	Simcoe West	"	....	....	....	5	2	3
Fenelon	Victoria East	"	1	1	....	....	....	....
Garafraxa West	Wellington East	"	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryborough	Wellington West	"	1	....	1	2	2	....
Peel	" "	"	....	....	....	1	1	....
Stouffville	York North	"	....	....	....	2	2	....
Whitchurch	" "	"	....	....	....	6	3	3
North Toronto	" West	"	3	3	....	5	4	1
Toronto Junction	" "	"	4	4	....	....	....	....
Totals			57	42	15	145	109	35

(a) One case abandoned as defendant absconded.

SCHEDULE K.

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license year 1906-7.

Municipality.	License District.	Fines Imposed.	Fines Collected.
Amabel	Bruce North	$ 20	$ 20
Southampton	"	20	20
Tara	"	100	100
Hope	Durham East	50	50
Cartwright	Durham West	100	100
Darlington	"	100	100
Yarmouth	Elgin East	275	275
Southwold	Elgin West	50	50
Kingston Township	Frontenac	200	200
Cardinal	Grenville	100	100
Artemesia	Grey Centre	130	130
Collingwood Township	"	20	20
Euphrasia	"	30	30
Thornbury	"	100	100
Keppel	Grey North	160	160
Owen Sound	"	1,300	945
Huntington, Madoc Tp. and Rawdon	Hastings North	175	175
Thamesville	Kent East	135	135
Arkona	Lambton East	120	120
Euphemia	"	20	20
Moore	Lambton West	460	460
Beamsville	Lincoln	50	50
McLean and Ridout	Muskoka	50	50
Pickering	Ontario South	100	100
Reach	"	50	50
Lakefield	Peterborough West	100	100
McNabb	South Renfrew	50	50
Nottawasaga	Simcoe West	110	110
Maryborough	Wellington West	70	70
Peel	"	50	50
Stouffville	York North	100	
Whitchurch	"	100	100
North Toronto	York West	135	135
Total		$4,630	$4,175

SCHEDULE "L."

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	James Williams	Arden.
Algoma	Albert Grigg	Bruce Mines.
Brant, North	M. Ryan	Paris.
Brant, South	Lewis B. Markle	Oakland.
Brantford, City	John McCann	Brantford.
Brockville	George Ross	Brockville.
Bruce, Centre	Thomas Bradley	Bervie.
Bruce, North	J. W. Reany	Burgoyne.
Bruce, South	Benj. Cannon	Walkerton.
Cardwell	Robert W. Sloan	Churchill.
Carleton	Thomas Kerr	Kars.
Cornwall and Stormont	A. E. Fetterly	Aultsville.
" "	John M. McDonald, Prov. Officer	Cornwall.
Dufferin	S. McDowell	Dundalk.
Dundas	Edward P. Foster	Dundela.
Durham, East	John Kennedy	Pontypool.
Durham, West	David F. Walsh	Orono.
Elgin, East	W. R. Andrews	Bayham.
Elgin, West	Wm. E. Nicholls	St. Thomas.
Essex, North	Paul Morand	Tecumseth.
Essex, South	James A. Smyth	Essex.
Fort William	James Davidson	Fort William.
Frontenac	John Moreland	Sydenham.
Glengarry	Angus Macdonald	Alexandria.
Grenville	And. Carson	Burritt's Rapids.
Grey, Centre	S. J. Halbert	Markdale.
Grey, North	M. C. Beckett	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas Davis	Durham.
Haldimand	J. B. Wilson	Jarvis.
Haliburton	J. R. Erskine	Haliburton.
Halton	John A. Tracy	Esquesing.
Hamilton	W. Birrell	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	John Stokes	Tweed.
" "	Robert M. Jack, Prov. Officer	Deseronto.
Hastings, North	Wm. J. Allen	Madoc.
Hastings, West	Hugh Walker	Belleville.
" "	P. J. Peterson, Prov. Officer	Trenton.
" "	P. P. Pettit, "	Frankford.
Huron, East	William Clegg	Wingham.
Huron, South	John Torrance, Sr	Clinton.
Huron, West	Alfred Asquith	Auburn.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Nathaniel Massey	Chatham.
Kingston	Clark W. Wright	Kingston.
La mon, East	P. D. McCallum	Forest.
Lambton, West	Reuben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. J. McGregor	Carleton Place.
Lanark, South	S. M. Barnes	Perth.
Leeds	F. B. Taber	Morton.
Lennox	W. A. Rose	Napanee.
Lincoln	John W. King	St. Catharines.

SCHEDULE "L."—Continued.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
London	A. R. Galpin	London.
Manitoulin	Wm. Vincer	Mindemoya.
Middlesex, East	Thomas Duffin	Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	Thomas Magladery	Parkhill.
Middlesex, West	John B. Gough	Napier.
Monck	R. N. Killins	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Henry Boyer	Bracebridge.
Nipissing, East	Henry Morel	Mattawa.
Nipissing, West	J. W. Richardson, Prov. Officer	North Bay.
	J. Thomas Fortin	Sturgeon Falls.
Norfolk, North	A. W. Birdsell	Waterford.
Norfolk, South	And. Innes	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	George Gooderich	Dundonald.
" "	A. Chapman, Prov. Officer	Hastings.
Northumberland, West	John McCaughey	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Charles Kelly	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	John Stanton	Whitby.
Ottawa	John C. Enright	Ottawa.
	Alfred Coleman	
Oxford, North	Walter Shaver	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Wm. M. Bell	Springford.
Parry Sound, East	W. J. White	Novar.
Parry Sound, West	T. W. Quinn	Parry Sound.
Peel	John D. Orr	Meadowvale.
Perth, North	Robert T. Kemp	Listowel.
" "	Geo. T. Jones, Prov Officer	Stratford.
Perth, South	Alex. B. Creighton	St. Mary's.
Peterborough, East	Elias Williams	Havelock.
Peterborough, West	Joseph Stewart	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	John Hadden	Port Arthur.
Prescott	Joseph Lemieux	Fournier.
Prince Edward	W. G. Sexsmith	Picton.
Rainy River, East	John George Hayes	Dryden.
Rainy River, South	George Campbell	Fort Frances.
Rainy River, West	J. Branchley	Rat Portage (Kenora).
Renfrew, North	Samuel Bromley	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	John Connolly	Renfrew.
Russell	W. J. Campbell	Metcalfe.
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. R. Cunningham	Sault Ste. Marie.
St. Catharines	John W. King	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	Thomas Duff	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Wellington Fisher	Orillia.
Simcoe, West	Robert Henderson	Alliston.
"	Geo. W. Montgomery, Prov. Officer.	Collingwood.
Temiskaming	Wm. S. Blackwall	Haileybury.
Toronto	Joseph Johnston	Toronto.
	Robert Burroughs	
	P. J. Jennings	
Victoria, East	James Lith ow	Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	William Thornbury	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Ferdinand Walter	Berlin.
Waterloo, South	R. H. Knowles	Hespeler.
Welland	Geo. House	Stevensville.

SCHEDULE "L."—Concluded.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Wellington, East	Josiah Hampton	Mount Forest.
Wellington, South	J. W. Oakes	Guelph.
Wellington, West	John Gordon	Rothsay.
Wentworth, North	John Nicholson	Waterdown.
Wentworth, South	R. T. Gould	Bartonville.
Windsor	Gaspard Pacaud	Windsor.
York, East	Wm. W. Thompson	Danforth.
York, North	James Wayling	Newmarket.
York, West	D. McKenzie	Woodbridge.

STATEMENT OF LICENSE REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEARS.

Statement shewing Revenue from Liquor Licenses received by the Province of Ontario for the financial years ending 31st December, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

Revenue for 1905				$377,610 88
" 1906	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$ 6,250 00		
	Brewers' Licenses	26,850 00		
	Distillers' Licenses	41,916 66		
	Wholesale Licenses	9,037 50		
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	495,152 94		579,207 10
" 1907	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	**5,533 34**		
	Brewers' Licenses	**28,826 20**		
	Distillers' Licenses	**43,166 66**		
	Wholesale Licenses	**9,300 25**		
	Tavern and Shop and Club Licenses, Transfers and Fines	**497,918 15**		
	Refund for Collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	**2,187 00**		
	Refund of Detective Services	**195 00**		
				$587,126 60

Eleventh Annual Report

OF THE

Provincial Municipal Auditor

FOR

1907

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers,
TORONTO.

To His Honour Sir W. Mortimer Clark,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario:

May it Please Your Honour:

I have the honour to present to you the report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for 1907.

J. J. FOY,
Attorney-General.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, February, 1908.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, 2 January, 1908.

TO THE HONOURABLE J. J. FOY, K.C., M.P.P.,
Attorney-General:

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my report for the year, 1907.

J. B. LAING,
Provincial Municipal Auditor.

REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDITOR.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, 2 January, 1908.

TO THE HONOURABLE J. J. FOY, K.C., M.P.P.,
Attorney-General for Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the eleventh annual report of the Department of the Provincial Municipal Auditor. There were no unfinished audits of Munipalities carried forward from 1906. For the year 1907, there were only two petitions presented to the Government for audits and these were both towards the end of the year and have not yet been completed. I refer to the Townships of Dover and Chatham both in the County of Kent. Numerous requests have been made to myself for explanations and elucidations of the accounts of different municipalities, but the results desired have been reached without a formal Government audit. When this can be done satisfactorily, it is, of course, to be preferred, as costing little or nothing to the municipality in money, and lessening the friction between opposing local interests always a potent factor in municipal matters. It is scarcely possible, however, that another year will see such an immunity from Government Audits as 1907. The Cash Book authorized by the Government for use by the municipalities has proved a great success as an educator of the municipalities and has done excellent work.

The following is a list of the inspections and examinations made by myself during the year of 1907.

FEBRUARY. 1907.

County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$112,622 65
Total payments for 1905	90,221 45
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton	$22,401 20

Total equalized assessment of county, $14,714,222. County rates for 1905 and 1906, $44,142.67 each year. Tax rate, 3 mills in dollar. Treasurer's books well kept, gets an annual salary of $1,300, and been in office 12 years. There are no sinking funds. Treasurer is guaranteed by Empire Accident and Surety Company for $10,000.

Total Assets for 1905 include:		Chiefly debentures	171,475 28
Good Roads	$165,000 00		
Court House	80,000 00		
Road machinery	6,020 00		
Cash in Bank	22,401 20		
Government Percentage:			
Good Roads	$22,472 04		
Miscellaneous	6,063 52		
	$301,956 76		$171,475 28

Town of Dundas, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$75,828 56
Total payments for 1905	74,377 30
Balance on hand and in bank	$1,451 26
Total receipts, 1906	$62,791 72
Total payments, 1906	61,328 96
Balance on hand and in Bank of Commerce, Dundas	$1,462 76

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $1,183,278. Collector's roll for 1905, $27,748.75; 1906, $28,800.74. Tax rate, 24 3/10 mills. Separate school, ratepayers, 25 2/10 mills. Treasurer's salary, $800, in office 7 years. Treasurer's Guarantee, $5,000. Waterworks under municipal control.

Assets are as follows: 31 Dec. 1905, $193,755.72, which include cash $4,407.08; Waterworks, $48,832.64; Desjardines Canal, $50,000; Sinking Fund, $29,118.86; town property, etc., $61,397.14. Liabilities mostly debenture amount to $100,477.61. Treasurer's books are well kept.

Township of Barton, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$23,107 95
Total payments for 1905	16,891 26
Balance in Traders Bank, Hamilton	$6,216 69
Total receipts for 1906	$27,184 11
Total payments for 1906	19,110 30
Balance in Traders Bank, Hamilton	$8,073 81

Total assessment of township for 1906, $1,389,004.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $15,640.95; paid in full. Tax rate, 11 mills, including schools. Treasurer's cash book well kept. The assets, 31 December, 1906, amounted to $35,505.92 which included the Municipal Loan Fund, $14,091.02 and the liabilities, $15,612.20. Township finances appear to be in good condition. Treasurer gives a private guarantee of $8,000 and receives a salary of $250 per annum. Has been in office 15 years.

Township of Ancaster, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$29,818 08
Total payments for 1905	23,762 05
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Ancaster	$6,056 03
Total receipt for 1906	$26,598 78
Total payments for 1906	16,427 86
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Ancaster	$10,170 92

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $2,269,747.00. Collector's roll for 1905, $20,247.77; paid. In 1906, $20,898.35, balance due about $300. Tax rate, 7 mills, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $200,

per annum, in office 10 years. Treasurer's security, $10,000, self and another surety. Assets, mortgages invested, $22,300.00. Cash in Bank of Hamilton, $10,170.92, 31st December, 1906. No liabilities.

Township of Binbrook, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$9,312 66
Total payments for 1905	7,625 58
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$1,687 08
Total receipts for 1906	$12,303 95
Total payments for 1906	12,290 76
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$13 19

Total assessment of township, $1,004,402. Collector's roll for 1905, $8,140.77; paid. For 1906, $9,474.02; paid. Tax rate, 1906, 6½ mills, without school rates. Clerk and Treasurer's salary, $200 per annum, in office since 1892. Treasurer's security, $9,000, self and two other sureties. Total assets, about $700. No liabilities.

Township of Beverly, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$20,063 19
Total payments for 1905	20,054 21
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$8 98
Total receipts for 1906	$30,479 33
Total payments for 1906	27,929 18
Balance in Traders Bank, Hamilton	$2,550 15

Total assessment of municipality, $2,769,324.50 (1906). Collector's roll for 1905, $20,426.18; paid in full, less $4.07. Collector's roll for 1906, $21,451.63, about $200 due on this roll. Treasurer's salary, $160, in office 16 years. Treasurer's sureties in for $12,000, self and two other sureties. Assets, including invested mortgages and Distribution Fund are $17,251.50. Liabilities, about $700.

Township of Glanford, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$10,057 92
Total payments for 1905	8,633 87
Balance in Traders Bank Hamilton	$1,424 05
Total receipts for 1906	$11,030 29
Total payments for 1906	9,465 98
Balance in Traders Bank, Hamilton	$1,564 31

Total assessment of township, $1,057,165. Collector's roll for 1905, $7,952.75; paid in full. 1906, $9,340.84; paid in full. Tax rate, 6½ mills for 1906, without school rate. Clerk and Treasurer's salary, $200 per annum, in office since March, 1904. Treasurer's sureties, $10,000, two sureties

besides self. Total assets including Clergy Reserve Fund of $7,300, amount to $11,219.38. Liabilities about $1,000, including $800 borrowed from the Clergy Reserve.

Township of East Flamboro' County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$17,410 97
Total payments for 1905	15,065 01
Balance in Traders Bank, Waterdown	$2,345 96
Total receipts for 1906	$12,336 60
Total payments for 1906	14,266 34
Overdraft for balance, Traders Bank, Waterdown.	$1,929 74

Total assessment of township, $1,660,330.00. Collector's roll, 1906, $14,573.10; due 14 February on this roll, about $500. Tax rate 6.20 mills, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $120 per annum, in office 7 years. Treasurer's sureties, about $6,000; two names besides Treasurer. Total assets, 31 December, 1905, $6,906.38. Total libilities, about the same including county rates. Balance in Traders Bank, Waterdown, $1,132.37 on 14 February, 1907.

Township of West Flamboro', County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$24,644 62
Total payments for 1905	20,832 33
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dundas.	$3,812 29
Total receipts for 1906	$24,584 28
Total payments for 1906	19,660 41
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dundas.	$4,923 87

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $1,690,184. Collector's roll for 1905, paid in full, $15,337.98, less $10.00 remitted by council. Tax rate 4½ mills without schools or special rates. Treasurer's salary, $150 per annum, in office 14 years. Treasurer's sureties, Dominion Guarantee Co., $5,000; personal, $5,000; total, $10,000. This township has assets principally principally in cash of $21,581.01, and practically no liabilities. Its financial position is excellent.

Village of Waterdown, County of Wentworth.

Total receipts for 1905	$2,410 92
Total payments for 1905	2,304 12
Balance in Traders Bank, Waterdown	$106 80
Total receipts for 1906	$2,560 28
Total payments for 1906	2,534 37
Balance in Traders Bank, Waterdown	$25 91

Total assessment of village for 1906, $167,795.00. Collector's roll for 1905, $2.145.38; paid. Tax rate on the dollar, 15 mills for all purposes. Treasurer's salary, $20, in office 1½ years. No sureties. Total assets including town hall, $1,600. No liabilities.

MARCH.

County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$107,801 73
Total payments for 1905	104,727 21
Balance, cash on hand and in Traders Bk., Guelph.	$3,074 52
Total receipts for 1906	$133,613 57
Total payments for 1906	119,937 26
Balance, cash on hand and in Traders Bk., Guelph.	$13,676 31

Total assessment of municipality, $27,632,817. County rates for 1906, $49,739.07; paid in full. Tax rate for 1906, 1 mill 81/100. There are no debentures against county. The Government Grant to schools for 1906 was $6,333.18. Treasurer's salary is $1,200 per annum and he has been 40 years in office and is a highly trusted officer. Treasurer's sureties in North American Guarantee Co. for $15,000. The county property is insured. The assets of the county at 31 December, 1905 were $44,852.98 and the liabilities, $34,939.99, including an overdraft in the Traders Bank, Guelph, of $18,000. The county buildings are valued at $80,000. The assets, 31 December, 1906 were $24,713.86. Liabilities, $18,327.01, with no liability to the Trader's Bank or debenture debt.

City of Guelph, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905 were	$827,751 65
Total payments for 1905 were	825,625 73
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Guelph.	$2,125 92

Total assessment of city for 1905, $4,347,720.00, exempting $50,000 for all purposes. Collector's roll for 1905, $102,171.83. Tax rate 23½ mills in 1905 and 21 in 1906. Treasurer's salary, $1,100 per annum, 10 years in office. Treasurer's sureties, $10,000 in American Guarantee Co. Water works and electric light under municipal control. Sinking funds, $155,450.06, chiefly debentures. City property insured. The total assets of the city are $1,350,678.71, consisting of chiefly Water Works, $151,101.90; Gas and Electric Light Co., $214,230.13; Guelph Street Railway, $108,000; R.W. Bonds, $173,000.00; Sinking Funds, $155,450.06; City Buildings and Library, $125,040.00; Collegiate Institute, $36,238; Public Schools, $114,580.08; cash in bank, $2,125.92; uncollected taxes, $19,136.48; local improvements, $129,271.13; Guelph Junction Stock, $20,000.00; Exhibition Grounds, $43,938.00; Hersey Iron Works, $5,000.00; sewers, $53,567.01. Total liabilities, chiefly debentures, $1,118,868.11. It is understood that the Guelph Municipal Investments in water works, electric light and railways have been very successful.

Village of Arthur, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$15,305 15
Total payments for 1905	14,824 07
Balance in Traders Bank of Canada, Arthur.....	$481 08

Total receipts for 1906	$17,852 21
Total payments for 1906	17,404 66
In Traders Bank of Canada, Arthur	$447 55

Total assessment of municipality, $373,150 for 1906. Collector's roll for 1905, $7,336.87, for 1906, $7,570.49; practically paid. Tax rate, 19.06 mills on dollar. Treasurer's salary, $85 per annum, 6 years in office. Treasurer's sureties, two bondsmen besides self for $5,000 all told. No Waterworks. Assets on 31 December, 1906, amounted to $7,774.08, including schools, and liabilities to $7,489.15. The village is bettering its position although slowly.

Village of Elora, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$17,610 48
Total payments for 1905	15,332 53
Balance in Merchants Bank, Elora	$2,277 95
Total receipts for 1906	$17,217 11
Total payments for 1906	15,066 51
Balance in Merchants Bank, Elora	$2,150 60

Total assessment of village for 1906, $372,960.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $8,993.11; paid at date of visit, $8,710.00. Tax rate, 24 mills in 1907. Public, high and separate schools all here. Clerk and Treasurer's salary, $240 per annum. Treasurer secured for $2,000, Dominion Guarantee Co. Total assets amount to $24,510.53. Liabilities, $10,906.87.

Township of West Luther, County of Wellington.

Total receipts	$18,384 38
Total payments	16,800 68
Balance in bank and Treasurer's hands	$1,583 70
Total receipts	$20,448 37
Total payments	19,265 67
Balance on hand and in Traders Bank, Arthur...	$1,182 70

Total assessment of township, $1,814,842.00. Collector's roll, $14,378.41; paid in full, less $200, defaulter's list. Tax rate, 4½ mills on dollar, without school rates. Books fairly well kept. Treasurer has been in office 3 years receives a salary of $80 per annum and makes a fairly good officer. He is his own surety for $5,000. The liabilities consist of school debentures about $6,000, and drainage about $3,000, other liabilities about $1,000, in all about $10,000. Assets, including school buildings and Town Hall, are about the same.

Village of Fergus, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905 were	$28,069 27
Total payments for 1905 were	24,753 42
Balance on hand and in Imperial Bk., Fergus.	$3,315 85

Total receipts for 1906	$19,998 46
Total payments for 1906	17,967 32
Balance in Imperial Bank of Canada, Fergus....	$2,031 14

Total assessment of municipality, $483,634.00 (1906). Collector's roll for 1905, $10,321.81; paid in full, 1906, $11,764.44. Paid less, $337.23. Tax rate for 1906, 24 mills. There is a High School as well as a Public School. This community has been exceptionally fortunate in the official who acts as Clerk and Treasurer. He has acted as such for 45 years and filled the position well. The assets of the municipality were on 31 December, 1906, $35,033.64, and the liabilities, $12,357.03. A thrifty well managed municipality.

Village of Clifford, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905 were	$16,446 57
Total payments for 1905 were	15,646 22
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$800 35
Total receipts for 1906 were	$7,347 60
Total payments for 1906 were	6,330 42
Balance in hands of Treasurer	$1,017 18

Collector's roll for 1906, $2,576.75; paid in full. Total assessment of municipality, $168,197.18. Tax rate, 13½ mills. No bank account Treasurer receives $20 per annum and has been in office 4 years. It is safe to say, looking at his work, that his salary should be trebled. The municipality has purchased a gas plant for $2,500. and laid out $6,000 in cement walks lately, which have increased the liabilities to $8,626.63, with assets of $7,493.93. The municipality has a prosperous look.

Township of Arthur, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$21,972 78
Total payments for 1905	21,225 69
Balance	$747 09
Total receipts for 1906	$24,815 66
Total payments for 1906	23,774 31
Balance on hand and in Royal Bank, Arthur	$1,041 35

Total assessment of township, $2,529,500.00. Collector's roll for 1905, $15,263.68; paid in full. 1906, $17,867.59; paid in full. Tax rate for 1905, 3 5-10 mills, for 1906, 3 7-10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer keeps books fairly well and receives a salary of $100 per annum, has been in office 4½ years, and gives a guarantee for $8,000 for surety with two names besides himself. The assets and liabilities of the municipality are nearly equal, say, $2,200.

Town of Harriston, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$39,573 00
Total payments for 1905	35,988 51
Balance on hand and in Standard Bk., Harriston	$3,584 49
Total receipts for 1906	$48,190 19
Total payments for 1906	45,447 92
Balance on hand and in Standard Bk., Harriston.	$2,742 27

Total assessment of town for 1906, $529,836. Collector's roll for 1906, $15,215.07; paid in full less defaulter's roll, $280.87. Tax rate, 27½ mills on the dollar. No water works. Treasurer's salary, $85 per annum, which is not good enough for the work done by Treasurer. He has held the position for 2½ years. The assets amount to $52,709.39, and the liabilities, chiefly debentures to $71,402.71. The municipality appears to be well disposed towards supporting some industries which so far have been successful, and it is to be hoped will continue so.

Township of Erin County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$18,229 57
Total payments for 1905	17,578 13
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$651 44
Total receipts for 1906	$17,483 28
Total payments for 1906	17,193 93
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$289 35

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $2,397,492.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $16,316.59; balance due about $1,000. Tax rate, 3 1-10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $90 per annum. Books fairly well kept. Treasurer in office 19 years, gives security for $20,000 altogether. Total assets, $2,459.87. Liabilities, $1,046.40.

Township of Guelph, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$17,266 32
Total payments for 1905	17,434 54
Balance overdraft, Traders Bank, Guelph	$168 22
Total receipts for 1906	$19,453 67
Total payments for 1906	22,223 30
Balance overdraft, Traders Bank, Guelph	$2,769 63

Total assessment of township for 1906, $1,949,475.00. Collector's roll, 1905, $12,234.16; paid in full. 1906, $14,006.87. Due at date 7 March, 1907, $825.00. Tax rate, 4 7-10 mills, without school rates. Clerk and Treasurer's salary, $290 per annum. Books well kept. Total assets, $21,-860.50, including Municipal Loan Fund of $14,000. Liabilities, including a loan from Municipal Loan Fund of $4,000, $7,186.63.

Township of Garafraxa West, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$16,674 11
Total payments for 1905	16,431 20
Balance Imperial Bank, Belwood	$242 91
Total receipts for 1906	$27,181 19
Total payments for 1906	24,648 39
Balance Imperial Bank, Belwood	$2,532 80

Total assessment of township, $1,722,212. Collector's rolls, 1905, $16,407.46; paid in full, 1906, $17,126.56. Paid, $16,832.11. Tax rate, 3 7-10 mills, without school rates or specials. Treasurer keeps books well and receives $90 per annum, in office 14 years. Treasurer gives 5 sureties amounting to about $2,500. Total assets amount to $8,247.52. Liabilities, $4,192.34.

Township of Eramosa, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$21,491 07
Total payments for 1905	15,904 10
Balance, Traders Bank, Rockwood	$5,586 97
Total receipts for 1906	$21,600 88
Total payments for 1906	20,149 89
Balance on hand and in Traders Bank, Rockwood	$1,450 99

Total assessment of township for 1906, $2,074,575. Collector's roll for 1905, $13,969.56; less $11, remitted, 1906, $16,567.66; paid in full, less about $300. Tax rate, 3 40-100 mills, less school rates and specials. Treasurer acts as Clerk also, and in his dual capacity receives $265 per annum. He is an excellent officer and his three sureties and self amount to $6,000 as security. Treasurer has been in office 25 years. Total assets amount to $5,039.07. Liabilities, $3,532.05.

Township of Minto, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$24,015 03
Total payments for 1905	21,522 05
Balance in Standard Bank of Canada, Hamilton.	$2,492 98
Total receipts for 1906	$31,638 08
Total payments for 1906	30,378 69
Balance in Traders Bank of Canada, Hamilton	$1,259 39

Total assessment of township for 1906, $2,422,675.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $19,681.25; paid in fall. Tax rate, 3 7-10 mills, without school or special rates. Treasurer has been in office since 1888, and keeps the township accounts fairly well. He receives a salary of $115 per annum and provides sureties for $10,000. Total assets amount to $10,563.79, and liabilities, $8,248.79. A good deal of drainage has been done in this township.

Township of Nichol, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$9,893 47
Total payments for 1905	8,839 62
Balance Imperial Bank, Fergus	$1,053 85
Total receipts for 1906	$10,507 04
Total payments for 1906	13,207 72
Balance overdraft, Imperial Bank, Fergus	$2,700 68

Total assessment for 1906, $1,341,735. Collector's roll for 1906, $9,419.38; paid in full except the sum of $6 remitted by council. Tax rate for 1906, 3 3-10 mills, excepting school rates. Treasurer has been 5 years in office and receives $75 per annum. Assets are $3,748.56, and liabilities which include a school debentures of $900, about the same.

Town of Palmerston, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$47,321 46
Total payments for 1905	47,186 56
Balance, Bank of Hamilton, Palmerston	$134 90
Total receipts for 1906	$57,651 30
Total payments for 1906	57,656 14
Balance overdrawn, Bk. of Hamilton, Palmerston.	$4 84

Total assessment of town, $591,516.93. Collector's roll for 1906, $16,036.30; paid at date, $15,310.54. Tax rate, 25 mills. There is a High School, as well as a Public School. Treasurer is an efficient officer and gives security for $10,000. He receives $115 per annum which should be increased, and has been in office 11 years. The assets amount to $55,092 which include a Sinking Fund of $3,018.63, and the liabilities amount to $115,455.66, which includes school debentures for $10,000. This town encourages the growth of industries, and has an electric plant which cost about $15,000.

Township of Maryborough, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1905	$28,100 21
Total payments for 1905	22,532 61
Balance on hand and in Bank of Hamilton	$5,567 60
Total receipts for 1906	$28,672 43
Total payments for 1906	26,035 74
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Moorefield	$2,636 69

Total assessment of municipality, $2,349,460. Collector's roll for 1905, $23,470.45; paid in full for 1906. $23,691.00; paid in full. Tax rate, 4 2-10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer has been in office 12 years and receives a salary of $75 per annum. I found his books well and carefully kept. He gives security to the township for $10,000, 3 names besides self. Total assets, $3,598.98. Liabilities, $354.33.

Township of Puslinch, County of Wellington.

Total receipts for 1906	$21,094 64
Total payments for 1906	19,510 94
Balance on hand and in Traders Bank, Guelph	$1,583 70

Total assessment of township for 1906, $1,469,157. Collector's roll for 1905, $14,497.52, paid in full, 1906, $15,501.41, paid within $60. Tax rate, 6.83 mills, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $110 per annum, in office 18 months. Treasurer's securities, 2 names besides self for $15,000. No Sinking Fund. Total assets, including Municipal Loan Fund, $18,795.42. Total liabilities, $3,647.06.

APRIL, 1907.

County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$110,124 20
Total payments for 1905	138,490 71
Balance overdrawn, Bank of Toronto, London	$28,366 51
Total receipts for 1906	$171,669 85
Total payments for 1906	124,063 45
Balance in Bank of Toronto, London	$47,606 40

Total assessment of county, $25,047,266. County rates for 1906, $88,671.10; paid in full, except $1,192.72, due in April, 1907. Treasurer in office 20 years, receives $1,600 per annum, excellent officer. Gives security for over $75,000. Assets which include county property, $100,000. Sinking Fund, $92,060.00. Cash in bank, $47,606.40. Miscellaneous, $40,035.37 in all $279,701.77. Liabilities, chiefly debentures, amount to $500,744.41. Books well kept.

Town of Strathroy, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$89,508 62
Total payments for 1905	93,161 96
Balance overdrawn, Traders Bank, Strathroy	$3,653 34
Total receipts 1906	$84,442 52
Total payments 1906	85,933 07
Balance overdrawn, Traders Bank, Strathroy	$1,490 55

Total assessment of municipality, $1,101,407. Collector's roll for 1905, $28,453.18, 1906, $27,467.90. Due on 8th April, 1907, $450.00. Tax rate, 1905, 25 mills, 1906, 23½ mills. Treasurer has been in office since 1889 and has proved himself a competent official. He gets a salary of $150 per annum which should be increased. The schools here are of a high class and liberally patronized. The assets consist of electric light and water works plant. The property and miscellaneous, $108,058.38. Liabilities, chiefly debentures, $90,169.56.

Township of London, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$59,952 90
Total payments for 1905	48,365 65
Balance on hand, $87.50, in Dominion Bank, $11,497.75	$11,587 25
Total receipts for 1906	$69,385 84
Total payments for 1906	58,975 26
Balance on hand, $56.49, in Sovereign Bank, $10,354.09	$10,410 58

Total assessment of township, $4,549,640.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $48,280.99; paid in full, less remitted by council and land tax. Tax rate, 8 mills, without school rates. The township has no debentures to pay. Treasurer has been in office six years and receives $800 per annum. Books are well kept. The Treasurer's security is a guarantee bond for $20,000. Council pays the premium. There are no less than 35 schools in the township, including 11 unions and 2 separates. The total assets are $27,795.02, and the liabilities, $15,503.76. These last are mostly made of the county rates which foot up close on $14,000 and were paid early in the year.

Village of Lucan, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$7,012 87
Total payments for 1905	6,219 19
Balance in Standard Bank, Lucan	$793 68
Total receipts for 1906	$8,106 70
Total payments for 1906	7,434 33
Balance in Standard Bank, Lucan	$672 37

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $263,699.00. Collector's roll for 1905, $5,326.20; paid in full, 1906, $5,664.76, paid in full, less $4. Tax rate, 1905-6, 20 mills. Treasurer's salary is $20 per annum which means that he does the work for nothing and has kept at it for 22 years, which is his record, and it is a good one. The total assets which include a Sinking Fund of $6,882.77, and schools, $13,000, with miscellaneous items amount to $24,404.27, and liabilities to $16,023.48. This is a most economically managed municipality.

Township of Biddulph, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$20,718 18
Total payments for 1905	17,330 87
Balance in Standard Bank, Lucan	$3,387 31
Total receipts for 1906	$22,238 45
Total payments for 1906	22,356 02
Balance overdrawn, Standard Bank, Lucan	$117 57

Total assessment of township, $1,885,283.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,187.86; paid. Tax rate, 6¾ mills, without school rates. Treasurer has been in office for 20 years. Treasurer receives $55 per annum and is secured by 3 bondsmen for a large amount. He keeps the township books very well, and is an excellent official. Total assets amount to $2,606.74, and liabilities, $211.14.

Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$17,576 04
Total payments for 1905	12,712 51
Balance in Dominion Bank, London	$4,863 53
Total receipts for 1906	$19,632 54
Total payments for 1906	15,069 78
Balance in Dominion Bank, London	$4,562 76

Total assessment of township, $992,032.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,578.83; paid in full. Tax rate, 8 mills, without school rates. Treasurer 10 years in office. Salary, $55 per annum. Sureties, 3 names besides self for $13,000. Total assets, $7,952.46. Liabilities, $6,797.48.

Village of Glencoe, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$36,277 26
Total payments for 1905	36,184 61
Balance on hand and in Traders Bank, Glencoe...	$92 65
Total receipts for 1906	$25,259 98
Total payments for 1906	25,226 75
Balance on hand and in bank	33 23

Total assessment of municipality, 1906, $297,278. Collector's roll, 1906, $6,404.57; all paid except about $165. Tax rate, 20 mills on dollar. Treasurer keeps books very well and receives salary of $50 per annum which is to be doubled. Sureties for Treasurer amount to $6,000. Total assets amount to $33,043.36. Liabilities, $22,187.68, chiefly debentures.

Township of East Williams, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1906	$21,358 55
Total payments for 1906	$19,968 47
Balance, Standard Bank, Ailsa Craig	$1,390 08

Total assessment of township for 1906, $1,322,361. Collector's roll for 1906; $12,940.59; paid in full. Tax rate 6.09 mills without school rates. Treasurer receives $85 per annum, and been in office 8 years. Treasurer's Sureties, $10,000; 3 names besides self. The assets amount to $1,802.37. Liabilities, $145. Books are fairly well kept.

Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$34,165 38
Total payments for 1905	31,996 42
Balance, Traders Bank, Strathroy	$2,168 96
Total receipts, 1906	$32,750 00
Total payments, 1906	26,902 72
Balance, Traders Bank, Strathroy	$5,847 28
Union Bank, Mount Brydges	29 72
	$5,876 70

Total assessment of township, $2,487,867. Collector's roll for 1906, $24,682.01: paid in full less $56.54 returned against lands. Tax rate 6 6/10 mills without school rates. Treasurer has been in office 6 months and receives salary of $100 per annum. Treasurer's securities have face value of $20,000, and are six in number. Total assets foot up $11,441.98. Liabilities chiefly debentures $5,303.34.

Township of Ekfrid, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$23,260 42
Total payments for 1905	23,673 34
Balance due Treasurer	$412 92
Total receipts for 1906	$29,028 89
Total payments for 1906	28,696 59
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$332 30

Total assessment of township equalized $2,157,749. Collector's roll 1906, $21,625.09; paid in full less $10.30 remitted against lands. Tax rates 7 mills without school rates. Treasurer personal security only; has been in office 35 years and receives salary of $125 per annum. Total assets, $11,556.97. Liabilities including county rates and drainage account, $7,335.53. Books not kept according to modern methods.

Township of Lobo, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$31,876 45
Total payments for 1905	19,011 83
Balance on hand and in Molsons Bank, London	$12,864 62
Total receipts for 1906	$31,253 04
Total payments for 1906	23,239 16
Balance on hand $2,015.75, in Molsons Bank, London, $5,998.13	$8,013 88

Total assessment of township, $2,233,875. Collector's roll 1906, $18,142.66. Practically paid in full only a few dollars short. Tax rate 5.03 mills on dollar without school rates. Treasurer in office 25 years. Salary $110 per annum, very correct and painstaking official. Sureties for $16,000. divided amongst six names besides self. Total assets chiefly cash, $10,961.12. Liabilities, $1,966.58. A very careful, well managed municipality.

Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$21,890 07
Total payments for 1905	21,373 19
Balance, Traders Bank, Glencoe	$516 88
Total receipts for 1906	$25,310 82
Total payments for 1906	22,650 13
Balance in Traders Bank, Glencoe	$2,660 69

Total assessment of township, $1,595,855. Collector's roll for 1906, $17,112.28; paid to April, 1907, $15,825.60. Tax rate 8¼ mills without school rates. Treasurer has been in office 13 years, receives $120 per annum. Amply secured, 3 names $15,000. Total assets, $12,848.01. Total liabilities county rates since paid, and debentures, $10,223.61. Books well kept.

Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$30,752.95
Total payments for 1905	19,710 01
Balance Dominion Bank, London	$11,042 94
Total receipts for 1906	$57,898 04
Total payments for 1906	47,192 29
Balance Dominion Bank, London	$6,809 86
Balance Sovereign Bank, London	$3,895 89
	$10,705 75

Total assessment of township for 1906, $3,794,591. Collector's roll for 1906, $35,329.14; paid in full except $78.35 remitted to County Treasurer. Tax rate 5 mills in dollar without school rates. Treasurer careful officer, receives $200 per annum and gives ample security; 3 good names besides self; in office 16 years. Total assets mostly cash, $14,127.75. Liabilities, $6,605.35, 31 Dec. 1906. A prosperous, well managed municipality.

Township of McGillivray, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$23,256 85
Total payments for 1905	22,045 68
Balance Bank of Commerce, Park Hill	$1,211 17
Total receipts for 1906	$22,325 25
Total payments for 1906	20,249 62
Balance Standard Bank of Canada, Park Hill	$2,075 63

Total assessment of township $2,562,430. Collector's roll for 1906, $17, 722.47; paid in full less $5.12. Tax rate 4 8/10 mills without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $80 per annum; in office 3½ years. Treasurer's sureties, 2 names besides himself for $25,000. Total Assets at close of 1906, $3,075.63. Liabilities, $843.25.

Township of North Dorchester, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$30,006 12
Total payments for 1905	29,263 31
Balance Bank of Toronto, Dorchester	$742 81
Total receipts for 1906	$37,868 68
Total payments for 1906	36,152 30
Balance Bank of Toronto, Dorchester	$1,716 38

Total assessment of township, $2,519,271. Collector's roll for 1906, $23,996.17; paid up except about $400, uncollected. Tax rate 4.09 mills, without school rates. Clerk and Treasurer in office 10 years, careful officer, gets salary of $350 for his dual position. Sureties two names including self for $10,000. No town hall. Total assets $7,090.21. Total Liabilities, $5,600.82 on 31 December, 1906.

Township of Adelaide, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$25,783 44
Total payments for 1905	18,175 21
Balance Bank of Commerce, Strathroy	$7,608 23
Total receipts for 1906	$23,272 43
Total payments for 1906	14,920 67
Balance Bank of Commerce, Strathroy	$8,351 76

Total assessment of township, $2,030,500. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,329.35; paid up in full less $18.81, uncollectable. Tax rate, 5.93 mills without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $110 per annum, in office 8 years. Sureties 5 names for $20,000 besides self. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $10,519.37, mostly cash and liabilities to $5,328.82.

Township of West Nissouri, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$33,619 68
Total payments for 1905	23,700 58
Balance on hand and in Sovereign Bank, Thorndale	$9,919 10
Total receipts for 1906	$34,613 16
Total payments for 1906	31,386 67
Balance in Sovereign Bank, Thorndale	$3,226 49

Total assessment of township, $2,400,000. Collector's roll for 1906, $23,732.95; paid in full. Tax rate, 9 mills without school rate. Treasurer in office 18 years; salary of $80 per annum. Securities for $15,000, 4 names besides self. Total assets 31 Dec. 1906, amount to $6,932.76. No liabilities.

Township of West Williams, County of Middlesex.

Total receipts for 1905	$17,101 09
Total payments for 1905	13,916 71
Balance on hand and in Standard Bank, Park Hill	$3,184 38
Total receipts for 1906	$17,426 81
Total payments for 1906	16,829 12
Balance on hand and in Standard Bank, Park Hill	$597 69

Total assessment of township, $1,208,405. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,887.84; paid in full, less $31.21, remitted to County Treasurer. Tax rate, 6 1/10 mills, less school rates. Treasurer in office 7 years, receives salary of $90 per annum, and gives $18,000 security, with 7 names besides self. Total assets on 31 Dec. 1906, amount to $1,181.58, and liabilities to $185.64. Treasurer keeps books fairly well.

JUNE, 1907.

Township of Storrington, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$10,653 43
Total payments for 1906	10,010 73
Balance on hand and in Bank of Montreal, Kingston	$642 70
Receipts to June, 1907	$1,532 19
Payments to June, 1907	939 50
Balance on hand and in Bank of Montreal, Kingston	$592 69

Total assessment of township for 1906, $423,876. Collector's roll for 1906, $9,419.80; paid in full. Tax rate 5 mills on dollar without school rates. Treasurer in office 40 years. Salary $60 per annum. Treasurer gives security for $16,000, 2 names besides self. Total assets, 31 Dec. 1906, amount to $2,242.70. Liabilities, $86.45.

Township of Kingston, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$24,475 83
Total payments for 1906	16,922 70
Balance on hand and in Standard Bank, Kingston	$7,553 13
Receipts to June, 1907	$10,308 52
Payments to June, 1907	8,354 48
Balance on hand and in Standard Bank, Kingston	$1,954 04

Total assessment of township for 1906, $1,409,145. Collector's roll for 1906, $15,553.40; paid on account $14,948.75. Tax rate 7 mills on the dollar without school rates. Treasurer 10 years in office, salary $150 per annum. Sureties in 6 names besides self for $20,000. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $10,972.94. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, $8,855.69.

Township of Portland, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$14,733 68
Total payments for 1906	12,268 76
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$2,464 92
Receipts to 1 June, 1907	$3,745 31
Payments to 1 June, 1907	2,171 06
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$1,574 25

Total assessment of township for 1906, $930,476.29. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,974.61, all paid except about $200. Tax rate 14 mills on the dollar without school rates. Treasurer's salary about $75 per annum, in office 12 years. Books well kept. Security given in 2 names besides self for $16,000. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $3,942.51. Liabilities, $4,550.

Township of Oso, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$4,535 98
Total payments for 1906	4,322 47
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$213 51
Receipts to June, 1907	$1,401 13
Payments to June, 1907	1,214 39
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$189 74

Total assessment of township, $114,818. Collector's roll for 1906, $3,112.18; paid in full less default list of $118.15. Tax rate 10½ mills on the dollar less school rates. Treasurer in office 8 years; salary $35 per annum. Security for $4,000; 2 names besides self. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $2,232.38. Liabilities, $751.17.

Township of Hinchinbrooke, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$7,183 27
Total payments for 1906	6,474 33
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$708 94

1907 not written up.

Total assessment of township, $211,258. Collector's roll of 1906, $5,892,97; paid in full less $8 returned to County Treasurer. Tax rate 12 mills on the dollar less school rates. Treasurer has been in office 14 years and receives $40 per annum. Guarantee company is security for $4,000. Total assets 31 December, 1906, amount to $1,076.01, and liabilities $111.70.

Howe Island Township, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$2,637 94
Total payments for 1906	2,633 94
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$4 00
Receipts to May, 1907	$90 70
Payments to May, 1907	33 45
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$57 25

Total assessment of municipality, $75,000. Collector's roll for 1906, $2,000; paid on $1,934.60. Tax rate on dollar 2½ cents; public school supporters, 3 per cent. separate school. Treasurer's salary $20 per annum. In office 9 years. Surety for $2,000; 3 names including self. Assets 31 December, 1906, $57.55. Liabilities about $20.

Township of Palmerston, County Frontenac, North and South Canonto.

Total receipts for 1906	$2,751 38
Total payments for 1906	2,214 35
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$537 03
Receipts to May, 1907	$1,387 87
Payments to May, 1907	$704 65
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$683 22

Total assessment of municipality, $63,258. Collector's roll, $2,839.18, nearly paid. Tax rate, 13 mills on dollar without school rate. Treasurer in office 36 years. Salary $55 per annum. Guarantee Co. for surety for $1,000. Total Assets 31 December, 1906, $1,493.28. Liabilities chiefly debentures, $1,200.

Township of Bedford, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$7,305 83
Total payments for 1906	6,962 98
Balance on hand and in Merchants' Bank, Westport	$342 85
Receipts to May, 1907	$687 04
Payments to May, 1907	362 97
Balance on hand and in Merchants' Bank, Westport	$324 07

Total assessment of township, $322,443. Collector's roll for 1906, $6,684.82; paid on $6,380.97. Tax rate 8½ mills without school rates. Books fairly well kept. Treasurer receives $50 per annum, and has been in office for 3½ years. For securities he gives 2 bondsmen and himself for $4,000. Total assets on 31 December, 1906, amount to $1,386.67, and liabilities $1,080.21.

Village of Garden Island, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$2,286 22
Total payments for 1906	1,693 03
Balance in hands of Treasurer, Calvin & Co. ...	$593 19

1907 not written up.

Total assessment of municipality, $50,500. Collector's roll for 1906, $1, 641.25; paid in full. Tax rate 32½ mills on dollar. Treasurer's books well kept. He receives no salary being Calvin & Co.'s bookkeeper. This firm virtually owns the island. There are no assets but the above balance in Calvin & Co.'s hands and no liabilities whatever. There is one school in the municipality.

County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$119,143 63
Total payments for 1906	118,955 22
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$188 41
Receipts to May, 1907	$33,904 64
Payments to May, 1907	33,380 81
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$523 83

Total assesment of Municipality, $6,342,517.00. County rates for 1906, $32,854.08. Tax rate 5 mills on the dollar. Treasurer's sureties are for $20,000, 3 private names besides himself. Treasurer's salary $900 per annum. His books are kept in a rather antiquated style but I find him correct in his figures and he has promised to adopt the new methods of accounting. The assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1906, are as follows:

31st December, 1906.

Assets.		*Liabilities.*	
County rates	$25,446 52	Debentures	$50,000 00
City of Kingston	1,735 93	Interest	900 00
Bath Road stock	2,000 00	Notes discounted	25,000 00
County property value at	125,000 00	Bank of Montreal	19,900 96
Cash	188 41		
Miscellaneous	218 62		
	$154,589 48		$95,800 96

Village of Portsmouth, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$3,529 14
Total payments for 1906	3,172 59
Balance Bank of Montreal, Kingston	$356 55

Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$1,399 50
Payments to 1st June, 1907	740 42
Balance	$659 08

Total assessment of village $115,000. Collector's roll for 1906, $2,400. Tax rate 20 mills for Public School; 24 mills for Separate School supporters. Treasurer receives salary of $50 per annum and has been in office 9 years. Has sureties for $3,000, 2 names besides self. Total assets including Town Hall $4,595 50. Total liabilities $766.74.

Township of Pittsburgh, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$27,262 26
Total payments for 1906	21,286 86
Balance Bank of Montreal, Kingston	$5,975 40
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$7,759 52
Payments 1st June, 1907	7,638 05
Balance	$121 47

Total assessment of municipality $818,930.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $15,516.70, paid in full less $10 returned to County Treasurer. Tax rate, 15 mills without school rates. Treasurer's salary $100 per annum in office 9 years sureties for $8,000; 2 names besides self. Total assets including Town Hall $9,871.63. Liabilities $6,526.24, 31 December, 1906.

Township of Loughborough, County of Frontenac.

Total receipts for 1906	$9,022 93
Total payments for 1906	8,642 04
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$380 89
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$1,662 62
Payments to 1st June, 1907	408 21
Balance in Union Bank of Canada, Sydenham	$1,254 41

Total assessment of Township $415,805 for 1906. Collector's roll for 1906, $8,384.45, paid in full less $102.22 returned to County Treasurer. Tax rate 10½ mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer gives 2 sureties and himself for $8,000, for security. He receives $50 per annum for salary and has been in office one year. Total Assets 31st December, 1906, $4,265.34. Liabilities $2,796.68.

JUNE, 1907.

Village of Morrisburg, County of Dundas.

Total receipts for 1906	$95,241 83
Total payments for 1906	97,213 56
Balance overdraft in Molsons Bank, Morrisburg	$1,971 73

Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$186,527 50
Payments to 1st June, 1907	172,756 16
Balance cash on hand, $51.34; in Molsons Bank $13,720.00	$13,771 34

Total assessment of Municipality for 1906, $560,120.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,311.19, paid in full except $43.50. Tax rate, 25 mills on dollar. Treasurer gives good security for $10,000 and receives a salary of $75 per annum. He has only filled the position 6 months but he appears to be a very competent officer and will likely do well. Water works and electric light are under Municipal control. The power development has cost the municipality a large amount, $54,133.38 and the expense is not over yet. It is to be hoped the Municipality will not be disappointed in their hopes but it is too early yet to decide positively as to the results. Total assets 31st December, 1906, amount to $159,073.42; and liabilities $143,924.55.

Village of Chesterville, County of Dundas.

Total receipts for 1906	$31,972 69
Total payments for 1906	31,386 35
Balance Molsons Bank, Chesterville	$586 34
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$1,785 52
Payments to 1st June, 1907	1,587 58
Balance Bank of Ottawa, Chesterville	$197 94

Collector's roll for 1906, $4,590.21, paid in full. Tax rate 23½ mills on dollar. Treasurer's salary $15 per annum, in office only six months. Sureties Guarantee Co. bond. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $12,097.26. Liabilities mostly debentures, $21,827.09.

Township of Mountain, County of Dundas.

Total receipts for 1906	$38,733 78
Total payments for 1906	38,015 39
Balance Sterling Bank, Mountain	$718 39
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$3,341 84
Payments to 1st June, 1907	4,908 39
Balance overdrawn at Sterling Bank, Mountain ...	$1,566 55

Total assessment of Township $1,314,992. Collector's roll for 1906, $25,583.24, paid within $1,000 still due. Tax rate 10.44 mills on dollar Treasurer's salary $75 per annum, 3 years in office. No surety for treasurer as yet, beyond his own personal liability. Total assets 31st December, 1906, $4,944.05. Total liabilities, $9,014.64. Drainage, accounts $74,303.40 Drainage liability, $74,303.40; School debentures, $979.00.

Township of Williamsburg, County of Dundas.

Total receipts for 1906	$36,117 83
Total payments for 1906	29.650 55
Balance in Molsons Bank, North Williamsburg...	$6,467 28

1907 not written up.

Total assessment of Municipality $1,491,425.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $24,521.50, paid to within $50. Treasurer's salary $75 per annum, 1 year in office, guarantee company surety for $5,000. Total assets 31st December, 1906, $7,079.53. Liabilities drainage debentures, $32,710.64, for which the drainage accounts are responsible.

Village of Winchester, County of Dundas.

Total receipts for 1906	$12,585 09
Total payments for 1906	12,485 88
Balance on hand and in bank	$99 21
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$2,233 14
Payments to 1st June, 1907	2,281 65
Balance overdraft Bank of Ottawa, Winchester	$48 51

Total assessment of Municipality, $494,238. Collector's roll for 1906, $7,937.46, paid in full. Tax rate 17 mills on dollar. Treasurer in office 1 year; salary $20 per annum. No sureties asked for treasurer. Total assets, including $5,500 for Town Hall, amount to $8,281.50. Total liabilities, $8,500 debentures.

Village of Maxville, County of Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$6,193 12
Total payments for 1906	5,242 45
Balance Bank of Ottawa, Maxville	$950 67
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$1,994 15
Payments to 1st June, 1907	1,487 41
Balance Bank of Ottawa, Maxville	$506 74

Total assesment for 1906, $228,405. Collector's roll for 1906, $2,375.16, paid in full except about $29. Tax rate 10½ mills on dollar. Treasurer's salary $10 per annum, in office 1 year. No sureties for treasurer. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $11,332.61. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906 $9,800.

Township of Lochiel, County of Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$17,731 91
Total payments for 1906	17,083 71
Balance Union Bank, Alexandria.	$648 20
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$19,202 26
Payments to 1st June, 1907	13,836 92
Balance Union Bank of Canada, Alexandria	$5,365 34

Total assessment of Township $1,346,476.10. Collector's roll for 1906, $18,315.10 paid in full. Treasurer in office 18 years. Salary per annum $100. Surety for treasurer, Employers' Liability Insurance Co., $5,000, premium paid by Council. Total assets 31st December, 1906, $19,033.30. Liabilities $14,079.88.

Township of Charlottenburg, County of Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$25,854 29
Total payments for 1906	37,457 74
Balance overdraft Merchants Bank, Williamstown	$11,603 45
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$20,648 95
Payments to 1st June, 1907	21,151 04
Balance overdraft Farmers' Bank, Williamstown.	$502 09

Total assessment of Township $2,374,388. Collector's roll for 1906, $26,412.54, due at date, $1,971.20 (13 June, 1907). Tax rate 5½ mills without school rates. Treasurer has been in office 3 years and gets a salary of $125 per annum. Treasurer's security is for $10,000, in himself and one bondsman. Total assets 31st December, 1906, $17,294.56. Total liabilities 31st December, 1906 $23,427.12.

Township of Lancaster, County of Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$18,072 17
Total payments for 1906	17,650 34
Banlance on hand and in bank.	$421 83
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$3,601 47
Payments to 1st June, 1907	4,698 46
Balance overdraft Merchants Bank, Lancaster	1,096 99

Total assessment of Township, $2,368,256. Collector's roll for 1906, $15,424.71, balance due 13 June, 1907, $1,263.86. Tax rate 5.34 mills without school rates. Treasurer in office 39 years, Salary $70 per annum. Sureties for treasurer, Guarantee Company for $2,000. Total assets 31st December, 1906, $4,860.33. Liabilities $4,224.42.

Village of Lancaster, County of Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$3,008 54
Total payments for 1906	2,753 34
Balance Merchants Bank, Lancaster	$255 34
Receipts to 8th June, 1907	$730 45
Payments to 8th June, 1907	554 83
Balance on hand and in bank	$175 62

Total assessment of Municipality, $139,615.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $2,112.62, paid. Tax rate 10½ mills for all rates. Treasurer in office 2 years, salary $35 per annum. Treasurer sureties, 2 names besides self for $2,000. Total assets 31st December, 1906, $707.94. Liabilities $644.80.

United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$61,128 27
Total payments for 1906	65,965 85
Balance due bank of Montreal, Cornwall	$4,837 58

1907 not written up.

Total assessment of County equalized $24,201,532.00. County rates for 1906, $34,833.05. Tax rate 1 mill besides special levies. Treasurer in office 4 years, receives $900 per annum and gives guarantee bond of $10,000. A capable and competent officer.

Total Assets, 31 Dec. 1906.		*Liabilities.*	
County Buildings	$60,000 00	Debentures	$25,118 23
Furniture	1,000 00	County Bridges and deficiency	26,489 34
County Rates	18,251 42	Bills payable	10,800 00
Levies for Bridges	25,017 71	Bank of Montreal	4,384 78
Other Levies	8,547 34	Treasurer	2 80
Nation River drainage	6,390 65	River Beaudette Debentures	9,659 71
Due from Continuation Classes	1,766 25		
Sundries	29 51		
	$121,002 88		$76,454 86

Town of Cornwall, County of Stormont.

Total receipts for 1906	$113,033 51
Total payments for 1906	113,033 51
Balance Bank of Montreal, overdraft	$26,285 26
Receipts to 1st June, 1907	$47,702 06
Payments to 1st June, 1907	54,513 72
Balance overdraft Bank of Montreal	$6,811 66

Total assessment of Municipality $1,896,502.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $52,650.75; due on 1st June, 1907 $15,525.44. Tax rate 22 mills Public schools, 24½ separate school supporters. Treasurer in office 3 years, salary $400 per annum, competent officer. Water works under municipal control, electric light, private company. Total assets 31st December, 1906, including water works, $139,746.58, amounted to $374,980.43. Liabilities to $335,436.45. The municipality has during the year of 1907, removed its account from the Bank of Montreal to the Sterling Bank.

Township of Osnabruck, County of Stormont.

Total receipts for 1906	$42,973 95
Total payments for 1906	40,936 99
Balance in treasurer's hands	$2,036 96
Receipt to 10th June, 1907	$32,737 35
Payments to 10th June, 1907	31,630 47
Balance in treasurer's hands	$1,106 88

Total assessment of Township, $2,084,639.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $25,942.46. Tax rate 4 mills without school rates or specials. Treasurer has been in office 9 years, receives $100 per annum. Is a competent officer and gives security for $10,000, 2 sureties besides self. Total assets 31st December, 1906 $27,766.50. Liabilities $25,330.98.

Township of Winchester, County of Dundas.

Total receipts for 1906	$68,096 05
Total payments for 1906	49,290 70
Balance in Molsons Bank, Chesterville	$18,805 35
Receipts to 11 June, 1907	$12,034 05
Payments to 11 June, 1907	8,607 40
Balance in Union Bank of Canada, Winchester	$3,426 65

Total assessment of township, $1,435,640. Collector's roll for 1906, $27,228.05; paid in full, except returned to County Treasurer, $721.26. Treasurer has been in office one year and receives salary of $150 per annum. His brothers are security for him to the township for the sum of $20,000. Total assets on 31 December, 1906, $29,689.04. Total liabilities, chiefly debentures, $93,426.46. $56,000 of which is assumed by the Castor and Amable Drain. These works are not yet completed.

Township of Roxborough, County of Stormont.

Total receipts	$33,461 41
Total payments	33,051 50
Balance in Treasurer's hands	409 91

Receipts to June, 1907	$19,532 49
Payments to June, 1907	18,601 14
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$931 35

Total assessment of municipality, $1,720,441. Collector's roll, $27,-941.44. Tax rate, 6 mills, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $125 per annum, in office for 30 years. Treasurer's sureties, 3 bondsmen for $10,000. No Sinking Fund. Total assets are principally uncollected. Taxes amount to $23,909.91. Liabilities, chiefly all for drainage accounts, which should be held accountable to $105,000. This county has gone heavily into drainage.

Township of Cornwall, County of Stormont.

Total receipts for 1906	$72,932 12
Total payments for 1906	69,885 20
Balance on hand	$3,046 92
Receipts to 12 June, 1907	$14,455 50
Payments to 12 June, 1907	13,703 63
Balance in bank and on hand	$751 87

Total assessment of township, $1,226,001. Collector's roll for 1906, $25,413.16; paid in full, except $400, due by collector. Tax rate, 8 mills, without school rates. Clerk and Treasurer's salary for joint office, $400. In office 14 years. A capable efficient officer. Under bonds of $6,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $30,001.14. Liabilities, $32,345.86. Drainage debentures, $58,752.00.

Township of Kenyon, County of Glengarry.

Total receipts for 1906	$22,042 32
Total payments for 1906	20,331 42
Balance on hand and in bank	$1,710 90

1907 not written up.

Total assessment of township, $1,473,374.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $21,199.86. Tax rate, 5.32 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office 10 years. Cannot say much for his book keeping, but he is only paid $70 per annum, and gives security in 3 names for $20,000. If he got more encouragement he might do better. The total assets of the township are $10,812.20, and the liabilities $8,601.39.

JULY, 1907.

Municipality of Ottawa East, Village, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$11,847 77
Total payments for 1906	13,396 06
Balance, Bank of Ottawa, overdrawn, Ottawa	$1,548 29

Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$5,307 13
Payments to 1 July, 1907	6,998 19
Balance overdrawn, Bank of Ottawa	$1,691 06

Total assessment of village, 1906, $578,978. Collector's roll for 1906, $11,151.40, of which is paid, $9,223.10 this date 1 July. Tax rate 20 for Public School supporters, 24 for Separate. Treasurer in office 7 years. Salary, $100 per annum. Treasurer gives security for $5,000, 2 names besides self. Books well kept. Total assets, 31 Dec., 1906, $21,415.40. Total liabilities, mostly debentures, $40,109.05.

Township of Titzroy, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$15,570 07
Total payments for 1906	15,341 73
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$228 34
Receipts to July, 1907	$4,579 94
Payments to 1 July, 1907	3,711 61
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$868 33

Total assessment of township, $735,828. Collector's roll, $12,095.40, mostly paid. Tax rate, 3½ mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office since 1882. Salary, $100 per annum. Treasurer's sureties, one name, besides self for $8,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $7,951.91. Liabilities, $5,777.28.

Township of Huntly, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$14,773 95
Total payments for 1906	13,248 22
Balance in Bank of Ottawa, Carp	$1,525 73
Receipts to July, 1907	$3,704 93
Payments to July, 1907	3,358 29
Balance in Bank of Ottawa, Carp	$346 64

Total assessment of township, $1,291,065. Collector's roll for 1905, $10,813.45; paid in full. Tax rate, 3⅛ mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $75 per annum, in office since March, 1907. Guarantee Company surety for $2,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $4,204.61. Liabilities, $2,613.48.

Township of Gloucester, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$40,496 43
Total payments for 1906	39,764 81
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$731 62

Receipts to July, 1907	$27,200 59
Payments to July, 1907	26,856 91
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$343 68

Total assessment of township, $1,780,547.00 for 1906. Collector's roll for 1906, $30,641.36, $3,000 still out, $800 remitted to County Treasurer, balance paid. Tax rate, 6.03 mills, without school rates or specials. Treasurer's salary, $225 per annum, in office 34 years and 6 months. Retired on 8 July, 1907. Succeeded by H. B. Billings. Sureties, bonds by self and C. M. Billings. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $37,283.03. Liabilities, $25,510.66.

County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$151,445 16
Total payments for 1906	146,320 12
Balance, Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa	$5,125 04
Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$80,001 78
Payments to 1 July, 1907	67,566 46
Balance, Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa	$12,435 32

Total assessment of county, $13,751,270. County rates, 1906, $23,198.55; paid within $2,351.30. Tax rate, nearly 2 mills on dollar. Treasurer in office 9 years, careful hardworking official. Salary, $1,300 per annum. Guarantee Company surety, premium paid by county. Sinking Funds deposited in Quebec Bank, Ottawa, $36,174.00.

Total Assets, 31 Dec., 1906.		Liabilities.	
Value of county property, including lands and furniture	$310,000 00	Debentures	$80,000 00
Due by municipalities	18,960 25	Due, Bank of Ottawa.	$35,000 00
Cash in Bank of Ottawa	5,125 04		
Sinking Fund in Quebec Bank	36,174 00		
	$370,259 29		$115,000 00

Townships of Osgoode, County of Carleton.

Assets.

Taxes, 1906, eastern division		$14,654 68	
Taxes, 1906, western division		$7,372 12	
Taxes, 1906, arrears estimated		300 00	
Macadamized road		16,000 00	
Hownship Hall		3,000 00	
Road machinery and plant		4,200 00	
Advance on drains	$1,478 95		...
Less O'Conna & Bowen	665 35		
		813 60	
Sinking fund		221 34	
			$46,561 74

LIABILITIES.

Debentures, macadamized road	$600 00	
Debentures, road machinery	3,395 00	
County of Carleton	4,195 18	
Metcalfe Police Village	22 35	
Statute labor	1,559 64	
Union Bank of Canada	10,106 76	
School sections and sundries	1,509 90	
		21,388 83
		$25,172 91

Liability.

On special accounts, chiefly drainage debentures	$64,900 26
Drainage	$35,776 78
School debentures	3,880 02
Union Bank Loan	17,847 51
General fund	813 60
Engineer J. E. Moore	2,975 34
Contractor J. G. Askwith	3,607 01
	$64,900 26

Township of Marlborough, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$21,446 51
Total payments for 1906	19,652 03
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$1,794 48
Receipts to 1 June, 1907	$5,765 35
Payments to 1 June, 1907	1,650 32
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$4,115 03

Total assessment of township, 626,150. Collector's roll for 1906, $7,086.67: paid in full. Tax rate, 5.11 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office since 1898. Salary, $65 per annum. Treasurer, sureties, 2 names besides self for $10,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $9,471.80. Liabilities, $6,175.45.

Township of Torbolton, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$4,841 58
Total payments for 1906	4,342 56
Balance in Treasurer's hands	499 02
Receipts to July, 1907	$3,402 48
Payments to July, 1907	3,104 78
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$297 70

Total assessment of township, $137,325 Collector's roll for 1906, $3,922.32, paid, except about $250. Tax rate, 11 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office 20 years, acts as Clerk, also good officer, and is worth more than the $100 per annum paid him. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, about $3,000. Liabilities, the same.

Township of Nepean, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$43,182 99
Total payments for 1906	40,211 53
Balance in Sovereign Bank, Ottawa	$2,971 46
Receipts to July, 1907	$27,141 32
Payments to July, 1907	24,812 13
Balance on hand, $106.68, and in Sovereign Bank, $2,222.51	$2,329 19

Total assessment of township, 1906, $2,853,211.00; 1907, $2,896,270. Collector's roll for 1906, $29,847.13. Due10 July, 1907, $3,072.93. Tax rate, 3 3-10 mills, without school rates. Clerk and Treasurer, position held by one partyfor one year, who appears to fill it very well. Salary $700 per annum. Treasurer provides Guarantee Company for security for $5,000 pays premium also. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $44,437.80. Liabilities, $16,181.66.

Township of Goulburn, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$19,207 03
Total payments for 1906	15,104 06
Balance on hand and in bank	$4,102 97
Receipts to July, 1907	$9,212 08
Payments to July, 1907	8,072 06
Balance on hand and in bank	$1,140 02

Total assessment of township, $864,377. Collector's roll for 1906, $13,230.30; paid in full, except $141.07, returned to County Treasurer. Tax rate, 6.7 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office 23 years, and gets a salary of $100 per annum. Fills the position as well as could be expected. Gives three names besides his own for security for $10,000, all told. An educational fund for $7,691, partly cash and partly mortgages. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $14,411.08. Liabilities, $4,958.74.

Village of Richmond, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$4,674 76
Total payments for 1906	4,674 76
Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$1,324 92
Payments to 1 July, 1907	1,801 27
Balance, due Bank of Ottawa	$476 35

Total assessment of township for 1906, $78,995.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $1,736.50. Due July, 1907, $376.96. Tax rate, 20½ mills on dollar.

Treasurer only in office 1½ years. Salary, $30 per annum. Gives security for $2,000. Himself and two others for surety. Should be better paid. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $9,076.72, including Sinking Fund, $1,562.65. Liabilities, chiefly debentures, $8,631.54.

Village of Hintonburgh, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$29,631 11
Total payments for 1906	29,193 69
Balance	437 42
Receipts to July, 1907	$13,592 40
Payments to July, 1907	13,717 07
Balance overdrawn	$124 67

Total assessment of village, $715,530 (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, $18,000. Tax rate, 2 82-100, inclusive of all rates. Treasurer acts as Clerk also, and receives $800 per annum. Is a good official and has given satisfaction, having been in office 13 years. For security he gives the London Guarantee Co's. bond for $3,000. There is a deposit in the Molsons Bank to the credit of the Sinking Fund for $2,806.92. The assets on 31 December, 1906, including waterworks, $102,860.68, amount in all to $144,846.34. Liabilities, chiefly debentures, $114,904.64.

Township of North Gower, County of Carleton.

Total receipts for 1906	$14,498 37
Total payments for 1906	13,169 76
Balance in Union Bank of Canada, North Gower.	$1,328 61
Receipts to July, 1907	$2,033 74
Payments to July, 1907	793 68
Balance on hand and in bank, North Gower	$1,240 06

Total assessment of township, $1,044,579.00 (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, $9,357.88; paid in full. Tax rate, 3 5/10 mills, without school tax. Treasurer receives $50 per annum. Has only been in office 1 year. Gives security for $3,000; three names besides Treasurer himself. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $13,028.61. Liabilities chiefly debentures, $6,903.54.

Township of North Cayuga, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$11,476 23
Total payments for 1906	9,619 29
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Cayuga	$1,856 94
Receipts to 15 July, 1907	$2,124 74
Payments to 15 July, 1907	1,566 78
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Cayuga	$557 96

Total assessment of township for 1907, $917,075. Collector's roll for 1906, $8,481.59; paid in full, less $3.37. Tax rate, 4 mills, less school rates. Treasurer officiates as Clerk also, receives $125 per annum. In office since 1903, careful, good official. Security given, 2 brothers and self for $1,600. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $2,055.78. Liabilities, $2,501.95.

Township of Oneida, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$12,302 73
Total payments for 1906	10,894 28
Balance on hand and in Western Bank of Canada, Caledonia	$1,408 45
Receipts to July, 1907	$3,230 74
Payments to July, 1906	2,052 87
Balance on hand and in Western Bank	$1,177 87

Total assessment of township, $1,018,169. Collector's roll for 1906, $9,412.75; paid, less $32.15. Tax rate, 4 7/10 mills on dollar, less school rates. Treasurer in office 3 years. Salary, $50 per annum. Treasurer's sureties, 2 names besides self for $5,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $2,008.45. Liabilities, none.

County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$26,230 54
Total payments for 1906	31,269 35
	$5,038 81
Overdraft	1,762 32
Cash	27 22
Balance, bank overdraft, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Cayuga	$6,828 35
Receipts to July, 1907	$6,981 10
Payments to July, 1907	15,539 69
Balance overdraft Bank of Commerce, Cayuga...	$8,558 59

Total assessment of county, $10,694,446. County rates, 1906, $21,388.89. Tax rate, 1907, 2 4/5 mills. Treasurer, 1 year in office. Salary, $700 per annum. Sureties, Guarantee Co. for $10,000; personal, $10,000.

Total assets, 31 December, 1906.		Liabilities.	
County property	$43,760 68	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Cayuga.	$6,828 38
Other assets	5,919 99		
	$49,680 67		$6,828 38

Village of Cayuga, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$8,803 82
Total payments for 1906	8,411 87
Bank of Commerce, Cayuga	$391 95
Receipts to 15 July, 1907	$3,405 97
Payments to 15 July, 1907	3,526 49
Balance due Bank of Commerce, Cayuga	$120 52

Total assessment of village, $203,496. Collector's roll for 1906, $5,099.14; paid up within $150. Tax rate, 2c. on the dollar. Treasurer's salary, $50 per annum, just appointed. Guarantee Co. security. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $23,983.03. Liabilities, principally debentures, $25,425.97.

Town of Dunnville, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$30,002 77
Total payments for 1906	35,510 10
Balance overdrawn Bank of Commerce, Dunnville.	$5,507 33
Receipts to 15 July, 1907	$7,531 19
Payments to 15 July, 1907	16,870 39
Balance overdrawn Bank of Commerce, Dunnville.	$9,339 20

Total assessment of town, $804,615. Collector's roll for 1906, $18,719.48; paid in full, less $88.65. Tax rate, 23 mills, on dollar. Treasurer in office since 1892. Salary, $200 per annum. Sureties for Treasurer, 2 names besides self for $20,000. Sinking funds, $2,850.76, deposited in Bank of Commerce, Dunnville. Water works plant cost $28,500.00, and is under municipal control. Total assets on 31 December, 1906, amount to $91,814.58, including water works and sinking fund as above. Total liabilities amounts to $51,762.99.

Township of Canboro' County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$6,963 86
Total payments for 1906	6,153 23
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Dunnville	$810 63
Receipts to July, 1907	$2,266 00
Payments to July, 1907	2,235 94
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Dunnville	$30 06

Total assessment for 1906, $521,136.43. Collector's roll for 1906, $5,438.35; paid in full. Tax rate, 7.42 mills without school rates. Treasurer is only paid $35 per annum, in office 1 year. He gives 2 names besides himself in security for $5,000. He is not well up in his business but may improve. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $2,161.54. Liabilities, $1,567.98.

Township of Sherbrooke, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$2,320 07
Total payments for 1906	2,112 21
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$207 86
Receipts to 2 July, 1907	$638 15
Payments to 2 July, 1907	606 87
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$31 28

Total assessment of township, $163,583. Collector's roll for 1906, $1,322.83; paid in full, within a dollar or so. Tax rate, 5 mills, without school rates. Treasurer is only paid $15 per annum, in office since 1900 and gives security for $3,000, himself and two others. He is not much of a bookkeeper I am sorry to say. There are no liabilities and the assets at the close of 1906, just footed up $2,000.

Township of South Cayuga, County of Haldimand.

Receipts for 1906	$3,708 69
Payments for 1906	3,295 83
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Dunnville	$412 86
Receipts to July, 1907	$732 17
Payments to July, 1907	527 99
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Dunnville	204 18

Total assessment of township, $395,325. Collector's roll for 1906, $3,217.20; paid in full. Tax rate, 6½ mills on the dollar, without school rates. Treasurer in office 1 year. Books poorly kept and poorly paid for. Salary only $30 per annum but he has to put up security himself and two sureties for $6,000. There are no liabilities on the 31st December, 1906, and the assets same date amount to $1,902.03.

Township of Dunn, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$4,769 61
Total payments for 1906	4,212 11
Balance on hand and in bank	$557 50
Receipts to 15 July, 1907	$751 81
Payments to 15 July, 1907	494 04
Balance on hand and in Bank of Hamilton, Dunnville	$257 77

Total assessment of municipality, $438,320.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $4,062.69; paid in full, within $10. Tax rate, 4 mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer, 10 years in office. Salary, $35 per annum. Treasurer's sureties amount to $6,000, between himself and two other sureties. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $1,512.97, and there are no liabilities.

Township of Moulton, County of Haldimand.

Total receipts for 1906	$8,276 59
Total payments for 1906	8,571 27
Balance overdrawn Bank of Hamilton, Dunnville.	$294 68

1907, not written up.

Total assessment of township, $654,606.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $7,407.68; all paid, less $161.55. Tax rate, 5 mills, not including school rates. Treasurer in office 20 years, but does not keep the township books well, yet. however, he gets $65 per annum, and is probably as good as can be got for the money. He gives security for himself and four friends in $10,000. The assets at the end of 1906, amounted to $4,212.40 and the liabilities to $340.00.

Village of Bridgeburg, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$43,013 46
Total payments for 1906	41,505 13
Balance on hand and in Traders Bank	$1,508 33
Receipts to July, 1907	$5,621 12
Payments to July, 1907	5,639 94
Balance overdraft	$18 82

Total assessment of village, $922,868. Collector's roll for 1906, $11,358.18; paid in full. Tax rate, 12 mills. Treasurer acts as Clerk also, appears to be a competent man, gets a salary of $150 per annum. Keeps the town books fairly well, has been in office since 1895. Guarantee Co. are surety for $3,000, premium paid by council. The water works are under municipal management. The toal assets including water works and school property amounted at close of 1906 to $55,497.80, and the liabilities chiefly debentures to $64,069.05.

Township of Stamford, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$28,832 50
Total payments for 1906	26,413 28
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Niagara Falls.....	$2,419 22
Receipts to July, 1907	$7,783 06
Payments to July, 1907	6,595 60
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Niagara Falls.....	$1,187 46

Total assessment of municipality, $1,527,300.23. Collector's roll for 1906, $17,627.94; about $200 still due. Tax rate, 4 2/10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office 24 years and good careful officer. Salary, $85 per annum and gives sureties to township covering $20,000. Total assets at close of year 1906, $25,399,69. Total liabilities, chiefly debentures, $7,356.05.

Village of Chippewa, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$3,999 64
Total payments for 1906	2,873 29
Balance in Royal Bank, Chippewa	$1,126 35

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $149,013. Collector's roll for 1906, $2,423.60; paid in full, less $48 uncollected. Tax rate, 16 mills on dollar. Tresurer many years in office. Salary, $40 per annum. Books well kept. Total assets at close of year, $12,395.28. Total liabilities at close of year, $4,486.63.

Township of Pelham, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$15,182 50
Total payments for 1906	12,479 42
Balance on hand and in bank	$2,703 08
Receipts to 23 July, 1907	$4,025 96
Payments to 23 July, 1907	2,352 68
Balance on hand and in bank	$673 28

Total assessment of municipality, $1,151,183.00. Collector's roll for taxes, 1906, $13,364.53; paid in full, less $7.39 uncollectable. Tax rate, 3 mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer acts as Clerk also, and for the dual position receives, $225 per annum. He gives sureties covering six names for $20,000. Clergy Reserve Fund invested in mortgages held by school trustees, amounting to $18,000. The other assets at the end of the year 1906, amounted to $9,183.68. Liabilities amounted to $1,084.15.

Township of Thorold, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$9,714 00
Total payments for 1906	8,552 36
Balance in Imperial Bank of Canada, Fonthill...	$1,161 64
Receipts to 23rd July, 1907	$5,407 20
Payments to 23 July, 1907	3,305 26
Balance in Imperial Bank of Canada, Fonthill...	$2,101 94

Total assessment of township, 1906, $659,788. Collector's roll for 1906, $8,489.40; paid in full, less $150, uncollected. Tax rate 4 9/10 mills, without schools. Treasurer also fills office of Clerk, joint salary of $242 per annum. Gives sureties, two names besides self for $12,000. Total assets at close of 1906, $5,184.92. Liabilities at the close of 1906, $2,992.83.

City of Niagara Falls, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$473,480 88
Total payments for 1906	456,351 33
Balance in Bank of Hamilton, Niagara Falls	$17,129 55

1907 accounts not written up.

Total assessment of municipality for 1907, $3,945,037. Collector's roll for 1906, $93,721.93, including frontages; of this the amount due, July, 1907, $7,889.43. Tax rate, 24 mills on dollar. Total debenture debt, $543,300.17. Treasurer good capable officer, been in office 11 years. Salary, $700 per annum. Surety for Treasurer, American Surety Co., $5,000, council pays premium. The water works and electric light plant are under municipal control. There are no sinking funds. The assets including water works, electric plant, sewers, sidewalks, schools and other city property, amounted at 31 December, 1906, to $795,692.83, and the liabilities, chiefly debentures, to $627,753.13.

Town of Thorold, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$30,986 78
Total payments for 1906	30,277 60
Balance on hand and in bank	$709 18
Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$11,288 11
Payments to 1 July, 1907	11,507 09
Balance overdrawn, Quebec Bank, Thorold	218 98

Total assessment, 1906, $717,245. Collector's roll for 1906, $17,500.10, paid on this date, $13,643.26. Tax rate of town, 26½ mills, including all rates. Treasurer in office 5 years. Salary, $175 per annum. Sureties given in 3 names besides Treasurer for $6,000. Electric light under control of municipality, cost $25,000. Waterworks by-law carried and work now being proceeded with. Total assets at close of year 1906, $74,191.37. Total liabilities at close of year 1906, chiefly debentures and notes, $61,567.10.

Township of Willoughby, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$6,692 43
Total payments for 1906	5,671 18
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$1,021 25
Receipts to 15 July, 1907	$3,806 88
Payments to 15 July, 1907	3,460 45
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$346 43

Total assessment of municipality, $490,990. Collector's roll for 1906, $6,132.78; paid in full, less $12, uncollectable. Tax rate, 5 3-10 mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer has been a long time in office, 26

years, but he does not keep a bank account yet. He only gets $30 a year for salary and gives 2 names besides his own for security of $4,500. The assets at the close of last year, 1906, were $4,934.86. Liabilities at the close of last year, 1906, were $2,818.58.

Township of Wainfleet, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$18,344 26
Total payments for 1906	18,344 26
Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$2,637 08
Payments to 1 July, 1907	2,539 66
Balance on hand	$97 42

Total assessment of township, $1,203,970.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,725.81; paid in full, less $48.42. Tax rate, 6 mills, on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer in office 20 years. Salary, $100 per annum. Gives sureties for $20,000. Books well kept. Total assets at close of year 1906 were $37,558.13, and liabilities, $6,770.90. A well managed municipality.

Township of Humberstone, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$18,141 37
Total payments for 1906	12,947 01
Balance, Imperial Bank, Humberstone	$5,194 36
Receipts to July, 1907	$6,837 83
Payments to July, 1907	1,729 99
Balance on hand and in Imperial Bk, Humberstone	$5,107 84

Total assessment of municipality, $1,089,261.00. Equalized. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,569.01; paid in full, less $11.97. Tax rate, 4 4-10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office 20 years. Books appear to be well kept. Salary $80 per annum. Gives 3 sureties, including self for $10,000 for security to township. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $10,870.66 over $5,000 of which is on deposit in bank. Liabilities, consisting of drainage debentures, $2,441.89. Finances of the township appear to be in excellent shape.

Township of Crowland, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$7,745 26
Total payments for 1906	6,407 64
Balance on hand and in Imperial Bk., Welland...	$1,337 62
Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$4,386 91
Payments to 1 July, 1907	4,269 38
Balance on hand and in Imperial Bank	$117 53

Total assessment of township for 1906, $541,194.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $5,521.50; paid in full. Tax rate, 4.44 mills on dollar, excluding school rates. Treasurer in office 1 year. Salary $30 per annum. Treasurer gives $6,000 for surety. 2 names besides self as bondsmen. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $2,122.12. Liabilities, $1,621.00.

County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$42,385 61
Total payments for 1906	38,847 36
Balance, Imperial Bank of Canada	$3,538 25
Receipts to July, 1907	$11,950 34
Payments to July, 1907	14,253 21
Balance overdrawn, Imperial Bank of Canada, Welland	$2,302 87

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $11,192,157. County rates for 1906, $22,220.57, all paid July, 1907. Tax rates, 2 1-5 mills in 1906. 2 mills on dollar in 1907. Treasurer's Salary $650 per annum. Just appointed to office. Treasurer's sureties, Canada Guarantee Co. for $10,000. Personal bond, $5,000. No liabilities, 31 December, 1906.

Assets.

County property, including House of Industry, Registry office.		$125,993 00
Cash in bank		$3,538 25
Miscellaneous		4,664 38
		$134,195 63

Town of Welland, County of Welland.

Total receipts for 1906	$45,958 28
Total payments for 1906	65,413 50
Balance	$19,455 22
Add cash	114 90
Overdraft, Imperial Bank, Welland	$19,570 12
Receipts to 1 July, 1907	$22,495 23
Payments to 1 July, 1907	42,321 00
Balance overdraft, Imperial Bank, Welland	$19,825 77

Total assessment of municipality, 1906, $957,407; 1907, $1,931,555. Collector's roll for 1906, $26,885.71, paid within $100. Tax rate, 27 mills. Treasurer in office since 1893. Salary $500 per annum. Guarantee Company for surety of Treasurer $6,000, premium paid by Treasurer, $24. Sinking Funds, $31,423.19, partly in Imperial Bank and partly in own debentures. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, including waterworks Sinking Fund, Town Hall, etc. $223,253 88

Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, Imperial Bk.	$19,570 12	
Debentures	107,948 72	
		$127,518 84

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Village of Elmira, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$9,181 39
Total payments for 1906	7,987 20
Balance, Traders Bank, Elmira	$1,194 19
Receipts to 10 September, 1907	$1,797 34
Payments to 10 September, 1907	17,502 92
Balance overdrawn, Traders Bank, Elmira	$15,705 58

Total assessment of municipality for 1906, $521,025. Collector's roll for 1906, $6,918.16; paid in full. No unpaid taxes for 20 years back. Tax rate, 15½ mills on dollar for 1906, expect 16 mills for 1907. Treasurer in office 20 years,since incorporation. An excellent official. Salary $60 per annum. Treasurer gives himself and 2 bondsmen for $3,000 in all. Waterworks will be installed next year. Electric light—private company. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $23,591.05. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, amount to $23,539.51.

Township of Woolwich, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$26,822 35
Total payments for 1906	24,138 20
Balance on hand and in bank	$2,684 15
Receipts to 17 September, 1907	$3,262 61
Payments to 17 September, 1907	2,463 37
Balance in Traders Bank, Elmira	$799 24

Total assessment of township for 1906, $324,200. Collector's roll for 1906, $24,413.30; paid in full, less $5.70, uncollectable. Tax rate, 4 mills, on the dollar, less school rates. Treasurer in office 4 years. Cannot say much that is favorable about his book keeping, in fact there should be an official audit for 1907. The late audits are not satisfactory. He gets $120 salary per annum and gives himself and three others as bondsmen to the township for $12,000. The total assets, 31 December, 1906, including a Clergy Reserve Fund of $8,000, and amount to $11,192.48. Total liabilities, chiefly bridge and school debentures amount to $39,532.47.

Township of Waterloo, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$62,220 72
Total payments for 1906	58,779 96
Balance, Bank of Commerce, Berlin	$3,440 76
Receipts to 9 September, 1907	$14,948 81
Payments to 9 September, 1907	14,022 23
Balance, Bank of Commerce, Berlin	$926 58

Total assessment of municipality, $3,975,425. Collector's roll for 1906, $33,650.40, paid in full, less about $5 written off. Tax rate, 4 mills on the dollar, less school rates or special tax. Treasurer in office 12 years. Salary $150 per annum. Gives a bond of Guarantee Company for $5,000, as surety to township. Clergy reserve funds on hand amount to $36,065.27, which comprise with the Township Hall, the assets at end of year 1906, making assets, $37,065.27. Liabilities, Mutual Life Assurance Co., loan, $4,862.

Township of Wilmot, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$29,030 03
Total payments for 1906	20,641 76
Balance on hand and in Banks Sovereign and Western	$8,388 27
Receipts to 24 September, 1907	$12,053 44
Payments to 24 September, 1907	11,072 30
Balance, Western Bank of Canada, New Hamburg	$981 14

Total assessment of township for 1906, $2,940,136. Collector's roll for 1906, $23,870.81; paid in full. Tax rate, 5 7-10 mills, less school rates. Treasurer in office since 1900. Salary $175 per annum. Treasurer gives security for $20,000 with 5 names, also his personal bond. Total assetts, 31 December, 1906, $9,488.27. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, $7,564.85.

Township of Wellesley, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$33,348 53
Total payments for 1906	30,958 43
Balance on hand and in bank	$2,390 10
Receipts to September, 1907	$15,768 00
Payments to September, 1907	12,685 39
Balance on hand and in bank	$3,082 61

Total assessment of municipality, $3,952,097. Collector's roll for 1906, $27,020.49; paid in full. Tax rate, 4 7-10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer, 2 years in office. Salary $100 per annum. Treasurer's sureties $30,000 in 3 names besides self. Municipal Loan Fund, $11,875.65 invested by township. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $2,822.84. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, chiefly debentures, $21,279.42.

Town of Waterloo, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$74,707 70
Total payments for 1906	74,334 93
Balance, Molsons Bank, Waterloo	$372 77
Receipts to September, 1907	$49,024 83
Payments to September, 1907	54,434 13
Balance overdraft, Molsons Bank	$5,409 30

Tax rate, 19 mills, including school rates. Treasurer in office 2 years. Salary $250 per annum. Private bonds to town waterworks, under Board of Commissioners. Gas works also under Commission, $10,000 in 2 names. Sinking Funds, $1,916.97 in Molsons Bank, Waterloo. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, including waterworks, gas plant, local improvements, etc., etc., $268,634.40. Total liabilities, chiefly debentures, $246,117.66.

County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$67,904 49
Total payments for 1906	67,974 19
Balance overdraft	$69 70
Receipts to 24 September, 1907	$38,498 28
Payments to 24 September, 1907	36,576 91
Balance on hand, $169.94, Molsons Bk., $1,751.43.	$1,921 37

Total assessment of county, $30,386,635. County rates for 1906, $38,585.00. Tax rate, 1 3-10 mills on dollar. Books well kept. Treasurer in office 11 years. Salary $1,250 per annum. Treasurer's sureties to county, $6,000, premium paid by council.

Total Assets, 31 December, 1906.		Liabilities.	
Court House Square and Buildings	$45,000 00	Overdraft, Merchants Canada	$91 56
House of Refuge	42,000 00		
Cash	21 86	Debentures	25,732 72
	$87,021 86		$25,824 28

Township of North Dumfries, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$17,199 51
Total payments for 1906	$16,935 76
Balance Merchants Bank of Canada, Galt	$263 75
Receipts to September, 1907	$3,512 45
Payments to September, 1907	3,188 89
Balance Merchants Bank of Canada, Galt	$323 56

Total assessment of township for 1906, $2,051,073. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,138.62; paid in full. Tax rate, 3 mills, without school rate or specials. Treasurer acts as Clerk and for dual position. Gets $300 per annum. In office since 1889. Treasurer's sureties to township, $8,000. 2 names besides self. Total assets at close of 1906, $2,315.92. Total liabilities at close of 1906, chiefly bridge debentures, $6,333.75.

Village of Ayr, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$13,441 88
Total payments for 1906	13,347 08
Balance, Bank of Commerce, Ayr	$94 80
Receipts to September, 1907	$3,642 61
Payments to September, 1907	3,638 64
Balance, Bank of Commerce, Ayr	$3 97

Total assessment for 1906, $300,000. Collector's roll for 1906, $4,830.22, paid in full, except $38.40 written off. Tax rate, 16 mills on dollar. Treasurer in office since 1892, capable efficient man. Salary $85 per annum. Seeing he acts as Clerk also, salary might be increased considerably. Gives 2 names besides self as sureties for $2,500 to municipality. Sinking Funds deposited in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Ayr, $8,084. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, including Sinking Funds as above foot up $21,823.76. Liabilities are chiefly debentures, $15,452.72.

Town of Galt, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$340,266 34
Total payments for 1906	363,647 85
Balance overdraft, Merchants Bank of Canada, Galt	$23,381 51
Receipts to 1st September, 1907	$80,831 03
Payments to 1st September, 1907	132,142 85
Balance overdraft, Merchants Bank of Canada, Galt	$51,311 82

Total assessment of municipality for 1907, $4,200,505.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $84,853.70, balance due in September, 1907, $1,495.18. Tax rate, 1906, 19 mills on the dollar. For 1907, 22 mills,. Separate school supporters, 23.43 mills. Treasurer in office 13 years, receives salary of $900 per annum and discharges his duties thoroughly well. Gives surety in Guarantee Company for $4,000. Four thousand dollars. Waterworks under a Commission of 2. Sinking Funds amount to $97,301.61. Total assets on 31 December, 1906, amount to $895,380.71, and include Sinking Funds as above. Waterworks, $172,940.31. Sewer system, $253,347.35 Collegiate Institute, $80,000. Other schools, $78,000. Hospital, $55,000. Town Hall, $25,000. Carnegie Library, $25,000, etc., etc. Total liabilities principally debentures, $636,825.61.

Town of Preston, County of Waterloo.

Total receipt for 1906	$27,504 07
Total payments for 1906	27,723 22
Balance overdraft Merchants' Bank, Preston	$219 15

Receipts to September, 1907	$13,674 46
Payments to September, 1907	15,391 26
Balance overdraft Merchants Bank, Preston	$1,716 80

Electric light receipts, 1906, $6,237.86; electric light payments, 1906, $10,254.78. Total assessment of municipality, 1906, $1,003,098. Collector's roll for 1906, $19,016.54: paid in full less rebates, $252.29. Tax rate 18 mills on dollar. Treasurer acts as Clerk also and in his dual capacity receives $500 per annum; has been in office since 1902, and fills the position very well. Dominion of Canada Guarantee Co., surety for $5,000 to Municipality. Electric Light Plant under commission of 6 members. Water Works in course of construction. There are no sinking funds. Total assets 31 December, 1906, consist of $108,396.06. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, consist of $93,-608.31.

Town of Hespeler, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$24,130 17
Total payments for 1906	31,864 92
Balance overdraft Dominion Bank, Hespeler	$7,734 75
Receipts to September, 1907	$32,303 63
Payments to September, 1907	33,016 82
Balance overdraft Dominion Bank	$713 19

Total assessment of municipality 1906, $836,020. Collector's roll for 1906, $17,335.51; paid on $15,764.46. Tax rate 20 mills 1906, 20½ mills for 1907. Clerk and Treasurer's salary for dual office $500 per annum, $50 additional for attending to school accounts. Security given by Treasurer in London and Guarantee Co., for $3,000, altogether. Treasurer keeps books very well. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $86,641.01. Liabilities, $59,736.08.

Town of Berlin, County of Waterloo.

Total receipts for 1906	$213,468 12
Total payments for 1906	269,248 64
Overdue balance due Canadian Bank of Commerce, Berlin	$55,780 52

Total assets of municipality, $5,408,584. Collector's roll for 1907, $109,-826.15; paid on to 1st September, 1906, $69,022.42. Tax rate 1906, 21 mills on dollar. Treasurer and Clerk's salary since May, 1899, $1,200. Surety London and Guarantee Co., $5,000. There are no sinking funds.

31 December, 1906.

Cash assets	$78,643 35	Cash Liabilities	$84,337 80
		Deficit	5,694 45
			$78,643 35

All other assets:		All other liabilities:	
Local improvements ...	242,000 00	General debentures ...	206,108 57
Water works plant...	173,398 92	Water works	100,150 28
Electric and gas plant	285,017 70	Gas and electric light	286,409 69
Schools and Institute..	103,500 00	Local improvments ...	191,196 71
Parks	34,500 00		783,865 25
Public library	28,000 00		
Sewerage system	30,000 00	Berlin light Commission	26,089 06
Sewerage plant	73,000 00	Canadian Bank of Commerce overdraft	55,780 52
	$969,416 62	Sundry creditors	2,468 22
Miscellaneous	39,325 00		$868,203 05
	$1,008,741 62		

Suplus	$140,538 57
Less deficit	5,694 45
Surplus as above	$134,844 12

A recent audit which has not as yet been reported to me, disclosed the fact that in 1907, the Treasurer had appropriated to his own use the sum of eleven hundred dollars or thereabouts, being taxes not credited by him although duly paid by ratepayers. The Mayor and Council promptly discharged him and the deficit will no doubt be promptly paid by the Guarantee Co., which is responsible. It seems a great pity that a long and honorable career should have such an ignominious termination. Another Treasurer was of course immediately appointed.

OCTOBER.

Township of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$13,074 67
Total payments for 1906	11,035 06
Balance on hand and in bank	$2,039 61
Receipts to September, 1907	$2,633 04
Payments to September, 1907	1,910 67
Balance on hand and in Molsons' Bank, Simcoe...	722 37

Total assessment for township, $1,582,450. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,208.18; paid in full less $10.23, returned to County Treasurer. Tax rate 5 mills, including school rate. Treasurer in office for 10 years, $80 per annum salary. Keeps books very well; gives bonds for township security $8,000, $2,000 for self and $6,000 for 2 sureties. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $2,039.61. Liabilities none.

Township of Charlotteville, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$18,290 19
Total payments for 1906	18,290 19

Receipts to October, 1907	$2,408 10
Payments to October, 1907	2,995 49
Balance overdraft Molsons' Bank, Simcoe	$587 39

Total assessment of municipality, $1,315,467. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,688.66; paid in full. Tax rate 4 6/10 mills, less school rates and specials. Treasurer, capable officer; in office 7 years; receives salary of $100 per annum. Gives Township Guarantee Bond for $3,000 and private bond for $3,000 for security. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $1,955.87. Liabilities, $4,006.53.

Township of South Walsingham, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$15,637 50
Total payments for 1906	17,247 44
Balance overdraft Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$1,609 94
Receipts to 1 October, 1907	$4,562 46
Payments to 1 October, 1907	5,640 85
Balance overdraft Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$1,078 39

Total assessment of municipality, $821,110. Collector's roll for 1906, $12,559.56; paid in full. Tax rate, 5 mills without school rates or specials. Treasurer in office 5 years, salary $100 per annum. Gives township security 3 names including self for $15,000. Assets and liabilities at end of 1906 nearly equal.

Township of Houghton, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$12,083 85
Total payments for 1906	11,722 58
Balance on hand and in bank	$361 27

1907 not written up.

Total assessment of municipality, $490,885. Collector's roll for 1906, $8,959.03; paid in full. Tax rate 6 mills on dollar school rates. Treasurer's salary $65 per annum; in office about 18 months. Treasurer's sureties, 6 private sureties, Treasurer, at $1,000 each. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $5,142.63. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, $2,396.59.

County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$36,813 55
Total payments for 1906	29,224 05
Balance in Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$7,589 50
Receipts to October, 1907	$15,630 44
Payments to October, 1907	22,154 18
Balance overdrawn in Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$6,523 74

Total assessment of county for 1906, $12,885,000. Equalized county rates for 1906, $25,556.05. Tax rate 1⅞ mill, average county rate. Treasurer in office 12 years last April. Treasurer's salary $600 per annum. Sureties given to County, Dominion Guarantee Co. for $10,000. Premium paid by Council.

Assets at close of year 1906:

Cash in Molsons' Bank	$7,589 50
Land	8,000 00
County buildings	49,000 00
Furniture	2,000 00
	$66,589 50

No liabilities.

Town of Simcoe, County of Simcoe.

Total receipts for 1906	$35,384 87
Total payments for 1906	35,384 87
Receipts to 11 October, 1907	$70,649 94
Payments to 11 October, 1907	69,609 32
Balance in Molsons Bank of Canada, Simcoe	$1,040 62

Total assessment of municipality, $1,049,965 (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, $21,899.30; paid in full. Tax rate 20 mills on dollar 1906; 21 mills in 1907. Treasurer in office for 7 years; salary $175 per annum. Books well kept. Treasurer gives security Dominion Guarantee Co. for $5,000, his personal guarantee for $5,000, and also one surety besides. Water Works are in process of development so far have cost over $70,000. Total assets 31 December, 1906, amount to $61,140.23. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, amount to $70,675.16.

Township of Middleton, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$21,136 26
Total payments for 1906	17,435 38
Balance on hand and in bank	$3,700 88
Receipts to 11 October, 1907	$10,191 79
Payments to 11 October, 1907	7,206 17
Balance in Traders Bank, Tilsonburg and Bank of Hamilton, Delhi	$2,985 62

Total assessment of municipality, $778,298. Collector's roll for 1906, $12,970.53; paid in full. Tax rate 6 1/10 mills on dollar without schools. Treasurer has been in office 26 years. Is a competent and careful officer. He receives $135 per annum for salary and gives for sureties 2 names for $3,000, and himself for surety for $3,000, in all $6,000. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $16,097.78. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, $10,785.98.

Township of Windham, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$22,229 62
Total payments for 1906	19,051 19
Balance in Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$3,178 43
Receipts to 1 October 1907	$5,504 56
Payments to 1 October, 1907	5,354 78
Balance in Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$149 78

Total assessment of township for 1906, $1,738,643.84. Collector's roll for 1906, $19,905.97; mostly paid. Tax rate 5 mills on the dollar less school rates. Treasurer in office one year, receives $100 salary per annum. Guarantee Co. bond for $7,000. Township pays premium. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $9,839.06. No liabilities.

Village of Port Dover, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$17,325 28
Total payments for 1906	15,923 77
Balance in Crown Bank, Port Dover	$1,401 51
Receipts to 1 October, 1907	$5,236 36
Payments to 1 October, 1907	5,070 39
Balance in Crown Bank, Port Dover	$165 97

Total assessment of municipality, $388,500. (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, $9,712.47; paid in full. Tax rate 25 mills on dollar. Treasurer in office since last June only; salary $45 per annum. Treasurer's surety two names besides self, 3 x $2,000, $6,000 in all. Total assets 31 December 1906, $26,522.14. Total liabilities, 31 December, mostly debentures, $9,067.74.

Village of Port Rowan, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$10,386 46
Total payments for 1906	9,804 03
Balance in Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$582 43
Receipts to 9th October, 1907	$5,144 19
Payments to 9 October, 1907	5,100 57
Balance in Molsons Bank, Simcoe	$43 62

Total assessment of Village for 1906, $193,553. Collector's roll for 1906, $3,322.24; paid. Tax rate 20 mills on dollar. Treasurer in office 12 years; salary $25 per annum. Treasurer's sureties two names besides his own for $2,000 in all. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $1,721.79. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, 4,315.86.

Village of Waterford, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$11,213 56
Total payments for 1906	11,293 53
Balance due Bank of Montreal, Waterford	$79 97
Receipts to 11 October 1907	$3,833 71
Payments to 11 October, 1907	6,315 73
Balance due Bank of Montreal, Waterford	$2,482 02

Total assessment of municipality, $286,536. Collector's roll for 1906, $7,209.40; paid in full. Tax rate 25 mills on dollar. Treasurer in office one year, competent man; salary $40 per annum. Surety given in Employers' Liability Co. for $1,000. Premium paid by municipality. Total assets 31 December, 1906, $33,024.09. Total liabilities 31 December, 1906, $8,151.54.

Township of Townsend, County of Norfolk.

Total receipts for 1906	$23,107 29
Total payments for 1906	19,354 77
Balance in Bank of Montreal, Waterford	$3,752 52
Receipts to 15 October, 1907	$5,228 90
Payments to 15 October, 1907	4,536 67
Balance in Bank of Montreal, Waterford	$692 23

Total assessment of township, $2,608,926. Collector's roll for 1906, $20,386.87; paid in full less about $15. Tax rate 5 7/10 mills without school rates. Treasurer in office 12 years. Gets a salary of $75 per annum which should be doubled for so good a man. Gives Guarantee Bond for $1,000; premium of which is paid by Council. The assets on 31 December, 1906, were chiefly cash $4,656.46. Liabilities none. This township appears to be all right financially.

County of Simcoe.

Total receipts for 1906	$208,205 12
Total payments for 1906	202,803 17
Balance in Bank of Toronto, Barrie	$5,401 95
Receipts to 1st October, 1907	$137,991 50
Payments to 1st October, 1907	137,037 84
Bank of Toronto, Barrie	$953 66

Total assessment of county, $33,300,000 for 1906. Tax rate 2¼ mills on dollar, $74,925. Government school purposes, $2,948; House of Refuge, $9,249.55. Treasurer in office one year; salary in 1906 $1,500; in 1907, $1,700; pays assistant and furnishes own bonds on real estate for security.

31 December, 1906.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Cash in bank	$5,401 95	Accrued interest	$2,100 00
County levies	64,787 97	Administration of Justice	1,514 00
Registry office	3,540 97	Miscellaneous grants	1,675 00
Division court	25 00	Roads and bridges grants, unpaid	11,000 00
Administration of Justice	2,000 00	House of Refuge a/c	1,810 00
Fees unpaid	100 00	Caretaker, registry office	60 00
Balance due on Opera House	400 00	Bank of Toronto, Loan	40,000 00
Prov. Government	3,000 00	Good roads	200 00
	$79,255 68		$58,359 00
Assets Non-Available.		Debenture liability	$124,045 63
County property	$88,000 00		
House of Industry	40,000 00		
Lock-ups	10,000 00		
Good road making	5,000 00		
	$143,000 00		
Total	$222,255 68	Total	$182,404 63

Town of Barrie, County of Simcoe.

Total receipts for 1906	$137,215 87
Total payments for 1906	134,091 87
Balance in Bank of Toronto, Barrie	$3,124 00
Receipts to 1 October, 1907	$30,985 51
Payments to 1 October, 1907	46,132 70
Balance overdraft Bank of Toronto, Barrie	$15,147 19

Total assessment of town for 1906, $3,114,473.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $54,713.31; Paid on $53.800.00, about $800 short. Tax rate, 1906, 18 mills on dollar, 20 mills on dollar in 1907. Clerk and Treasurer holds dual position. Salary, $1,200 per annum. Treasurer gives as sureties, London Guarantee Co., $5,000; private, $7,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, including public schools, $62,000, electric light plant, $71,239.79, water works, $116,686.17, etc., etc., amounted, all told, to $404,054.59. Liabilities, principally debentures, $355,277.48.

NOVEMBER.

County of Peterborough.

Total receipts for 1906	$87,881 07
Total payments for 1906	70,560 90
Balance Canadian Bank of Commerce, Peterborough	$17,320 17

Receipts to 31 October, 1907	$31,113 76
Payments to 31 October, 1907	48,066 21
Balance overdraft Bank of Commerce	$16,952 45

Total assessment of municipality, $8,149,096.00. County rates for 1906, $22,677.47; paid in full. Tax rate 2 4/5 mills on the dollar. Treasurer receives $1,500 per annum and pays $300 out of it for clerical assistance. For sureties he gives, $5,000 personal surety, and $10,000 for a guarantee bond (London), premium paid by county.

Total assets, 31 Dec., 1906.

Sinking fund	$15,411 18	Sundries	$5,640 20
Cash	4,125 96	Debentures	76,946 04
County rates	2,458 71		
Miscellaneous	1,664 90		
	$23,659 85		
County property	93,355 00		
	$117,014 85		$82,586 24

City of Peterborough.

Total receipts for 1906	$291,941 60	
Total payments for 1906	291,941 60	
Overdraft due Bank of Toronto, Peterborough, 1 Jan., 1907		$55,949 17
Receipts to 1 October, 1907	$163,588 24	
Payments to 1 October, 1907	183,494 62	
Balance overdraft		19,906 38
Due Bank of Toronto, Peterborough		$75,855 55

Total assessment of City, $6,658,410.00. Collector's roll, 1906, $125,742.68; settled in full, less allowances. Tax rate, 18 mills on dollar. New Treasurer appointed, $1,000 per annum. Treasurer's sureties, two personal bonds of $10,000. Water works under Board of three Commissioners; surplus of $6,000 in 1906. Electric light; private company. Sinking funds, $156,991.20, chiefly invested in debentures. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, amount to $1,010,853.28. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, mostly debentures, $820,892.95.

The assets include Sinking Funds above:

Schools	$139,149 00
Water works	292,000 00
Sewers	105,456 63
City property	182,275 77
Granolithic walks	86,744 85
Bridges	27,985 83
Sinking fund	156,991 20

Real estate	3,600 00
Hall, 5th Ward	6,650 00
Hilliard property	10,000 00
	$1,010,853 28

City of Woodstock, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$336,460 34
Total payments for 1906	331,823 57
Balance in Imperial Bank of Canada, Woodstock.	$4,636 77
Receipts to 1st November, 1907	$313,176 02
Payments to 1st November, 1907	308,971 32
Balance in Imperial Bank of Canada, Woodstock.	$4,204 70

Total assessment of city, 1906, $4,122,762; 1907, $4,080,970. Collector's roll for 1906, 86,740.46; paid to 28 November, 1907, $84,410.34. Tax rate, 17 9/10 for 1906, 17 3/10 for 1907. Treasurer's salary, $1,500 per annum, in office 24 years. Gives private security to municipality for $20,000. Is a capable and excellent officer. Total assets at close of 1906 amounted to $741,315.74. Total liabilities at close of 1906 amounted to $621,945.95. Sinking funds, adding accrued interest, $115,345.36.

Town of Tilsonburg, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$51,669 53
Total payments for 1906	45,597 32
Balance in Western Bank, Tilsonburg	$6,072 21
Receipts to 1st November, 1907	$22,606 21
Payments to 1st November, 1907	23,411 66
Balance overdrawn account	$804 85

Total assessment of municipality, $1,078,737 (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, $10,903; paid in full. Treasurer in office 15 years. Salary, $175 per annum. Gives Guarantee Co. bond for surety, $1,000. Treasurer competent, careful man. Water works used for fire purposes only. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $104,406.36. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, debentures, $118,594.27.

Township of South Norwich, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$18,014 84
Total payments for 1906	17,430 67
Balance in Traders Bank, Otterville	$584 17
Receipts to 26 November, 1907	$6,247 79
Payments to 26 November, 1907	5,327 43
Balance in Traders Bank, Otterville	$920 36

Total assessment of township, $1,146,110 (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, paid in full, $13,424.72. Tax rate, 5 mills and 15/100 mill less school rates. Clerk and Treasurer, salary, $85 per annum. In dual position 22 years. Two good men for sureties. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $3,362.49. Liabilities, $331,75.

County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$109,268 24
Total payments for 1906	72,409 50
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Woodstock.	$36,858 74
Receipts to 1st November, 1907	$107,503 95
Payments to 1st November, 1907	107,174 68
Balance in Bank of Commerce, Woodstock	$329 27

Total assessment of county, $27,849,168. County rate for 1906, $44,043.53; paid. Treasurer in office 3 years. Salary, $950 per annum. Gives security, personal, $10,000; Guarantee Co., $5,000. Books well kept. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $190,000.00 inclusive of county property, foot up $233,302.07. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, chiefly debentures, $105,148.31.

Township of North Norwich, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$34,000 60
Total payments for 1906	29,360 20
Balance in Molsons Bank, Norwich	$4,640 40
Receipts to 25 November, 1907	$15,011 38
Payments to 25 November, 1907	13,871 55
Balance in Molsons Bank, Norwich	$1,139 83

Total assessment of township, $1,672,350. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,163.43; paid. Tax rate, 5.05 mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer only appointed a few months ago, salary $80 per annum. Sureties, four private parties. Total assets at close of year 1906, $4,905.97. Total liabilities at close of year 1906, chiefly debentures, $8,025.06.

Township of East Zorra, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$51,298 69
Total payments for 1906	48,196 14
Balance in Western Bank, Hickson	$3,102 55
Receipts to 28 November, 1907	$18,706 87
Payments to 28 November, 1907	20,631 97
Balance overdrawn Western Bank, Hickson	$1,925 10

Total assessment of township, $4,049,652.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $31,288.83; paid in full. Tax rates, 5 mills on dollar, without school rates. Treasurer's salary, $150 per annum, in office 12 years. Treasurer is a competent and careful officer and gives private security for $10,000 to township for surety. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $10,194.35. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, chiefly drainage debentures, $22,920.21.

Township of East Oxford, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$20,549 78
Total payments for 1906	18,025 39
Balance in Molsons Bank, Woodstock	$2,524 39
Receipts to October, 1907	$3,499 61
Payments to October, 1907	4,328 54
Balance overdrawn account	$828 93

Total assessment of township, $1,526,273.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $14,491.26; paid. Tax rate, 5 mills on dollar, without schools. Treasurer in office since 1900. Salary, $70 per annum. Sureties, two besides self for $12,000. Books well kept. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $9,532.99. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, chiefly drains, $8,143.97.

Municipality of North Oxford, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$9,971 16
Total payments for 1906	8,968 08
In Traders Bank, Ingersoll	$1,003 08
Receipts, 28 November, 1907	$1,478 36
Receipts, 28 November, 1907	2,306 62
Balance overdrawn account	$828 26

Total assessment of township, $1,114,338. Collector's roll for 1906, $8,049.90; paid in full. Tax rate, 3 8/10 mills, without school rates. Treasurer in office since 1894. Salary, $100 per annum. Private security for $12,000, brother and self. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $1,298.59. liabilities, $152.31.

Township of West Zorra, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1907	$39,680 60
Total payments for 1907	37,291 29
Balance in Molsons Bank, also Traders Bank, Embro	$2,389 31

Total assessment of Municipality, $2,922,175.00. Collector's roll for 1907, $21,321, paid on $20.596.52, small balance still due. Tax rate 4 7-10 mills without school rates. Treasurer acts as Clerk also and has been trusted officer for nearly 15 years. Salary $300 per annum. There have been $9,638.96 expended on drains during 1907.

31 December, 1907.

Assets.		*Liabilities.*	
Cash on Banks	$2,389 31	Bills payable	$2,470 00
Uncollected Taxes	638 66	Bills R. Way Bonus..	3,750 00
Mortgages, Clergy Reserve	9,450 00	Drain Debentures	17,258 29
Miscellaneous	450 00		
Debentures to be issued to balance R. R. Debenture	3,750 00		
	$16,677 97		$23,478 29

Village of Embro, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1907	$9,700 50
Total payments for 1907	7,513 18
Balance in treasurer's hands	$2,187 32

Total assessment of Municipality $206,035.00. Collector's roll for 1907, $4,219.96, balance due $168,90. Tax rate 20 mills on dollar. Treasurer acts as Clerk also and receives salary of $75 per annum. In office 26 years.

31 December, 1907.

Cash on hand	$2,187 32	Due School Board	$1,422 40
Uncollected Taxes	168 90	Loan H. Sutherland...	650 00
Town Hall	6,000 00	Local Insp. Debentures	3,526 22
Park Lands	1,000 00	Town Hall Debentures	1,215 95
Cemetery	1,000 00	Railway Loan St. Marys W.O.R.R. Co.	1,250 00
School	4,000 00		
	$14,356 22		$8,064 57

Township of Blanford, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$18,610 88
Total payments for 1906	10,955 05
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Woodstock	$7,655 83
Receipts to 26 November, 1907	$8,476 51
Payments to 26 November, 1907	6,599 78
Balance in Canadian Bank of Commerce, Woodstock	$1,876 73

Total assessment of municipality, $1,244,016. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,097.62; paid in full. Tax rate, 3 9/10, without schools. Treasurer in office since 1872. Salary, $70 per annum. Sureties, private, $10,000, in three names. Total assets, $8,181.89, 31 December, 1906. Liabilities, debentures, $2,082.29.

Township of Blenheim, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$37,150 18
Total payments for 1906	33,230 15
Balance in bank	$3,920 03
Receipts to 26 November, 1907	$13,169 67
Payments to 26 November, 1907	2,237 31
Balance in banks	$10,932 36

Total assessment of municipality, $3,145,083.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $25,823.50; paid in full, less $46.34. Tax rate, 5 9/10 mills, without schools. Treasurer in office 2 years. Salary, $150 per annum. Private sureties for $20,000 (2). Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $5,479.65. Liabilities, debentures, $8,167.78

Township of East Nissouri, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$20,944 85
Total payments for 1906	19,037 19
Traders bank	$1,907 66
Receipts for 26 November, 1907	$24,675 76
Payments to 26 November, 1907	24,073 50
Traders Bank	$602 26

Total assessment of township, $2,769,668. Collector's roll for 1906, $16,706.07; paid in full. Tax rate, 3 4/10, without school rate. Treasurer in office since 1881. Salary, $70 per annum. Good reliable officer, should get more remuneration. Sureties, three private parties for bondsmen. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $1,932.66. Liabilities, debentures, $6,678.62.

Township of Dereham, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$42,990 21
Total payments for 1906	40,396 88
Balance in Traders Bank	$2,593 33
Receipts to 13 November, 1907	$3,419 49
Payments to 13 November 1907	$15,509 85
Balance overdrawn Traders Bank	$12,090 36

Total assessment of municipality, $3,199,116. Collector's roll for 1906, paid in full, $29,423.58. Tax rate, 7 mills on dollar, including school tax. Treasurer in office 18 years. Salary, $150 per annum. Private sureties given for $20,000 to township. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $11,735.67. Liabilities, drainage debentures, $22,575.78.

Township of West Oxford, County of Oxford.

Total assessment of municipality, $1,407,064.00 (1906). Collector's roll for 1906, $11,895.16; paid. Tax rate, 3½ mills on dollar, without school tax. Clerk and Treasurer's salary, $260 per annum. Treasurer 4 years in office. Treasurer's sureties, private, J. C. Harris, $12.000.

Total receipts for 1906	$15,922 05	
Total payments for 1906	15,854 63	
		$67 42

Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $567.42. No liabilities.

Town of Ingersoll, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$66,628 39	
Total payments for 1906	94,802 81	
Balance overdrawn at Traders Bk., of Canada ...		$28,174 42

Total assessment of municipality, $1,800,000. Collector's roll for 1906, $43,432.13; paid within $8,000. Tax rate, 23 mills. Treasurer in office 20 years. Salary $400 per annum. Died only in December, 1907. Guarantee Company bond for Treasurer for $5,000 premium paid by town. Sinking Fund, $12,000 in debentures. Total assets, 31 December, $261,653.14. Total liabilities, $267,632.06.

Township of Norwich, County of Oxford.

Total receipts for 1906	$23,142 13	
Total payments for 1906	$19,443 89	
Balance		$3,698 24
Receipts to 25 March, 1907	$23,137 72	
Payments to 25 March, 1907	22,022 77	
Balance on hand and in bank		$1,114 95

Total assessment of township for 1906, $367,770. Collector's roll for 1906, $10,197.85. Paid $9,149.41. Tax rate, 22 1-5 mills on dollar. Clerk and Treasurer dual position, $275 per annum. Private sureties for Treasurer, $6.00. In office about 20 years. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $3,698.24. No liabilities.

County of York.

Total receipts for 1906	$79,424 58	
Total payments for 1906	$79,039 78	
Balance in bank		$384 80
Receipts to 16 December, 1907	$72,608 03	
Payments to 16 December, 1907	83,944 25	
Overdraft	$11,336 22	
Less cash	505 70	
		$10,830 52

Total assessment of municipality, $30,498,758. County rates for 1906, $50,616.82. All paid except Village of Markham, which has a contra for bridge. Treasurer in office 40 years. Books well kept. Private sureties from Treasurer. Salary $1,200 per annum. County property insured.

Assets, 31 December, 1906.		Liabilities.	
Cash in bank	$384 80	Bank overdraft	$14,110 82
Sundries	1,107 26	Miscellaneous	21,892 70
North Toronto	816 51	Debentures	88,507 51
Toronto Junction	3,470 49		
Unpaid county rates since paid	33,083 70		
Administration of Justice	556 00		
County property	140,000 00		
	$179,418 76		$124,511 03

Township of York, County of York.

Total receipts for 1906	$185,594 34
Total payments for 1906	158,614 05
Balance, Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto	$26,980 29
Receipts 15 December, 1907	420,744 78
Payments to 15 December, 1907	420,744 78

Total assessment of township, 1906, $7,146,813; 1907, $8,375,823.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $100,432.22; 1907, $132,727.98. Tax rate, without school rates, 5 9-10 mills on dollar. Treasurer's salary $2,250 per annum, pays assistant $250. Private securities. In office since 1895. Books well kept. Sinking Funds in 1907, about $13,000. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, including Glen Road Bridge, $46,931. School buildings, $138,070.00, $292,979.85. Liabilities, Glen Road Bridge, $58,441.14. Debentures principally balance, $219,085.42.

Town of Newmarket, County of York.

Total receipts for 1906	$41,045 30
Total payments for 1906	36,048 76
Balance, Bank of Montreal, $3,756.35; cash on hand, $1,240.19	$4,996 54
Receipts to 15 December, 1907	$28,495 59
Payments to 15 December, 1907	34,632 20
Balance overdrawn at Bank of Montreal	$6,136 61

Total assessment of town, 1906, $781,568.00; 1907, $823,559.00. Collector's roll for 1906, $18,993.77; settled in full, less allowances and rebates, $1,035.12. Tax rate, 24 mills in 1906, 27 mills in 1907. Treasurer's salary

$400 per annum. 3 years in office. Gives Guarantee bond for $6,000. Books well kept. Waterworks & electric light under municipal control. Total assets, 31 December, 1906, $95,208.21. Total liabilities, 31 December, 1906, $77,279.61.

As mentioned in the early part of this report there have been no Government audits asked for except in two cases in the year 1907, and with one exception very small losses sustained by the municipalities. The indications for 1908 are not so flattering however, but nothing very formidable has as yet developed. The Township Treasurers are evidently keeping their books much better and should decidedly be encouraged in their good work by receiving more liberal consideration in the matter of salary. In a former report, I stated that no Treasurer who acted for a township with more than $2,000, in actual receipts should be paid less than $100 per annum. I hold that opinion still. There are however numerous instances of municipal Treasurers receiving not more than 25 per cent. of that sum. This should be amended. I may say in conclusion that I have travelled from one end of the Province to the other and examined 165 sets of municipal Treasurer's books during the year of 1907.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

J. B. Laing,
Provincial Municipal Auditor.

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SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN

FROM THE RECORD OF THE

SEVERAL ELECTIONS

IN THE ELECTORAL DIVISIONS OF

WEST YORK, DUFFERIN AND BROCKVILLE

Since the General Elections of January 25th, 1905, shewing:

(1) The number of Votes Polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest;

(2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned;

(3) The total number of votes polled in each District;

(4) The number of votes remaining unpolled;

(5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District.

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1908

RECAPITULATION of Votes Polled for each Candidate at the several Polling Sub-divisions of the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of York, at an Election held on the First day of June, 1907.

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-Divisions.	Names of Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.			Voters in each Sub Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.			Population of each Constituency, as shown by last Census.
					Total No. of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes remaining Unpolled.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out to each Sub Division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards declined to Vote.	Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places.	Sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used.	Unused.	
West York ..	Toronto Junction	Godfrey.	Peel.	Williams														
	Ward I, Div. 1	41	2	3	46	189	335	248	46	202	....	....	....	....	20	1	19	.....
	" 2	53	4	8	66	168	234	250	65	184	1	....	....	....	20	....	20	.....
	Ward II, 1, a to k...	30	5	3	38	119	157	160	38	122	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....
	1, l to z....	32	3	4	40	166	146	175	39	135	1	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....
	2.....	43	6	2	51	105	156	175	51	124	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....
	Ward III, 1	32	3	9	44	236	280	302	44	258	....	....	....	....	30	....	30	.....
	2, a to k...	44	6	8	58	166	224	250	58	190	....	2	....	....	20	1	19	.....
	2, l to z....	36	4	4	44	154	198	225	44	181	....	....	....	....	20	....	20	.....
	Ward IV, 1	56	2	13	71	228	299	325	71	254	....	....	....	....	30	....	30	.....
	2.....	46	5	4	55	242	297	326	55	271	....	....	....	....	30	....	30	.....
Joseph K.	Ward V, 1.....	39	7	14	61	136	197	225	60	161	1	....	....	....	20	....	20	.....
Keefler,	2.....	59	3	13	75	175	250	275	75	200	....	....	....	....	30	1	29	.....
	3, a to k ...	24	7	3	34	133	167	200	34	166	....	....	....	....	20	....	20	.....
Returning	3, l to z....	569	34	64	7	90	2	43	123	166	175	43	132	....	....	....	....	20	....	20	.....
Officer.	York Tp.																	
	Div. 10.....	61	1	3	66	181	247	250	65	184	1	....	....	....	30	....	30	.....
	11, a to k	41	3	2	49	115	164	150	46	101	3	....	....	....	10	1	9	.....
	11, l to z	40	5	2	47	131	178	175	47	128	....	....	....	....	10	1	9	.....
	12, a to k.....	82	2	4	90	97	187	200	88	110	2	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....
	12, l to z	75	3	1	79	83	162	175	77	96	2	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....
	A 13, a to k.....	36	2	4	42	107	149	150	42	108	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....
	A 13, l to z.....	47	4	4	57	134	191	200	55	143	2	....	....	....	20	1	19	.....
	B 13.....	93	5	2	101	105	206	225	100	124	4	....	....	....	20	4	16	.....
	14.....	58	7	7	72	93	165	200	72	128	....	....	....	....	20	3	17	.....
	15.....	115	8	12	135	95	230	275	135	140	....	....	....	....	20	....	20	.....
	16.....	74	0	5	79	127	206	225	79	146	....	....	....	....	20	1	19	.....
	17.....	34	0	4	38	58	96	100	38	62	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	.....

18	70	0	3	74	107	181	225	73	151	1			20		20		
19	25	0	0	25	76	101	100	25	75				10	1	19		
20	873—27	40	0 57—1	28	66	94	100	28	72				10		10		
Vaughan Tp.—																	
Div. 1	30	0	0	31	115	146	150	30	119	1			10		10		
2	14	1	0	15	151	166	175	15	160				10		10		
3	17	2	5	24	149	173	175	24	151				20		20		
4	45	2	4	51	166	217	225	51	174				20		20		
5	55	0	2	57	80	137	150	57	93				10		10		
6	42	0	1	43	87	130	150	43	107				10		10		
7	29	0	7	36	108	144	150	36	114				10		10		
8	277—45	5—0	35—16	61	111	172	175	61	114				30	1	29		
Etobicoke Tp																	
Div. 1, a to k	107	3	8	118	88	206	225	118	107				20		20		
1, l to z	94	7	5	106	78	184	225	106	119				20		20		
2, a to k	128	1	12	142	43	185	200	141	57	1	1		10		10		
2, l to z	98	2	10	110	89	199	250	110	138		2		30	5	25		
3	74	3	26	103	99	202	250	103	147				20	1	19		
4	53	1	8	62	116	178	250	62	188				20		20		
5	33	1	14	48	86	134	150	48	102				10		10		
6	623—36	18—0	87—4	40	87	127	150	40	110				10		10		
North Toronto—																	
Div. 1	43	1	2	46	121	167	176	46	130				20		20		
2	36	0	1	37	185	222	225	37	188				20		20		
3, a to k	46	1	4	52	135	187	200	51	148	1			20		20		
3, l to z	179—54	3—1	8—1	56	119	175	200	56	144				20		20		
Weston—																	
Div. 1	52	1	11	64	142	206	225	64	161				20		20		
2	103—51	2—1	24—13	66	139	205	225	65	159	1			20		20		
Woodbridge	78—78	2—2	12—12	92	64	156	175	92	83				10		10		
Totals	2,702	134	313	3,168	6,413	9,581	10,537	3,149	7,364	19	5		910	22	888	26,197	
		Peel.	Williams														
Majority for Godfrey	over....	2,568	2,389														

RECAPITULATION of Votes Polled for each Candidate at the several Polling Sub-divisions of the Electoral District of the County of Dufferin, at an Election held on the 24th day of July, 1907.

Electoral District	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-Divisions.	Names of Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.		Voters in each Sub-Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.			
				Total No. of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes remaining Unpolled.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards decided to Vote.	Ballot Papers taken from the Polling Places.	sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used.	Unused.	Population (as ascertained as shown by last Census.
Dufferin.....	Amaranth—	McKeown.	Woods.														
	No. 1.....	47	41	88	23	111	150	88	62					10		10	
	2.....	58	54	112	22	134	175	112	62		1			20	1	19	
	3.....	47	22	69	25	91	125	69	56					10		10	
	4.....	25	64	89	28	117	125	89	36					10		10	
	5.....	31	74	105	28	133	150	105	45					10		10	
	6.....	35	24	59	36	95	125	59	66					10		10	
	E. Garafraxa																
	No. 1	23	23	46	36	82	100	46	54					10	1	9	
	2.....	38	8	46	26	72	100	46	54					10		10	
James A. Patterson,	3.....	20	7	27	47	74	100	27	73					10		10	
	4.....	53	22	75	53	128	150	75	75					20		20	
	5.....	71	31	102	57	159	175	102	73					20		20	
Returning Officer.	East Luther—																
	No. 1.....	36	19	75	65	120	150	55	93	2				10		10	
	2.....	38	43	81	71	152	200	81	119					20	2	18	
	3.....	46	79	125	52	177	200	125	74	1				20		20	
	Mono —																
	No. 1.....	80	18	98	48	146	175	98	77					20		20	
	2.....	59	42	101	57	158	175	101	74					20		20	
	3.....	27	51	78	73	151	175	78	97					20	1	19	
	4.....	35	58	93	27	120	150	93	57					20		20	
	5.....	54	64	118	47	165	200	118	82					20		20	
	6.....	40	63	103	48	151	200	103	96		1			20		20	
	Melancthon—																
	No. 1.....	66	103	169	46	215	250	169	81					20		20	
	2.....	10	90	100	36	136	150	100	50					10		10	
	3.....	19	48	67	46	113	150	67	82		1			10		10	

4	26	87	113	47	160	200	113	87					20		20
5	36	117	153	48	201	250	153	95	2				20		20
6	27	69	96	38	134	150	96	54					10		10
Mulmur—															
No. 1	116	31	147	68	215	250	147	103					20		20
2	29	18	47	17	64	100	47	53					10		10
3	95	42	137	45	182	225	137	88					20	1	19
4	53	4	57	67	124	150	57	93					10		10
5	41	64	105	79	184	225	105	120					20		20
6	37	71	108	55	163	200	108	92					20		20
Orangeville—															
North Ward	71	28	99	121	220	250	99	151					20		20
East Ward	79	48	127	119	246	275	127	148					30		30
South Ward	101	44	145	153	298	325	145	176		4			30		30
West Ward	63	37	100	86	186	225	100	125					20	2	18
Shelburne—															
No. 1	59	46	105	37	142	150	105	45					10		10
2	61	50	111	45	156	200	111	88	1				20		20
Grand Valley	91	46	137	66	203	250	137	112	1				20	1	19
Totals	1,943	1,850	3,793	2,088	5,881	7,075	3,793	3,268	7	7			650	9	641
Majority for McKeown	93														

RECAPITULATION of Votes Polled for each Candidate at the several Polling Sub-divisions of the Electoral District of the Riding of Brockville, at an Election held on the Seventh day of October, 1907.

Electoral District.	Names and Numbers of Polling Sub-Division.	Names of Candidates and No. of Votes Polled for each.		Votes in each Sub-Division.			Ballot Papers sent out, and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.							Tendered Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Sub-Division.			
				Total No. of Votes Polled.	No. of Votes rejected as being Unqualified.	No. of Names on the Voters' Lists.	No. of Ballot Papers sent out for each Sub-Division.	Used Ballot Papers.	Unused Ballot Papers.	Rejected Ballot Papers.	Spoiled Ballot Papers.	Ballot Papers given to Voters who afterwards declined to Vote.	Ballot Papers taken from Polling Places.	Sent out to each Sub-Division.	Used.	Unused.	Papers (if any) of each Class already described by last 6 cases.
Brockville...	West Ward	Donovan.	Lewis.														
	No. 1	83	56	139	57	196	225	139	86					25		25	
	2	80	57	139	47	186	215	140	75	2	1			25		25	
	3	91	104	198	58	256	279	198	81					30		30	
	South Ward																
	No. 1	73	71	145	80	225	250	145	105	1				30		30	
	2	47	71	118	58	176	200	126	74		8			20		20	
	Centre Ward—																
	No. 1	79	53	132	74	206	225	133	92		1			25		25	
	2	50	58	108	60	168	200	108	92					20		20	
	3	58	56	114	58	172	200	114	86					20		20	
	North Ward —																
	No. 1	63	55	118	71	189	200	120	80		2			20	1	19	
	2	57	50	108	49	157	175	108	67	1				20		20	
	3	55	32	87	38	125	150	88	62		1			15		15	
	East Ward —																
	No. 1	112	78	192	75	267	280	192	88	2				30		30	
	2	101	106	207	63	270	280	207	73					30	1	29	
Elizabeth-town Tp...	Ward No. 1	58	28	87	69	156	150	87	63	1				15		15	
	2	38	53	91	44	135	140	91	49					15		15	
	3	25	59	84	31	115	135	84	51					15		15	
William Richardson,	4	30	59	90	23	113	125	90	35	1				15		15	
	5	60	40	101	42	143	159	101	58	1				20		20	
	6	44	21	65	31	96	110	65	45					15		15	
Returning Officer.	7	67	12	79	15	94	110	79	31					15		15	
	8	65	18	83	20	103	125	83	42					15		15	
	9	86	49	137	36	173	200	137	63	2				20		20	

10	47	5	52	9	61	75	52	23				10		10
11	34	30	64	27	91	110	64	46				15		15
Front of Yonge—														
No. 1	44	105	149	41	193	225	151	74		2		25		25
2	37	44	82	34	116	125	82	43	1			15		15
3	62	45	107	27	134	170	107	63				20		20
Front of Escott—														
No. 1	38	46	84	45	129	150	84	66				15		15
2	49	36	85	22	107	120	85	35				15		15
3	41	27	68	14	82	100	68	32				10		10
Rear of Yonge and Escott														
No. 1	57	35	94	17	111	130	96	34	2	2		15		15
2	65	32	99	20	119	135	99	36	2			15		15
3	50	34	85	21	106	130	85	45	1			15		15
Village of Athens—														
No. 1	39	54	95	22	117	130	95	35	2			15		15
2	48	32	81	29	110	125	81	44	1			15		15
Totals	2,036	1,711	3,767	1,430	5,197	5,858	3,784	2,074	20	17		655	2	653
Majority for Donovan	325													

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION REPORT

Printed for Distribution in Pamphlet Form.

REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

PRISON LABOR

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
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REPORT

OF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

TO INVESTIGATE THE

QUESTION OF PRISON LABOR.

To the Honorable
W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

The special committee appointed to investigate the question of prison labor, begs leave to present its report.

The situation which gave rise to the enquiry, which your committee has been conducting during the parliamentary recess, was fully outlined in the speech on prison labor delivered by the Provincial Secretary at the session of 1907. That situation was not of recent development. In fact, from the very year of the establishment of the Central Prison, the prison labor problem appears to have pressed itself upon the attention of the management. With varying degrees of success the various systems have been operated, but no one system has yet appeared to answer the requirements of the institution and afford satisfaction to free labor. It would appear from the records available, that up to the present time the industries of the Central Prison have been operated at a loss to the Province, while at all times they have afforded more or less serious competition to outside enterprises in the same line of industry.

At present, the industries are three in number. The woodenware manufacturing, carried on in the north shop, is conducted under the contract system. The contractors are the Taylor-Scott Company, and by the terms of the agreement entered into with them on the 1st July, 1905, the Institution obtains four and a half cents per hour per man for the labor of those engaged in that industry. Another industry is the manufacture of supplies for hospitals, jails, asylums, etc. The product of this industry does not to any great extent enter into competition with free labor, and to its continuance there has been no grave objection. The third and remaining enterprise is the cordage mill. It is operated on the piece price system under an agreement with Converse & Co., and so far as your committee could learn, little or no objection has been taken to this particular industry.

The Central Prison is a short term institution, the maximum period of detention being two years, and the average less than eight months. This very fact intensifies the difficulty of affording advantageous employment to the population, and at the same time reducing to the minimum the competitive feature to which free labor objects. Having in mind the peculiar conditions with which it had to deal, your committee directed its inquiry towards

reformatories, or short term Houses of Correction, rather than State Prisons or Penitentiaries. Among the institutions visited by your committee were the Cleveland Farm Colony, the Cleveland House of Correction, the State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, the Detroit House of Correction, the State Prison at Jackson, Mich., the State Reformatory at Elmira, New York, the State Reformatory at Concord, Mass., the Penitentiary at Charlestown, Mass., and the State Farm at Bridgewater, Mass. At all of these institutions the members of your committee were afforded every possible facility for prosecuting their investigations, and received at the hands of the various superintendents and wardens the utmost consideration and courtesy, for which they here desire to offer their grateful acknowledgment.

Prisoners Must be Employed.

The testimony of all prison administrators is that idleness in a prison is subversive of discipline, and hurtful to the moral, intellectual and physical well-being of the inmates. No greater cruelty could possibly be inflicted on prisoners than enforced idleness. They become restless, unhappy and miserable. Their health declines, and in a large proportion of cases the mind, burdened by the monotony of the slowly passing hours, in which neither hand nor brain is active, becomes affected.

The Superintendent of one of the large prisons of the United States in his annual report, made this statement: "No prison manager has had the fertility of resource which enabled him to maintain a body of prisoners in idleness, and at the same time keep them from deterioration which culminates too often in insanity or death. Whoever asserts that idleness in a prison is possible without all its train of inevitable evil, contradicts the plain and uniform teaching of experience. Men in prison must work."

Your committee was impressed with the lesson learned by the experience of eminent penologists in this country, and in Europe, that idleness in a prison is a crime alike against the prisoner and the State. Apart altogether from the resultant economic wastefulness, it is utterly demoralizing in its effect, and bars the door to the successful application of reformative methods. In one of the Institutions we visited we came across groups of healthy, idle inmates. The first impression which such a spectacle imparted was that the government of that particular prison was defective. A group of able-bodied prisoners loafing in the yard seemed to indicate a fatal weakness in the regulations. True, the fault may lie far afield. The Board of Governors or Warden may be so limited in their opportunities to provide inmates with employment as to make the idleness of some absolutely unavoidable. Legislation looking to the reform of prison labor systems has in some instances aimed to reach the desired end by a single bound, and thus created within the prison walls a problem which the officials, well-meaning and resourceful though they be, were helpless to solve. But if a group of unemployed prisoners conveys at first sight an unsatisfactory idea of prison management, a closer scrutiny is calculated to intensify the painful impression. At the denial of their liberty they have no ground to complain, for by their own acts they have made their detention essential to the safety and wellbeing of law-abiding citizens. But where is the justice in compelling them to stand or sit in utter idleness? This protest against the condition in which they found themselves seemed to be reflected in the expression and manner of these unfortunates. They were sullen, morose, hopeless. Looking at them, we could readily understand how fruitful of immorality and subversive of discipline their condition was, and how, as one Superintendent puts it—"A

score of idle convicts can do more mischief, promote more disorder, and more effectually nullify corrective influences than a regiment of men kept at proper, legitimate employment." Contrast the bearing of that idle group with a band of workers in the same prison—industrious, well-ordered, cheerful—and the investigator must conclude that labor in a prison, as elsewhere, "has golden feet," and that on it must be based any and every movement that makes for the restoration of the prisoner to his proper relation with society.

Productive Employment.

The old idea was that labor should be insisted upon solely as a punishment to the prisoner. In some British prisons unproductive employment is still imposed on convicts for a period of their term, with the design of increasing the severity of their punishment. In this country and the United States the experience appears to have been that while labor is absolutely essential as a means of reformation, unproductive labor has a harmful effect. The treading on a wheel, or the drawing in of a capstan, the carrying of heavy loads back and forth in the prison yard, and like exercises, were purely punitive in their purposes. More, the effect was to degrade, to discourage and brutalize the prisoner, and widen still further the breach that separated him from orderly society. The reformatory system, which now happily finds acceptance in nearly every civilized country, had its birth in the abandonment of the cellular or separatist plan, and the inauguraton of healthy, productive employment. Next in importance to keeping convicts employed, was the necessity, it soon became recognized, of giving them work by which the material they labored on increased in value under their eyes. Admittedly, where trade schools and technical training form part of the reformatory system, much of the labor thus engaged in must be of an unproductive character. The stone-cutting, bricklaying, machine work, etc., of the inmates first set to learn these trades are done, only to be destroyed and done over again, until competence is attained. Then the apprentice may be given a job on a building intended to be permanent, or in the making of furniture or supplies for the institution. In the interests of the prisoners and the people for whose protection they are imprisoned, it will then be generally conceded that productive employment should be afforded every healthy able-bodied inmate. We come now to the question which forms the basis of this investigation: What system, or combination of systems, is most helpful to the inmates and in an industrial sense least objectionable to free labor? Prison administrators appear to agree that it is not so necessary that an inmate shall know a trade in these days of mechanical invention and rapid advancement in industrial arts, as that he should have developed in him habits of industry, and a willingness to work at what he can do. The chief weakness of the average inmate of a prison is that he not only does not know a trade, but that he has not been drilled consistently in any kind of labor. Habits of idleness have been developed within him, until he has preferred to obtain his sustenance from the labor of others by unlawful means. A well-known prison authority of the United States, Supt. Brockway, said many years ago: "Motivelessness is the seat of incorrigibility. To discover or create a want is to find a motive. Given the motive, we may direct a habit. To form a habit is to create a character." It may be well to here define the various systems of prison labor in vogue, on this continent, in Europe and Australia. For the sake of simplicity they may be divided into five classes, as follows:

Lease System.—Under this system the State for a stated time and a stated amount leases the prisoner to a contractor, the contractor agreeing to

feed, clothe, house, guard and give work to the prisoner. The State usually reserves the right to inspect the convict's quarters and place of work, and make rules for his proper treatment.

Piece Price System.—By this system the State retains absolute control of the convicts, and the regulation of their labor. The contractor supplies the raw material, and pays the State an agreed amount for each piece or article made by the convicts. The work may be supervised by the prison officials or by the contractor, but if the former, the contractor reserves the right to reject any article not up to the required standard.

Contract System.—The State under this system supplies the plant or machinery and feeds, clothes, houses and guards the prisoners, and the contractor purchases the raw material, supervises the work, and pays so much per capita for the labor.

Public Account.—By this System the State enters into manufacturing on its own account, purchases the raw material, directs the industry, and disposes of the product.

Public Use System.—By this system the State employs convict labor solely for its own use, making supplies or growing produce for the public institutions, building roads or drainage canals, or breakwaters, repairing or constructing public buildings, etc.

No Canadian prison, so far as we can learn, has ever adopted the Lease System. Indeed, the only excuse for its adoption is the supposed inability of the State to house, clothe and feed its convicts. On moral and economic grounds it is equally indefensible, and is being rapidly abandoned. In 1885, over twenty per cent. of the prison population of the United States was working under the Lease System. In 1904, the proportion so employed had been reduced to less than eight per cent. During that period eight States had abolished the Lease System, and at the present time it is to be found partially in operation in only one Western and four Southern States.

Turning to the remaining four systems, it will be recognized that the Piece Price, Contract and Public Account Systems are alike, in the fact that the product of the system goes into direct competition with the product of free labor. By the Public Use System, convicts are employed within the prison solely in making goods for public institutions, or on works of a public character outside the prison. Their labor is thus kept out of direct competition with free labor.

It is not altogether the purpose of this enquiry to enter in a lengthy consideration of the relative merits or demerits of the various systems whose products find their way to the open market. Among prison managers there is a wide divergence of opinion on the subject. The Public Account System is looked upon with most favor, inasmuch as it keeps the prisoners under the constant direction of the officials and thus in no way interferes with the disciplinary or reformative policy of the institution. The chief weakness of the Public Account System lies in the difficulty of combining under one head the requisite genius for prison management and the capacity to successfully buy the raw material, operate an industry and sell its products. Not infrequently it happens under this system that the raw material has been over-bought and the finished product undersold. On the other hand, the Contract or Piece Price System means a certain division of authority, or, at any rate, the lessening of the control of the official over the prisoner, while it relieves the management of the responsibility of the operation of the industry, or the disposal of the output. All three systems, Contract, Piece Price and Public Account, have been found, where the conditions were favorable, to offer serious competition to free labor, and wherever any one of them is in operation the problem confronting us in this Province is pressing for solution.

CONVICT LABOR LAWS.

The Convict Labor Laws of the United States are as varied in their character as the systems under which prisoners may be employed. In a few States the Lease System is till in vogue. In the majority, however, the Legislature provides for a combination of contract, public account and State use with the piece price system occasionally taking the place of the contract system. Then, in quite a number of the States, such as Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Nevada, New Hampshire and Virginia, the system is optional; the Warden or Board of Management having power to introduce any system that may be deemed wise, and change it to meet changed conditions.

New York and North Dakota prohibit the manufacture of prison made goods for open sale in competition with the product of free labor. The question was one of the measures considered by the Constitutional Convention, which met in Albany, in 1894. As a result an amendment to the law was recommended and subsequently adopted. That amendment reads as follows:

"The legislature shall by law provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State; and on and after the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory shall be required, or allowed, to work while under sentence thereto at any trade, industry or occupation wherein or whereby his work or the product or profit of his work shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the legislature from providing that convicts may work for and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof."

North Dakota followed the example of New York and adopted an amendment almost identical to the foregoing.

In California the Legislature prohibits the contract system, and makes certain limitations as to the employment of the inmates. It provides that "convicts may be employed by the authority of the Board of Directors under charge of the Warden in the manufacture of any article or articles for the State or the manufacture of which is sanctioned by law." At San Quentin no articles shall be manufactured for sale except jute fabrics. At Folsom jute manufacturing may be engaged in. The Board of Directors are authorized to purchase such tools, machinery and materials as may be necessary, and to dispose of the articles manufactured and not needed by the State for cash at private sale, in such manner as is provided for by law.

Connecticut gives the Directors power to designate what labor the prisoners shall be employed at, and also empowers the Warden "to employ such number of prisoners, as may be approved of by the Board of Directors outside the prison walls, within two miles thereof, under the charge of some proper officer of the prison."

Section 5,821 of the Convict Labor Law of Idaho provides for the employment of the inmates of the various prisons, but "no contract shall be let to perform any labor which will conflict with any existing manufacturing industries in the State."

By the Act of 1903, Illinois adopted primarily the State Use System. Section 10 provides "That all convicts sentenced to State penitentiaries and

reformatories in this State shall be employed for the State or in a productive industry for the benefit of the State, or for the use of Public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, which shall be under rules and regulations for the distribution and diversification thereof to be established by the Board of Prison Industry of Illinois." Sec. 11 stipulates "that if the demand of the State, the State Institutions and the School and Road Districts thereof, shall not be sufficient to furnish employment to all the prisoners of the penal and reformatory institutions, then the Board of Prison Industry may, and are hereby authorized to dispose of the surplus product of such labor to the best advantage of the State;" and further "that not more than forty per cent. of State prisoners in the penal and reformatory institutions shall be employed in the manufacture of products of industries heretofore established which may be disposed of other than to the State institutions and School and Road Districts of the State."

A like proviso is to be found in the amended Statutes of the State of Indiana, 1905. Section 1 declares: "That the contract system shall be abolished after July, 1906." Section 3 provides for the manufacture of goods on State Account, for the production of such articles as are used in the Institutions of the State and in certain political divisions of the State, and in the production of such articles as may be found practicable. Provided "that said reformatory shall not produce any school books and desks used by pupils, or which shall be used in the common schools of the State, or print any other book or blanks except for the use of the said reformatories." By Section 4 the various institutions are required to purchase the goods made in the various prisons at a price fixed by the Board; "Such institutions shall not be compelled to pay a greater price for such supplies than the same of like quality could be purchased elsewhere." And "the Board of Managers of said reformatories are and shall be authorized to sell any surplus of articles so produced upon the market."

In Iowa the State Legislature has prohibited the manufacture of pearl buttons and butter tubs in the penitentiaries of the State.

In Maine the employment of prison labor is restricted. According to Section 31 of the Revised Law of 1903 "not more than twenty per cent. of the male convicts in the prison shall be employed at any time in any one industry or in the manufacture of any one kind of goods, and so far as practicable the industries upon which said convicts shall be employed shall be the manufacture of articles not elsewhere manufactured in this State." Section 32 provides "that all articles and goods manufactured at the prison for sale shall be distinctly labelled or branded with these words "Manufactured at the Maine State Prison."

The Maryland Convict Labor Laws of 1903, section 449, allow the directors to hire to the Maryland Canal Co. "such able-bodied male convicts as may from time to time be applied for by said Maryland Canal Company." Section 539 empowers the Directors to enter into such contracts for the employment of the prisoners in the prisons, and for the sale of the manufactures in the institutions as they may deem proper, but they shall not enter into any contract for the making or manufacture of the articles known as "tin cans, used for oysters and fruit packing purposes, or iron stoves, used for heating and cooking purposes, or iron castings used for machinery purposes."

The Massachusetts Laws, enacted in 1902, section 26, provide that the prisoners shall be constantly employed for the benefit of the Commonwealth, but no prisoners shall be employed in engraving. Section 43 gives the prison Commissioners and other officers the power to determine the industry which shall be established and maintained in the respective institutions,

which are under the control of said officers. No contract shall be made for the labor of prisoners except with the approval of the Prison Commissioners. Prisoners may be employed in cane seating and the manufacture of umbrellas under the Piece Price System. By section 45 it is enacted that "the presiding Commissioner shall, as far as possible, cause such articles and materials as are used in the public institutions of the Commonwealth which are established, maintained or supported wholly or in part by the appropriation of public money, or such as are used in the public institutions of cities with a population of forty thousand, to be produced by the labor of prisoners in the penal institutions of the Commonwealth." Section 47 limits the number who may be employed in the various industries as follows: "In the manufacture of brushes not more than eighty; cane chairs with wood frames not more than eighty; clothing, other than shirts or hosiery, not more than three hundred and seventy-five; harness, not more than fifty; shoes not more than three hundred and seventy-five, etc., etc."

In Michigan, it is the law "that no mechanical trade shall hereafter be taught the prisoners in the State prisons of this State, except the manufacture of those articles of which the chief supply for home consumption is imported from other States or countries." By section 2,113 the Prison Boards are empowered to determine what line of productive labor shall be pursued in each prison, and in so determining "said Board shall decide on a line of industry with the object of interfering as little as possible with the same lines of industry carried on by citizens of this State." The question of prison labor was submitted to the electors of the State of Michigan in the spring of 1907. The question read as follows: "Shall the State employ Prison Labor in any trade or work it may see fit?" This was carried in the affirmative by 80,000 majority.

Minnesota allows the operation of industries by prisoners on the Contract, Piece Price or Public Account System, and provides, section 8, "that the number of persons employed in a single industry at the same time in any institution shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in such industry in this State, unless a greater number is necessary to produce materials or articles to be supplied to the State and other municipal institutions, penal or charitable. Provided however, that this section shall not apply to the number of prisoners employed in the manufacture of binding twine at the State Prison at Stillwater."

In Missouri the Convict Labor Laws look to the operation of the penitentiaries solely on a business basis. The Warden "shall use his best endeavors to the end that the expenses of the penitentiary may be paid out of the proceeds of the labor of convicts when employed in manufacturing or otherwise on behalf of the State."

New Hampshire gives the Governor, with the advice of Council, power to provide for the sale of articles manufactured in the prison, or not necessary for the use thereof, and to make contracts if expedient for the support and employment of the prisoners or any portion of them.

New Jersey is under the Piece Price and Public Account Systems. Section 24 of the New Jersey Laws provides "that all goods, wares and merchandise made in whole or in part within said prison, and which are intended for sale shall be stamped in a legible and conspicuous manner with the words "Manufactured in the New Jersey State Prison." Limits to the employment of prisoners is provided for in Section 5 of the amended Laws of 1901. The Superintendant "shall not contract or hire out the labor of more than one hundred in number at any one time in the prosecution or conduct of any special branch of industry, trade or business."

By the Annotated Statutes 1900 of the State of Ohio the labelling of prison made goods as such is provided for, and penalties are set out for the violation of this section of the law, or for the defacement of the label. Section 7,388 of the Convict Labor Laws of Ohio gives power to the Managers of the penal institutions "to provide employment for any number of prisoners by agreement with manufacturers and others to furnish machines, materials, etc., for the employment of the prisoners under the direction and immediate control of the managers and other officers; and the State Managers shall make such rules as are necessary for the classification of the labor of the prisoners on the Piece Plan or otherwise, and before making any contract therefor they shall, if they deem best, advertise for bids for the product of such labor on the plan aforesaid. The advertisement shall specify the kind and quality of labor to be employed, and such other particulars as may be necessary, provided that convicts temporarily idle upon the passage of this Act may be contracted for on the above plan without advertising, but under no circumstances shall any contractor of the product of convict labor have corrective supervision over or control of the labor of the convicts, and no contract shall be made that shall bind the State for any period exceeding five years."

In Oregon the Governor by section 678 of the Codes and Statutes of 1902 is empowered "to contract with and lease to any person, firm or corporation upon such terms and for such compensation as he may deem advisable, not less, however, than thirty-five cents per day for the labor of each convict, the whole or any part of the labor of the convicts at any time confined in the penitentiaries for any period or periods of time not exceeding ten years."

Pennsylvania in 1895 enacted a law by which contracts for prison labor were entirely prohibited. At the same time provision was made for the marking and labelling of all goods made in any penitentiary, reformatory, prison, school or other establishment in which convict labor is employed, whether for the direct benefit and maintenance of such institutions or upon contract by the authority of the same with any third person. By section 4 of the Statutes of 1903 the Legislature of Pennsylvania provided for the limitation of convict labor. The section reads as follows: "From and after the passage of this Act no Warden, Superintendant or other officer of any State prison, penitentiary or reformatory having control of the employment of the inmates of said institution shall employ more than five per cent. of the whole number of inmates in said institution in the manufacture of brooms and brushes and hollow ware, and ten per cent. in the manufacture of any other kind of goods, wares, articles or things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State, except mats and matting, in the manufacture of which twenty per cent. of the whole number of inmates may be employed." Section 6 reads: "No machine operated by steam, electricity, hydraulic force, compressed air or other power, except machines operated by hand or foot power, shall be used in any of the State and County institutions in the manufacture of any goods, wares, articles or other things that are manufactured elsewhere in the State."

In South Dakota a hard fibre twine and cordage plant is operated at the State penitentiary, as is also a factory for the manufacture of shirts and overalls. The Board of Charities and Correction are authorized to make all contracts which in their judgment they shall deem necessary, proper or advantageous for the purpose of operating the shirt and overall factory, to the end that as many of the convicts as they deem proper may be employed in the operation of such factory. By a subsequent section the price of binding twine is fixed by the Board of Charities and Correction as soon as practicable, not latter than March 1st; the product to be sold only to farmers or actual consumers thereof who are residents of the State of South Dakota. The

balance left on hand after the wants of the farmers are satisfied may be disposed of in bulk.

In Tennessee the Contract System has been in operation, but it is provided that not more than ninety convicts shall be leased to any one firm, or employed in any one business within the walls of the penitentiary.

In Vermont contracts are limited to five years "for the labor of all or part of the convicts in the State Prison or House of Correction, but such contracts shall not interfere with the management or discipline of the convicts."

EFFECT OF COMPETITION OF PRISON LABOR IN U. S.

The evidence available indicates beyond question that in the United States the competition of prison labor has had a serious effect upon many lines of industry. Probably the most striking examples are afforded by the boot and shoe, the clothing, and the furniture industries. To keep this report within a reasonable compass we shall have to be content with a reference to these.

Boot and Shoe Industry.

In 1905, there were twenty-six prisons or penitentiaries in seventeen States manufacturing boots and shoes for the open market. In the prison factories of eleven of these States they have modern shoe-making machinery, and their combined output in 1903-4 was 7,389,365 pairs. That same year the total exports of boots and shoes from the United States were 5,315,699 pairs. Thus the production of convict made shoes exceeded the total export trade of the Republic by thirty-nine per cent. The prison made shoes were, says the report of the Commissioner of Labor at Washington, "concentrated and sold in the great wholesale and jobbing centres of the boot and shoe trade of the United States." An examination of the varieties, grades and qualities of the seven million pairs made in the prisons shows that a considerable proportion of them were of the finer class of goods. For example, the output comprised 300,308 pairs of men's fine shoes, and 371,220 pairs of patent leathers. With regard to the efficiency of the prison operators, a prominent manufacturer is quoted as saying "Machinery is getting to be an equalizer of labor, thus making prison labor every year a greater injury to the legitimate manufacturer." Statistics are furnished in support of this statement. The efficiency of free labor in making shoes had increased per man from 1,129 pairs in 1880 to 1,534 pairs in 1900, an increase of thirty-six per cent. In the prison shoe factories a greater increase is noticed, for, while the per capita production in 1885 was only 1,022 pairs, nineteen years latter, or in 1903-4, the number of pairs of shoes made per convict employed was 1,623, an efficiency increase in the prison factories of fifty-eight per cent.

One Western penitentiary which turns out high grade shoes has a per capita output of 1,579 pairs, which exceeds the average output of the free labor industries in both high and low grade shoes by forty-five pairs. This prison alone had a yearly output of over 370,000 pairs of men's shoes, machine made, of patent leather, vici kid, russet and calf. We can well believe the Commissioner of Labor when he says: "The successful experiment at this penitentiary has been very damaging to the interests of North Western manufacturers on account of its price-reducing effect." To add to the severity of the competition a sort of prison trust has been formed. One contracting firm is said to control the output of seven prisons in five different

States. Some manufacturers, to protect their free labor business, have also prison factories. From one of these the following figures as to the cost of production have been obtained, the goods in both cases being men's heavy working shoes of like grade—outside factory 261,372 pairs, cost of labor 21.9 cents per pair; prison factory 210,648 pairs, cost of labor per pair 14.5 cents. The outside factory shoes were sold by the company at $1.12½ per pair, while the prison made product realized $1.01 per pair. It was urged by the head of this firm that with the prison shoe as a leader they had an advantage in the disposal of their general line of goods over other firms which had no prison contracts. Unfair competition it was, he admitted, and hoped the system would be abolished in all the States, but while it lasted it was in the interests of manufacturers to secure a prison contract "partially for its benefits and partially to meet the other prison contractors' competition."

As an illustration of how prison competition affects the legitimate trade in boots and shoes a New Hampshire manufacturer says that among the large jobbers a special effort is always made to secure the best possible shoe to sell at a popular price, say one dollar. In the making of this shoe in twenty large factories there would not be over one and one-half cents a pair difference in the cost in all the factories, or from ninety-eight and one-half cents to $1.00. The shoe is sold as a leader to the jobber for $1.00, and by the jobber to the retailer at $1.10. A large dealer comes across this shoe, makes a contract for a large order with a prison for ninety-five cents a pair and retails it at $1.00, or the actual cost of production by free labor. Other dealers have to compete with this leader and to hold their trade the free labor manufacturer is forced to supply the shoes to them at five cents per pair less than actual cost. Thus a prison output of 1,000 pairs per day may affect the price of 50,000 pairs made by free labor.

One New Hampshire manufacturer, who was forced by prison competition to abandon the making of a line of shoes that come into direct competition with free labor, made the following statement to the U. S. Commissioner of Labor: "Our factory was in direct competition with prison-made shoes for four or five years, and inasmuch as our labor cost us a great deal more, we continued to do this line of business at an actual loss. We have now been forced to discontinue the making of this grade of shoes. But for prison competition we could have employed more hands and got a fair return from this grade of merchandise."

Clothing, etc.

In clothing, such as working shirts, pants and overalls, the penal institutions of eleven States manufacture goods which are sold in competition with the product of free labor in the open market. That this competition prejudicially affects the prices of the goods made by the free labor industries is beyond question.

The Prison Labor Bureau of the United States declares in its report that at the outset of its investigation it was not thought probable that the large establishments in any industries would have been found to have been adversely affected by prison labor competition, owing to the relatively small percentage of prison product to the total production, but the enquiry of the Bureau has led to the conclusion that the very largest manufacturers in each of the industries investigated are those most seriously affected by prison labor competition. It is estimated that two million articles, under the heading with which we are now dealing, were made in the United States prisons, in 1885. In 1903-4 eight million items in this branch of the cloth-

ing industry were made in prisons. This output of the convict operated industries affected the prices of no less than twenty million dollars worth of a like class of merchandise produced by free labor.

An Investigation Committee, respresenting Massachusetts, New Jersey and Connecticut, some years ago came to this conclusion: "That while the product of convict labor when compared with that of the entire mechanical industry of the nation is insignificant, its concentration upon a few branches of industry may be seriously injurious to the citizens engaged in those industries." The Committee then suggested the greatest possible diversity of employment in the prisons, and the limiting of the number of convicts employed in any one industry. This suggestion was carried out in the States named, but the practical results have been disappointing. As a matter of fact it has resulted in the concentration it was intended to avoid.

The severity of prison labor competition in the clothing market may be shown by a few figures prepared by manufacturers in the Eastern States. The sewing of an ordinary working shirt costs from sixty to seventy-five cents per dozen. This garment is made in a Western State prison for twenty-four cents per dozen. One establishment makes a certain kind of shirt with double front and double back, for which the following prices were paid: Sewing, ninety-four cents per dozen; cutting, twelve and one-half cents per dozen; folding and shipping, seven and one-half cents per dozen. It is claimed that a prison contractor who owned and operated the clothing industry of eight prisons in six States at once, imitated and made a specialty of this particular shirt, and the competition thus created forced the firm to reduce the price for its labor to the following scale: Sewing, sixty-eight cents per dozen; cutting, seven cents; folding and shipping, five cents. The prison contractors, it is claimed, are making the same garment at a total labor cost of forty-seven cents per dozen.

Furniture.

In no line of industry has convict labor developed as great efficiency as in the making of furniture. In 1895, thirty-two penitentiaries in seven States were turning out furniture. The output, however, did not seriously effect the product of the outside industries. In twenty-one of the penitentiaries in twelve States the employmnt was limited to the making of cane seats, the aggregate output being 1,172,382. These seats were sold to manufacturers in outside factories. Of completed chairs the output that year was 692,907, eighty-three per cent. being of a common grade, and seventeen per cent. of a medium grade. The investigation of the Bureau of Labor in 1903-4, or about ten years later, revealed marked inroads on free labor in this branch of industry. In twelve prisons of five States the Bureau found that 525,253 seats were caned, and 177,451 seat frames and other parts made. This was in line with the industries of ten years before. But in seventeen penitentiaries and prisons of nine States the manufacture of medium and high grade articles of furniture was conducted. The list is an extensive one, and we shall only quote a few articles: 56,128 rattan reading chairs, rockers and settees; 22,480 dining and reading chairs and settees, 125,711 reading rocking chairs, 176,920 office, dining, rocking, folding, etc., etc., chairs; 30,809 large oak and birch rocking chairs; 11,000 dining chairs; 101,500 solid bottom chairs; 99,462 oak and birch cottage and dining chairs, etc., etc.

In 1885 machinery was used in six prisons; in 1903-4 it was found in sixteen prisons. In the report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1905, a table

based upon exhaustive enquiry into the price of convict made and free labor furniture is published. A few items may here be given. The prices are those quoted by the manufacturers and the prison institutions to the dealers.

	Manufacturers.	Prisons.
Conversation chairs	8.79	6.94
Large comfort rocking chair	5.70	4.50
Couch 26 x 28 inches	12.82	10.12
Reading arm revolving chair	14.25	11.25
Large arm chair, spring seat	7.60	6.00

In view of the foregoing it is scarcely necessary to quote from the abundance of evidence from manufacturers and salesmen as to the disastrous effect of the competition of prison-made furniture on the output of the free establishments. One salesman says "In Peoria I was selling office stools, thirty-two inch leg, at $8.50 per dozen. I met the prison chair company's man with a thirty-two inch leg office stool at $5.50. I threw up the sponge as that was less than our factory could produce the goods for."

A Michigan manufacturer says: "A thing that is a great hardship to us is that no matter how dull business may be and free factories must curtail their output to the needs of the market, the prison factories run just the same, and their crews just as large or larger at times of commercial depression as at other times."

As in the case of the boot and shoe industry, the severity of the prison competition in the furniture line appears to have been intensified in the United States by the concentration of the product of prison industries. One company, it is said, controls the furniture output of seven prisons in five different States of the Union. In the State of Illinois it is claimed that under the Public Account system convict-made articles were sold on the market at prices that barely covered the cost of the raw material. This condition resulted in a loss to the State of upwards of two million dollars, and was abandoned in favor of the contract system. The change brought about only a small improvement. One manufacturer says he can cite numerous instances of where oak chairs that should sell for a specific price per dozen were placed by the prison contractor at a discount ranging from ten to twenty-five per cent., making the net price to the customer below the cost to the free manufacturer.

REMEDIES THAT HAVE BEEN TRIED.

We may now turn to some of the remedies that have been applied to the convict labor difficulty. A perusal of the digest of the Convict Labor Laws of the United States, which appears elsewhere in the report, will show that various plans have been adopted to prevent or reduce to the minimum, the competition of prison labor with free labor.

Local Prohibition.

The policy adopted in some places is to prohibit in the prison industries the manufacture of any goods already made within the State. While this safeguarded home manufacturers from prison competition within, it did not prevent more disastrous competition of a like nature from without.

Indeed, the outcry in some States against prison made goods is largely due to the prejudicial effect on free labor of convict-made importations.

The State of New York has banished the direct competitive systems from its prisons, but the cry still goes up against the competition from convict-made goods. A leading prison administrator of that State recently said:

"New York has done its utmost to do away with the evil of competition between the goods made by convicts and those manufactured by free men, but that evil still exists to a large extent, because this State cannot prevent the introduction and sale of articles made in the prisons of other States. Some years ago our legislature passed an act requiring such goods to be branded 'prison-made.' The highest Court in this State, however, declared it to be unconstitutional. So now our workmen and manufacturers are to a large extent compelled to compete with prison products turned out annually by over fifty thousand prisoners of other States and Territories."

Maine affords an instructive example. That State virtually prohibits "the manufacture in prisons of articles elsewhere manufactured in the State." The Returns show that Maine prisons in 1904 turned out boots and shoes to the value of $171,868, and of this only $2,868 was sold within the State. Of their total manufacture of brooms and brushes they sold $24,423 within the State, and $30,000 outside. Maine's prison product in manufactures aggregated $312,226, of which $266,000 went beyond the State boundaries, and $46, 226 was consumed within.

Michigan insists upon her convicts making goods which "are chiefly imported from other States or countries." In one year Michigan prisons manufactured brooms and brushes to the value of $152,330, of which nearly $100,000 was sold in other States. Massachusetts consumes only about half its $400,000 output of boots and shoes. The other $200,000 is distributed through sister States, and we may well believe prejudices seriously the interests of free labor in these States.

It will thus be seen that an examination of the question from a national standpoint will at once reveal the inadequacy of State or Provincial prohibition. While it may quell for a time local dissatisfaction it invites interstate or interprovincial reciprocty in the products of convict labor. Economically or socially the plan offers no adequate remedy. On grounds of morality and justice it is utterly indefensible. The community that objects to the competition of prison-made goods has no right to inflict that competition upon its neighbors.

Limitation of Output.

The regulation or limitation of the output of prison industries has been tried rather extensively in this country and in Europe. The system is applied in different ways. In some institutions the regulation provides that not more than a certain number of convicts shall be employed in the making of a specific line of goods. In others the limit is fixed according to the number of free workmen engaged in that particular industry in the State. In Massachussetts the Revised Laws of 1902 provide that not more than eighty of the prisoners in all the penal institutions of the State shall be employed in the making of brushes; eighty in the manufacture of cane chairs with wooden frames; three hundred and seventy-five in the manufacture of clothes; three hundred and seventy-five in boots and shoes; and so on through the various lines of manufacture in the prisons of the Commonwealth.

Minnesota restricts the employment of prison labor by providing that the number of prisoners engaged in a single industry at the same time in any

institution shall not exceed ten per cent. of the total number of persons engaged in such industry in that State. From this provision, however, the Binder Twine industry at the State Prison is exempt.

These limitations or restrictions have apparently only succeeded in embarrassing prison administration without effectively relieving competition with free labor. To say that only a certain number of men shall be employed in one industry either means the introduction of a wider diversity of industries or the enforced idleness of some of the convicts.

Marking Prison Made Goods.

The labelling or marking of prison made goods has been tried as a remedy in a few States of the Union. The general verdict appears to be that it has not been effective in mitigating, much less removing, the evils of which free labor complains. How it possibly could have the effect desired by its advocates it is difficult to conceive. The labelling of prison made goods can only rationally be resorted to where these goods find their way to the open market. To put labels on merchandize manufactured only for public institutions would be a useless expenditure of money and time. If placed on goods that go into public competition the effect of the label must either be to depreciate their value or stop their sale. The purchasing public may be divided into three classes. One class is composed of those who through loyalty to the interests of free labor would not buy prison made goods at any price. Another class views the prison label as a brand of inferiority, and, wanting only the best goods, refuses to purchase the prison product. The third class has no sentiment on the question and wants to buy in the cheapest market. The prison label does not influence them; the reduced price attracts them.

One Western merchant put the situation in this way. "I like to handle prison labelled goods. I can buy them considerably cheaper than I could if they were not labelled. To a certain class of my customers I never show them. With others, looking for bargains, I push them at the outset. To the dickering class I offer them as a last resort. Take a low grade line of goods. The workmanship on the prison marked article may not be as good, but the material is usually better, and it wears just as long as the product of an outside factory. With people to whom the price is the only consideration they take every time. One need never lose a sale when he has a line of prison marked goods in stock."

It will thus be seen that the marking or labelling of prison made goods touches merely the surface, and offers no enduring solution of the problem under consideration. To repeat, it must either stop the sale of the goods labelled or force their disposal at a reduced price. If there is no sale the result must inevitably be the abandonment of that particular prison industry, and the enforced idleness of the inmates, or the establishment of another industry with the same process to be repeated. If the goods are sold at a reduced price the competition with free labor is thereby intensified rather than diminished.

Ten of the States of the Union have on their Statute Books regulations providing for the marking of prison made goods. According to the reports received by your committee, in five of these the law is a dead letter, and no attempt is made to enforce it. In four others it is adopted by some institutions and ignored by others. In one State only (Pennsylvania) does there appear to be an earnest effort to carry out the regulation. Pennsylvania, however, is not so solicitous as to the competition with free labor beyond its

bounds. The product of the Eastern State Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison, the regulations suggestively declare, "need not be marked if sold outside the State." In four States, Maine, New Jersey, Texas, and Washington, the "prison made" label is partially used. Of seven hundred and eleven institutions reported at the Bureau of Labor at Washington in 1904, six hundred and twenty-three put their goods on the market without labels, and eighty-eight used the label. Since then the label has been abandoned in many of the institutions which were then adopting it.

The Superintendent of one of the leading penal institutions of the State of Maine, where the prison label is used, writing to your committee says: "The articles we manufacture here are limited to carriages, sleighs, harnesses, brooms and some furniture. There are no carriage, sleigh, harness or broom manufacturies of any size in this State, and we manufacture so little furniture that our output would have no influence whatever on other manufacturers of those articles. So you see we have no competition within the State. The trade mark of the prison is put on all articles that go out, but I cannot say that this increases the difficuly of disposing of our products, as we always have a demand for all that we can make."

California is reported by the Washington Bureau of Labor as using the prison label. Inquiry, however, elicits from the warden of the State prison at San Quentin the fact that no distinguishing mark is put upon the product. In his letter, Mr. Hoyle says:

"In the earlier history of this institution, say up to about 1875, there were quite a number of industries carried on here, such as the manufacture of brick, sashes, doors, furniture, vehicles, etc. But in the late seventies agitation against convict labor, or rather prison made goods, became so strong that a law was passed in our State Legislature authorizing the establishment of a jute mill at this prison for the manufacture of raw jute into grain bags, there being at that time no plant of that kind in California, and our farmers were compelled to pay enormously high prices for grain bags. Under the same law provision was made for abolishing the various industries conducted here. The jute plant was put into operation here in 1881, since which time little or nothing has been heard from the labor element of this State about the prison made goods, although at the present time the product of our mill does conflict with free labor to a certain extent, as there are now in operation several large factories in California where grain bags are made of imported burlap, the distinguishing feature being that we work up the raw material. From the best information I can secure there has been no law or other special authorization for placing a distinguishing mark on the product of the jute mill here. In the early history of the mill a blue strip was woven into the burlap, and by this mark the bags were distinguished for a number of years. But for a number of years past there has been no distinguishing mark put upon the bags made here, until the present year, when we have printed a small star upon each bag, but this is entirely for trade purposes. Certainly during recent years the product of the San Quentin jute mill has never been marked "prison made," and there is no evidence to show that it was ever so marked."

The Secretary of the Board of Managers of one of the reformatory institutions of Ohio, dealing with this subject, says:

"Section 4364-46 Revised Statutes of Ohio, provided that all articles made in any penitentiary, reformatory, etc., in this or other States, shall not be sold in each State without the words 'convict made,' being printed or stamped thereon. A fine and imprisonment are the penalty for failure to

observe this statute, but I do not know how effective the law is. I have never come across any articles with the required brand upon them, and am inclined to say that there is a great deal of looseness in the enforcement of the law."

Another leading official of Ohio, referring to the same section, says:

"I think this section has never been repealed, nor have I ever heard of any prosecution coming out of the violation of this law. The practical enforcement of this law would be somewhat difficult."

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN OPEN AIR.

A leading penologist insists that the following conditions should be present in every system of prison labor:

(1) The work should be productive, and remunerative, in so far as it does not conflict with free labor.

(2) It should be healthful, uplifting, and educational.

(3) It should conform, as far as possible, to the capacity of the prisoner, having regard to his previous occupation.

How does employment in the open air, especially farm work, meet these requirements? It is productive, for nature is generous in her return for labor expended on the soil. It is remunerative because the produce of the field can immediately be used not only by the Institution itself but by other Institutions under Government control, thereby saving materially the cost of maintaining the Institutions. It is labor which offers the least competition to free labor.

The work should be healthful, uplifting and educational. Crime, in a large majority of cases is traceable to alcoholism and its consequences. Work in the open air with well regulated diet is without doubt the best means of curing the drunkard, and this is especially so if the reformatory can detain him until cured. Open air employment is also peculiarly adapted for debilitated persons, or those suffering from any pulmonary disease. Outside labor improves the health of the prisoner, and in improving the physical condition, lays the foundation for moral improvement. The great diversity of occupations which may be carried on in an Agricultural Reformatory permits a constant change of work which is in itself a great help towards a prisoner's reformation. Labor on the farm is educational—because of the many different kinds of occupation offered, and the opportunities for intensive agriculture. The interest the prisoner takes in his task when he sees the product of his labor growing and bearing fruit may be in many cases regarded as the measure of his reclamation. The constant surveillance of a prison is largely done away with, and the relative freedom enjoyed reconciles the prisoner to his surroundings, and thus helps on the work of reformation. It would not be wise to compel every person committed to the Reformatory to work in the open fields. A good many have learned a trade in a factory, and it might be undesirable to take them from their accustomed surroundings. Besides, they could do better work indoors. But experience has shown that the land, in the vast majority of cases, attracts and holds the prisoner and helps to lift him from abnormal to normal conditions.

The employment of prisoners in the open air has been tried in many of the countries of Europe, New Zealand, Australia and the United States. In

Europe the most notable enterprises along this line are the School for Young Convicts at Borstal, and the Reformatory at Red Hill, England; the Reform Colony at Mettray, in France; the Correctional Colony of Merxplas, in Belgium, and the Farm Colony of Witzwil, in Switzerland. One striking example of the development of the Farm System is to be found in North Carolina. In that State they have twenty-five convict camps and two large farms at Caledonia and Halifax. The labor on these farms is diversified so that the physically strong are used for the hard work, while those less vigorous are employed in less arduous labors. Of 1,145 persons at Raleigh, 1,110 were engaged on the farms. It must be remembered, however, that the vast majority of these unfortunates are negroes, and this fact lessens the difficulty and expense of guarding the prisoners. From the same returns, it appears that 14,600 acres of land were controlled by the prisons of North Carolina, by lease or otherwise. The area cultivated was 11,300 acres; the products consisted largely of cotton and corn, and the farming operations were so successful that, for the first time in its history, the Penitentiary paid all its expenses. Though North Caroline, owing to the equability of its climate, offers less obstacles to the employment of prisoners at farm work the whole year, that difficulty presents itself even there, and for three or four months of the year work is slack on the land. To provide for constant employment during this period, industries were established.

In Georgia and Virginia the farming industry has successfully solved the prison labor problem. The prison population of Georgia is almost entirely engaged in outdoor work. In this State, however, as we have already seen, the Lease System is in vogue. The State turns over to lessees the care, the custody and the discipline of all its convicts, receiving a stated sum annually as compensation for their services. The State has no prison buildings of any kind, but there is an official known as the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary, who exercises a general supervision over all convict camps, and who inspects them frequently in person or by deputy. Many of the prisoners at these convict camps are engaged in farming operations, and as far as the system will permit it is claimed that they benefit by the work in the open air. At the Richmond Penitentiary, in Virginia, the cultivation of land by the convicts was entered upon as a means of relieving a crowded prison, and the result has been so successful that additional land is now being secured.

That outside employment does not in every instance prove satisfactory is indicated by the report from a very able Commission appointed by the Legislature of Indiana two years ago. The report says:

"Prison labor is employed in some of the Southern States upon public works and in the making of roads. This method of employment of such labor is a common suggestion among the class of our people who have given little thought to the subject. We have given this method consideration, have made some investigations as to the cost it would necessarily involve, and have reached the conclusion that the expense alone renders it wholly impracticable in Indiana; and, furthermore, it is not suited to our ideas and our civilization. Its direct tendency is to degrade the prisoner, whereas our methods are towards helpfulness and reformation."

The chief objections of the Indiana Commission to prisoners being employed outside the walls are their exposure to the public, the danger of hurtful associations, and the difficulty of enforcing rigid discipline. But the Indiana Commission feels that under proper limitations prisoners can be employed at outside work. It recommends "that outside work-houses be

located upon tracts of land which would enable the management to utilize the labor of such prisoners in growing farm produce for maintenance, and that such locations be selected in the vicinity of quarries, or mines, or brick clay, with a view to utilizing such labor in the production of coal for the State, materials for roads from stone, or the production of brick for the State or for State account. The labor of this class of prisoners (that is ordinary jail prisoners), might be largely used in the construction of the work-houses contemplated by the proposed plan."

The Jeffersonville Reformatory, in Indiana, has given a good deal of attention to gardening, and the latest report available is very gratifying, giving the quantities of rhubarb, turnips, onions, beets, cabbages, corn, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc., which have been produced. This report says: "The reformatory is unfortunate in that it has not sufficient land for the purpose of raising all vegetables that are required for its own consumption. We have about twenty acres of land of questionable utility. With the proper amount of fertile land, this could be made the most profitable department of the trades-school system, for there is no better trade to be taught to the average boy than that of agriculture. There is nothing more beneficial to the inmates of the institution who are fortunate enough to be assigned to this work, than the healthful exercise they get in the field."

From the report of the physician of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kan., the following extract is taken: "The general health of the prisoners has been good, and can be largely attributed to the outdoor employment of the greater number. There were fifty-two cases treated in the hospital annex during the year, of which twenty-four were returned to duty improved. These cases were tuberculosis in various forms, and the treatment consisted for the most part in outdoor life and forced feeding."

The Cleveland Farm Colony is virtually an agricultural concentration of the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions of the city. Already 2,000 acres have been secured ten miles from the centre of the city and here it is proposed to concentrate the various institutions for the treatment or detention of the mentally or bodily afflicted, the pauper, the first offender and the recidivist. These institutions will in some cases be over a mile apart, so that in the plan there is no suggestion of contiguity between the Asylum or Tuberculosis Hospital and the Reformatory. All the prisoners, except those detained within the prison for bad conduct, work in the open, some in the quarry getting out stone for roadmaking or use in the building of the Reformatory, some at work erecting the buildings, and others on the farm. The development of the Cleveland Farm Colony under the capable direction of Dr. Cooley, Commissioner of Prisons and Charities, will be watched with sympathetic interest by all those concerned in the care and treatment of the mal-adjusted, stricken and unfortunate members of society.

The most enterprising and systematic adaptation of prison labor to agricultural pursuits on this continent, is to be found at Bridgewater, Mass. There, what is known as the State Farm, has in its control over one thousand acres, under the direction of a most capable prison disciplinarian and business manager, in the person of Mr. H. M. Blackstone. The population at Bridgewater aggregates over fifteen hundred, and it is made up of some eight hundred criminals, two hundred paupers, and five hundred criminal insane. The story of the development of the State Farm at Bridgewater, is the story of the reclamation of a large area of waste land for agricultural purposes. No more uninviting prospect could possibly be imagined than that which presented itself to the managers of this institution when first they decided to make outdoor employment a feature of their prison discipline. Much of

the area under their control was at that time useless. This area could only be reclaimed by the expenditure of much labor, which the prison institution always had available. Where high enough not to require drainage, it was covered largely by boulders. These boulders had to be dynamited and removed, to be used up subsequently in the immense additions to the institutional buildings.

When the fuel famine of 1904 occurred, the State Farm at Bridgewater was confronted with a very serious situation. At one time there were less than fifty tons of coal on hand, with little prospect of recouping the supply. Fortunately, adjacent to the land area then under the control of the institution was an immense forest, which afforded an adequate supply of fuel. Supt. Blackstone secured possession of about three hundred acres of this forest land, and thereby solved the fuel problem. As many as fifty loads of wood were harvested from this plot in one day, and not once during the entire period of the famine were the Bridgewater inmates inconvenienced, much less discomforted. The land, from which the fuel was cut, is now being cleared for agricultural purposes. It is covered with boulders, such as we have already described, but wonderful results have been achieved by the labor of the prisoners, and almost all the barren untractable acres of a few years ago are now under cultivation.

Although at Bridgewater, something over one thousand acres are under control, piece by piece this area is being added to. The Superintendent, in his report for 1905, deals at some length with this feature of the institution. We quote his own words:

"The farming interests are becoming more important. The increase of population naturally demands greater development in this feature of a great institution. Both the employment afforded the able-bodied inmates and the products produced for consumption are of great value. Both promote health and discipline of body and mind. Our plan of working large numbers on the lands in the open is, I believe, the best possible disposition of short-term prison labor. In our climate there is the weakness of a too long winter, and occasionally one when little can be done on the lands for several months, but with bushes to cut and rough lands to subdue there is something to be done most of the time. There will occur under the best management local conditions of drought or excessive wet, a failure in this or that cultivated crop. In our farm of something over 1,000 acres, the proportion of wet and dry lands is too unequal in favor of wet lands. Notwithstanding the size of the farm, I favor having some additional early dry land, by which we can hedge in a wet season, as we could have done this year. It might be thought wise to secure such land detached from the farm and perhaps operate it as a sort of sub-station. From such an experience might evolve a condition where an unfortunate drunkard, but good workingman, might be committed or restrained, and made to work a patch in behalf of the family who need his support and lose it only because of his dissipation."

The reformatory farm at Mansfield has been a source of revenue to the State of Ohio and a means of discipline and training for the prison population. The last year reported shows a net profit of $10,000 in the operation of five hundred acres connected with the institution. After noting this result the report of Mr. J. A. Leonard says:

"While it is very gratifying to learn that the farming operations are valuable from an economic point of view, this, after all, is a minor consideration when compared with the value of the farm as a means of discipline and training. A study of the farm report will reveal the fact that we have endeavored to produce everything which it is possible to raise in this region,

and it is needless to say to those experienced in agriculture, that such returns from 250 acres of land, actually available, would be impossible if intensive methods were not employed. While the trusty system has rendered our farming operations much more profitable from an economic sense, and much more valuable for purposes of education and training, the moral gain alone justifies the system. The self-restraint necessary for these young men to resist the temptation to run away, and the moral stimulus that comes by imposing upon them responsibility in assignment of duties, results in the development of a degree of moral stamina that justifies an early parole and increases very appreciably the number of young men from this institution who become good citizens.

"I believe that the most interesting development in connection with the Ohio State Reformatory is our system of employing a large number of men in the open without armed guard. The past year's experience has confirmed us in the belief that we are working on right lines. During the year hundreds of different inmates have been thus employed, on the farm in one capacity or another, and of the total number only five have attempted to escape from custody. Four of these were immediately captured and returned, and one is still at large. By this system only can a farm be made profitable at an institution of this kind. To employ an inmate to plow corn, and in order that he may not escape, have an armed guard costing $840.00 a year follow him, would make very expensive corn, and afford a spectacle unworthy the State of Ohio. The gain to the young man, and, consequently, to the State at large, grows out of the discipline and intelligent training they receive while so employed. We have an increasing demand from farmers all over the State for young men who have worked on the institution farm. There are scores now employed as farm hands, and not a few as tenant farmers, and probably an equal number employed with dairymen, gardeners and fruit raisers."

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira has two hundred and eight acres under its control, of which fifty are used for pasture, twenty-five are woodland, and eight are occupied by an apple orchard. Of the area under cultivation, a considerable portion is devoted to the raising of potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, turnips, carrots, etc. In addition to the product of the barnyard, commercial fertilizers are used upon the land. The average return from the land would yield one thousand bushels of potatoes, one thousand dozen ears of sweet corn, and an adequate quantity of other vegetables required for the use of the inmates. On this farm twenty-six milch cows are maintained. About three hundred quarts of milk are furnished daily for the use of the prison population. In the piggery are from three hundred to five hundred swine, mostly of the Chester White variety. These are supported almost entirely from the refuse of the kitchen. All the pork thus produced is used by the population. Ten teams are maintained upon the farm. When they are not employed at the farm work proper they are used in drawing coal and supplies from the railway stations, or from the city markets, or in incidental work about the institution.

In England the outside labor system is practiced at Parkhurst, Dartmoor and Borstal. These prisons, however, are limited to convicts condemned for a term exceeding three years. At Dartmoor they secured a marshy tract covering 1,200 acres. Canals were dug by the prisoners; rocks removed, and such a general improvement effected that the land is now very productive. At Dartmoor the classification is according to character, rather than activity, and the hardened criminal is not allowed out of the prison walls. However, according to B. H. Thompson, the Governor of the Prison, a great number of recidivists have been employed on the farm, with very gratifying results. It would

appear that at Dartmoor the expense of guarding the convicts is considerable, as armed pickets on foot and on horseback are employed and escape is thus made impossible. The area of land in connection with Parkhurst Prison is only 110 acres, but this affords employment to between 150 and 200 prisoners. At this prison 100 of the weak-minded convicts are occupied with growing flowers, vegetables, fodder, etc., and this kind of employment has proved to be healthful to these unfortunates. At Borstal the farm work is confined to the young prisoners, those between 16 and 21 years of age. They are thus separated from the older and more confirmed criminals, who are confined within the walls of the institution.

A law was passed in Australia in 1884 which definitely provides for the employment of prisoners in the open air. By this enactment the Comptroller-General of Prisons may contract that anyone sentenced to prison at hard labor or to penal servitude may be taken away and employed outside the prison or jail. In New South Wales they have large tracts of land in connection with the prisons at Darlinghurst, Bathurst and Goulburn. In the immediate vicinity of these prisons there are extensive tracts of uncultivated lands, and the possibilities for the development of this line of prison industry are almost unlimited. So far the experiment appears to have been a success.

In Prussia the rule is that only when all prisoners cannot be employed in agriculture work they may be used in other industries. The prisoners may be directed to do agricultural labor for public authorities and private persons. The profit of the work goes into the State treasury, but the prisoners who are well-behaved receive some recompense. The rate to recidivists is smaller than to other persons. Prisoners employed in agricultural labor must be kept away from free laborers, and, in order that the latter should not suffer loss, the prisoners can be employed on outside work only when there is not enough of the free laborers, or when the wages are so high that they would be burdensome to the enterprise.

Some of the works carried on by prisoners in Germany are the draining of Gross Moosbruch, the improvement of prairies, the draining of estates, the cultivation of marshy lands, the improvement of sandy lands, by the construction of the Nordhorn-Alemlo canal, by the care of the forests at Seigburg and by the raising of vines at Ardsbachterthal. According to Dr. Krohne, an eminent prison authority, the prisoners work with great pleasure in the open air, the maintenance of discipline does not offer grounds for objection, but great evils will result if communication be allowed with free laborers.

The first experiment in open-air employment for prisoners in Austria was made in 1886, in improving the streams in the Alps, and this was very successful. Later on detachments of convicts were employed in improving the rapids on these streams. Anton Marcovich, Director-General of the Prisons in Austria, declares that it is clear to him "that the employment of convicts in the open air tends to their moral improvement and preparation for free life." The penitentiary at Marburg in one year had 200 men at work. These were divided into groups of from 15 to 60 persons and were employed in the cultivation of lands destroyed by inundations and in general agricultural and horticultural work. If their labor took them from the prison they were sheltered in wood barracks constructed by themselves. Only trustworthy convicts were employed in the open air, some of these serving long sentences. Only five escapes in the course of eight years have occurred. One group for a year and a half was employed far removed from the prison, and the character of the work, the Director-General declares, did not suffer on that account.

Dr. Jules Fekete de Nagyivany, Counsellor of the Criminal Court of Budapest, who may well be regarded as an authority on the subject, declares that the farm colony of Witzwil in the Canton of Bern, in

Switzerland, is the most perfect institution of its kind in the world, and is everywhere considered a model. The colony is directed by Otto Kellerhals, who has succeeded in creating upon the sterile and marshy ground a truly model farm. The land contains over 2,400 arpents, or about 2,000 acres. There have been constructed all sorts of canals and roads, forests have been planted, and the soil has been improved. On this land in 1902 there were 412 cattle, 32 horses and 151 hogs. The receipts amounted to about $35,000, and the expenses of maintenance and operations $15,000, leaving a net profit of about $20,000. There have been placed on this farm 95 prisoners sentenced for 6 months; 73 sentenced from 6 to 12 months; 20 from 12 to 24 months, and 8 for more than two years. Besides the personnel of the management, 39 employees oversee the work of the convicts, which is subject to severe rules. "The sanitary condition is excellent and no grave illnesses occur. The conduct of the prisoners is irreproachable. During one year there were inflicted only 30 disciplinary punishments. In spite of that only six cases of escape have occurred. The forced labor is pursued with great success both morally and economically, without injuring free labor. The penitentiary is a model for moral transformation and for preparation for a free life."

Agricultural work for prisoners was inaugurated in Hungary in 1884. The first enterprise of this kind was in the vicinity of the penitentiary of Lipotvar, where a large tract of marshy land was improved and placed under a high system of cultivation. At other places horticulture and viniculture have been successfully undertaken. They have experienced no difficulty in affording employment to the prisoners during the winter months.

At the famous prison of Satoralja-Ujhely 229 convicts are employed in the extension of the renowned vineyard land of Hegyalja, which was destroyed by the phylloxera. These 229 convicts are under the oversight of 29 guards. The guards are skilled vine-dressers, and they aid in the care of the vines in case of need. "Each group is a corporation with common interests," says Dr. Somossy Andras, "each member of which must, under penalty of disciplinary punishment, oversee the others. A result of this method is that in the last two years only four escapes have occurred, and three of the fugitives were taken by the convicts themselves. In general the conduct of the prisoners is excellent. During the last two years disciplinary punishment has been inflicted in only two cases, and that for smoking."

In New Zealand a great many prisoners are employed in the work of reforestation. We find in the report of the Department of Lands on State Nursery and Plantations for 1906 this paragraph: "To the Inspector of Prisons and his staff with whom we are closely associated, our best thanks are due for the continued satisfactory results attending the employment of prison labor at the plantations." The report from the Prisons Branch of the Department of Justice for the year 1906 refers to the success that has continued to attend the employment of prisoners in tree planting. The Inspector of Prisons says: "The amount of work done at the tree planting prisons is creditable to all concerned, and it is satisfactory to find that many who have completed their sentences at those places are now doing well. The unfavorable comments made as to the former characters of men sent to these prisons when an escape or such like occurs are unworthy of consideration. It is one of the most difficult duties performed by the Department to select men for tree planting who are likely to reform, and I hold that if a man, after doing some period of his sentence shows signs of wishing to reform and become a decent member of society he is as much entitled to be sent to tree planting, regardless of his crime and former history, as a first offender. And when those competent to judge consider the matter and the number of persons who have passed through tree-planting prisons with the few offences committed by

them, I think it will be readily admitted that few mistakes have been made in the selection of those sent."

An idea of the extent of this particular field of labor in New Zealand may be derived from a few extracts from the prison reports. At Dungree 176,450 trees were planted; 178,081 holes for young trees dug; 68 chains of drainages constructed, and 116 chains of fire-breaks cleared. There were no escapes. At Hanmer Springs 168 acres of scrub were cleared; 296,000 pits dug; 40 chains of road made; 94 chains of rabbit-proof fencing built, and 501,000 trees planted. The return from Watotapu prison shows that four prisoners escaped, but were re-captured, and sentenced to additional terms of imprisonment. An area of 695 acres has been cleared, and 126 chains of road built; 2,531,520 pits were dug, and 1,642,175 trees planted. At this prison up to date, the 22nd of January, 1907, 2,471 acres have been cleared; 1,776 trees planted, and the total number of trees planted 4,341,704. The convicts in the Wipple Valley prison cleared 280 acres for tree planting, and dug 84,900 pits during the year. They also built 199 chains of road, cleared and stumped sixteen and one-half acres of fire-breaks, and planted 584,610 trees.

Of considerable importance in coming to a conclusion as to the merits of the outside system of labor for prisoners are the recommendations of the International Congress held at Budapest, and which are as follows:

"1. Penal labor in the open air is suitable for any prisoner whose term is more than one year, but less than ten, and who has completed at least six months of his term in a cell.

"2. Prisoners who may be employed to cultivate fields, vineyards, and gardens are: (*a*) those who have been employed in agriculture before their conviction and who have made a record for good conduct; (*b*) those who, before their conviction, were vagabonds, mendicants, drunkards, idlers, if their conduct in the cell gives ground for hope that they may be reformed; (*c*) prisoners whose constitution is feeble, those affected by pulmonary disease.

"3. For the purpose of carrying on these works, land should be bought or leased, whenever possible, near to the penitentiary.

"4. The products of this labor should in the first place serve for the consumption of the prisoners.

"5. The kind of agricultural labor to be required of prisoners should be determined, as far as possible, according to the principle of individual treatment.

"6. In case of bad conduct the prisoner should be subjected to the regular disciplinary punishments in the prison, to which he will be returned for discipline, if his state of health permits.

"7. There may be employed on other outdoor labor (improvement of the soil drainage works, construction of roads, cutting wood, etc.), all prisoners (*a*) if the public interest requires these works and there is lack of free laborers; (*b*) if the strength and health of the prisoner permit.

"8. It is suitable to set at this kind of labor prisoners of the category called incorrigibles.

"9. The convicts employed on these works should pass each night and the hours of rest, so far as possible, in the prison; in case of necessity, they may be housed for a short period and carefully guarded in barracks, while they should be prevented from communicating with free laborers, or with other convicts."

PUBLIC USE SYSTEM.

Next to the farm, the one remedy for the prison labor difficulty to which penologists on this continent and Europe have turned, is the employment of the prison population in the making of goods for other institutions supported or aided by the State. This system has been tried in some prisons in the Old Country, and has proved eminently satisfactory. Two of the States of the Union, New York and North Dakota, have so far adopted it, but several others are moving in that direction, notably Ohio and Massachussetts. The experience of New York in dealing with this question is instructive. In our resume of the Convict Labor Laws of the United States appears elsewhere the Constitutional Amendment passed by the New York State Legislature in 1894. By that amendment it is provided that the inmates of the various State prisons and reformatories shall be employed under what is known as the Public Use System. In support of that amendment, it was contended that the prisoners could be kept busily employed working for the public, inasmuch as there were eighty thousand people in the public institutions who had to be maintained by the State or its civil divisions, that such a system has proved successful in other countries, especially in France and England, where prison products are not sold in the markets, but only for the benefit of the Government. It was also pointed out that the State Account, Contract and Piece Price Systems had been far from self-supporting; that during the ten years prior to 1894, there was a deficit of $3,170,000, and that this deficit, together with interest on the capital invested in the plant, would have covered the expenses of maintenance. In fact, the prisons could have been kept in idleness for this sum. Finally it was urged that making money should not be the principal object in the operation of prisons, but the reclamation of the prisoners, and that real reform was very difficult under any system where the interest was in making as much as possible out of the labor of the convicts.

The chief opposition to the change of system in New York State emanated from prison officials and persons interested in the manufacture and selling of prison-made goods. They were joined, it is true, by many earnest and well-meaning people, who believed that the change would prove to be impracticable and unprofitable, and that the prisoners would be out of employment, that insanity would increase, and general demoralization follow. While opinion on the New York experiment is not unanimous, the weight of testimony appears to be overwhelmingly in its favor. The State Commission of Prisons, two years after the abandonment of the competitive system and the adoption of the Public Use plan, reported as follows:—

"In spite of all doubts as to the feasibility of the new system, and all want of co-operation among the various institutions, the convicts in the State prisons are now as fully employed during the working hours as under the old contract system. Further, that the State will be the gainer, as it will receive the full value of the labor of the convicts and whatever profit there is, instead if substantially losing the value of that labor. Under the old system it was farmed out for such small prices that the State, in effect, got nothing, while the contractors were enabled to undersell other manufacturers, and thus decrease the wages of free labor, and, in some instances, destroy industries that were valuable for the general welfare. In short, the penal institutions are showing better results financially, and the unfair competition with honorable industry is removed."

The general health of the prisoners, Mr. John T. McDonogh, of Albany, declares, is much better than it was under the old system. He further says

that every able-bodied man in the prison is actively employed, that insanity has decreased, that discipline is better, and that much successful work has been performed in the reformatories and prisons. Separate prisons have been established for women and girls, farms provided for state reformatories, and a hospital built in the Adirondacks for tuberculous inmates. The sanitary condition of all prisoners hase been improved. Better educational facilities have been provided them. The degrading style of striped uniform has been abolished.

The goods manufactured in New York State prisons in one year recently amounted to the value of $876,313.30, and of this amount the sum of $138,036.66 is to be credited to prison labor. In Sing Sing, boots, shoes, brushes, shirts, hosiery, street cans and receivers are made. Furniture, clothing, blankets, boots and brooms are the chief output of Auburn prison. In Clinton they are working on clothing, tinware, shoes, collars, knitting, spinning and weaving cotton cloth and cotton yarn.

The Industrial Commission appointed by Congress in 1898 to investigate the question of prison labor in the various prisons of the Union reached the conclusion that the present system of the State of New York was most in harmony with the views of the Commission, and they therefore recommended all the States to adopt it.

In the State of Ohio, three years ago, the opponents of contract labor in penal institutions succeeded in passing what is known as the Wertz Bill, providing for the gradual abolition of the contract system and the substitution of a plan by which inmates of institutions will be employed in making articles needed for State use and for the use of other political units, as counties, municipalities, etc. Writing to your Committee on this subject, the Superintendent of the Ohio State Reformatory says:—

"Our experience with this new law is very happy; we are now manufacturing in this institution in our trades and training schools articles for the use of inmates of other institutions of the State. We are equipped now to make about twenty thousand pairs of shoes, the number required for our State institutions. We cannot supply the demand for our products. We are preparing to manufacture furniture, harness, vehicles, clothing, brushes, brooms, shoes, and, in short, almost anything required for State use.

"A representative of the Federation of Labor was at our institution yesterday. I found that he was in hearty sympathy with the Wertz law, which provides, as above stated, for the gradual extinction of the contract system. He seemed well pleased with the progress we had made in the line of manufacturing for State use. He said that their organization recognized the necessity of employing prisoners while under restraint. They recognized, too, that young men in a reformatory should be employed on lines of work that prepared them for a higher usefulness. He also said that they were aware that the employment of these men in the production of articles for State use, in some way at least, entered into competition with free labor, but inasmuch as the benefit went to the State at large they were satisfied."

To another featue of the policy pursued at Mansfield, Mr. Leonard directs attention in a recent annual report:—

"The training and skill of the advanced classes," he says, "is brought to bear in all of our construction work in every department and in the manufacture of nearly all supplies for the institution. We now have four large brick buildings and two large frame buildings that were erected by inmate labor exclusively. They are handsome and practical demonstrations of the feasibility of the policy of the management to perform all skilled labor at the institution by employing the young men trained in the industrial classes.

It is a conservative estimate to say that this construction work has not cost the State more than fifty per cent. of the probable cost if erected under contract."

A few years ago all the penal institutions of Massachussetts were placed under the authority of a single board. This board is now presided over by Mr. Fred. G. Pettigrove, one of the most experienced and capable prison administrators of the United States. With the establishment of the board many changes were made looking to the improvement of reformatory methods and the adaptation of the industrial department of the prisons to the educational requirements of the prisoners and the protection of the interests of free labor. The Commissioners at the present time have supervision of all the state and county prisons. All the powers and duties of the Commission are virtually delegated to the chairman, with the exception of the authority to release prisoners. The Commissioners make rules for the direction of the officers, the government, discipline, and education of the convicts. Twenty years ago the contract system of labor was abolished in the Massachusetts prisons. Prior to that time prison industries were operated at a considerable profit to the State over and above the total cost of supporting the institutions.

Down to 1898 the laws and regulations affecting employment of prisoners appear to have been unsatisfactory. In that year it was universally declared that prisons should make goods for public institutions as far as possible, and by the same regulation the various institutions at the State were required to purchase them. The arangement in vogue at the present time is satisfactory. The Commissioners publish from time to time a list of the articles produced by the prisoners for public use. Whenever the principal officers of any institution requires any of the goods on the list he sends a requsition to the Commissioners. If the goods are on hand, they are immediately forwarded. If not, a certificate to that effect is returned to the requisitionist who can, in that event, purchase the articels outside. No bill for articles purchased outside the prison can legally be paid unless it is accompanied by such a certificate. At the present time the following articles are manufactured in the prisons of Massachusetts: Blankets, boots, shoes, slippers, brooms, brushes, woollen and cotton cloth, clothing, furniture, harness, hosiery, mats and rugs, shirts, cotton and woollen yarns. The population of the various institutions which purchase these goods is now estimated at 40,000. The Public Use system of Massachusetts, however, does not provide for the continuous employment of all the convicts, so in the State prison, the Reformatory for Women, and the Reformatory at Concord, some prisoners are employed on public account or piece work. In like manner at the State Farm at Bridgewater, prisoners engaged at the shops work at cane-seating chairs on the piece price plan.

REFORMATORY WORK.

While it was the special object of this committee to investigate the industrial feature of prison management in our investigation we have had pressed upon us the importance of corrective and reformative effort to such an extent that we deem it our duty to briefly report our impressions.

There are those who regard everyone who happens to be convicted of an offence against the State as belonging to the criminal class. The truth is that the criminal so called is in many cases out of relation with the established order of things, not so much because he is morally inferior to those enjoying their liberty, but because, unfortunately for him, he has been

detected in the perpetration of an offence. Government takes note of crime rather than sin. It is conscious of the overt act, not of the sinful disposition or wicked tendency. An English authority says that the only perfectly definite meaning that a lawyer can attach to the word "crime" is that of an act or action punishable by law. He declares that criminal law is far narrower than morality. We do not punish people for ingratitude, or hard-heartedness, or avarice, or sensuality, yet they are vices. An American Judge says that crime consists of those wrongs which the Government notices as injurious to the public.

The old idea that prisons were built solely for punitive purposes has still some adherents. Once a criminal always a criminal seems to be the basic principle upon which this school operates. It had its highest development in the Old Country years ago, when the unfortunates sentenced to prison were subjected to cruelties and indignities that in these more enlightened days would be considered absolutely inhuman. Even as late as 1889 the Legislature of New York deemed it necessary to provide "that in future the punishment commonly known as the shower bath, crucifix, and yoke and buck are hereby abolished in all the State prisons and penitentiaries of the State." There has been a modification of the methods of the punitive school, but beyond question it has its supporters to the present day. Their view is that the misdemeanant or felon is at war with society, and that society should wage war with him; that it is the duty of society to punish him, not only by depriving him of his liberty, but also by inflicting unproductive drudgery and degradation on him while in confinement. In the cases of first offenders it is to be feared that these prisons are mere criminal factories. The young man who has made one misstep in the heat of passion, or yielding to strong temptation, is herded with incorrigibles. His manhood is crushed, and he is degraded to the level of the brute. Is it any wonder if the evil influences of bad companions and the apparent hopelessness of his position cause him on the expiration of his term to continue in the downward path on which he has begun?

Opposed to this school is the other or reformatory party; those who take the view that people are not sent to prison to be punished, but are punished by being sent to prison, and that it is the duty of the State to employ all reasonable methods during the period of detention to improve the character of the well disposed prisoner, and, if possible, revive or create in him a proper appreciation of his duties and responsibilities. It is the policy of the reformatives to take hold of the unfortunate, talk the situation over with him, cultivate an intimate acquaintance with his weakness and his virtues, impress him with the fact that all is not lost, that he may still become a useful and honorable citizen, and that by co-operating with the prison management in the educative and corrective methods, which they employ, he may win back the citizenship which he forfeited by his unfortunate violation of the law.

The reformatory idea originated nearly a century ago in Europe, but it made little progress until quite recently. On this continent the new plan of treating the unfortunate moral weaklings of the community has found its highest development in the United States, particularly in such reformatories as that at Mansfield, Ohio, and Elmira, New York.

In these institutions it is recognized that in a great many cases criminal tendencies and acts are the result of environment and training or physical disease; that in a sense many people who find their way to prisons are morally sick, and may be cured just as effectually as patients who are physically ill can be restored to good health by proper hospital treatment. Needless

it is to emphasize the great value to the State of rational reformatory work. To train those who, through lack of parental control, or the accident of circumstances or of environment, have violated the law, in the elements of good citizenship and the employment of their hands and minds in honest labor is surely a great work. The old method of prison treatment insisted upon profit to the State and punishment or legal vengeance to the prisoner. The new method makes the reformation of the prisoner the first object, and revenue to the State a secondary consideration. Admittedly the treatment of the young law-breaker in the prison largely determines his course when his term is ended. But, even in a monetary sense, it is surely a gain to the community to convert a criminal into a good citizen. The State is thereby not only relieved of the expense of housing and guarding the criminal but is benefited to the extent of a good citizen's contribution to the industrial wealth of the nation, and is relieved of the burden which violation of the law must entail.

Reformatory at Elmira.

From the standpoint of discipline the Elmira Reformatory ranks among the first on this continent. The reformatory population is divided into three grades: first, second and third. Each man, upon admission to the institution, is placed in the second grade, from which, by making a good record in demeanor, school of letters, and trades school, he may rise to the first grade, or, by failure to do this may drop to the third. Six months of proper institutional record in the second grade ensures promotion to the first grade: a like six months in the first grade entitles the prisoner to consideration by the board of managers for parole. For improper demeanor, if sufficiently serious, reduction in grade is possible at any time. Poor school work, if below certain prescribed standards, and persisted in for a month or more, also necessitates grade reduction. After reduction to the third grade at least one month of proper record is required before eligibility for promotion can be considered. Prisoners may be reduced from the first to the second, from the second to the third, or from the first to the third, but they can be promoted only one grade at a time.

The first and second grades are clothed, in winter, with black coats, and gray trousers: in summer with khaki uniform, the difference in grade being denoted by a number worn upon the collar of the jacket. Red coats and trousers are worn by the third grade.

Under the Elmira Reformatory system it is designed that each prisoner, from the date of his admission until granted his absolute release, shall be taught the value of self-support, and to this end his personal account is credited with a small daily amount, intended to represent wages, and is debited with the cost of all he receives, be it for meals, lodging, clothing, medical attendance, or fines incurred: nothing being furnished gratis with the exception of his first outfit of clothing, and a few other necessary articles of like character. It is possible for a prisoner of average health and intelligence to defray all his institutional expenses, as enumerated above and still have remaining to his credit when released, a small balance, sufficient to pay for his transportation to place of employment, and temporary subsistence until he receives his first wage in free life.

The prisoners take their meals in dining rooms, to which they are assigned according to grade. The food supplied to the three grades is uniform in quality, but the ration of the first grade admits of a somewhat greater variety than does that issued to the second and third grades.

First grade prisoners who have been economical in their various expenditures, and have thus obtained a certain credit balance, showing a specified sum saved, occupy a separate dining room and are allowed a more extended dietary than their fellows, their accounts being duly debited with the cost of the additional items received. These prisoners are also permitted to converse while at the table, another privilege not accorded to inmates using the other dining rooms.

In the Annual Report of the State Commissioners on Prisons for the State of New York in 1896 the good results that have grown from the classification of prisoners are referred to:

"As associations and environment have so much to do with formation of character, it is well that convicts should be classified or graded, so that those susceptible of reform may be encouraged and removed from the influence of others. The experience of years with convicts brings the opinion that some of them are incorrigible, while others are susceptible of full reform, and still others require treatment for physical troubles and defects (defective development, epileptic tendencies, etc.) before their real status can be fixed. It is suggested that all convicts should be first committed to a reformatory, where by scrutiny, they may be classified, and those found incorrigible sent to prisons where such only will be confined; those needing treatment before ascertaining their proper place can be sent to a prison where only those of that class will be confined and treated, and the others remain under the training and education of the reformatory.

"By this classification of prisoners true reformation may be most easily obtained. The prisoners are thus divided into three great classes, due regard being had to their criminal character and probability of reformation. It is also important for the proper distribution of labor. Those of the first class especially should receive industrial training. Those of the second grade should manufacture general supplies for the State institutions, while those of the third grade, from their long term of confinement, could be employed in the manufacture of such supplies as require particular skill, which skill could only be acquired by those serving long terms."

The 31st Report of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, N.Y., deals at some length with the methods which distinguish that Institution. We may here quote a few extracts:

"The problem they have had to solve here was substantially this—there are committed to their care at one time upwards of fourteen hundred young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty, half of whom are the incorrigible graduates of other institutions. All of them have committed serious crimes. Many of them are the 'hoodlum' product of great cities whose entire lives have been spent in defiance of law and order. As a class they are, in the very nature of things, the most troublesome persons that can be selected from the eight millions of population in the state and they are at the most reckless period of their lives. Some of them are sure to so seriously misbehave themselves as to interfere with the work of the whole population. They must be subdued. How can it be done?

"Corporal punishment in various forms was defended on the ground that an institution could not be run without it. It was practised here for many years and the faithfulness with which it was administered was supposed to be in part responsible for the great success of the reformatory work. Though the quality of prisoners has not improved—they come here just as desperate and depraved as ever—it has lately been discovered, by actual experiment, that even better work can be done with them without such punishment. There has not been a case of flogging for over six years

or of putting in irons, in the way of punishment, for nearly three years, and during the past year there has been no form of corporal punishment whatever. It has simply gone quietly out of use, no apparent necessity for it having arisen.

"What actually happens is this—the sullen, rebellious prisoner, looking for trouble, who enters the institution, finds himself in a quiet, busy and well ordered community, every member of which seems to be behaving himself. One of his first experiences is introduction into the military organization where he gets physical exercise of a kind and quantity to dispose of all his superfluous energy, and, as a rule speedily comes to realize that he is a very small part of a very large machine, and that it requires a bold man, when a thousand others are marching a certain way, to attempt to go in a different direction. This gets him into a proper frame of mind for undertaking his other work, and in most cases, after a few attempts at independence, he submits to going along with the current, and there is no trouble whatever with him from a disciplinary point of view."

The Ohio State Reformatory.

In some respects the State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, is unique. That in the attainment of results in any institution, the personality of the Superintendent is an important factor, need not be here insisted upon. From a poor system and a capable, progressive executive head, more can be expected than from an ideal system, mis-directed by an incompetent, or one out of touch with reformative ideas. The system in vogue at Mansfield is largely the creation of its present superintendent, Mr. Leonard. That system is builded upon the conviction that while there are many among a prison population who are outside the zone of corrective influence, there are still greater numbers who can be improved or reclaimed by the personal interest and encouragement of officials, and the application of wise reformative regulations. Mr. Leonard is the apostle of hopefulness in prison management. He has an abiding faith in humanity. He believes that in most offenders against the law there is a preponderance of good, and that in the worst criminal some wholesome quality may be discovered. To repress the evil inclination and develop the manhood, self-respect and self-reliance of the unfortunates committed to his care, is the policy along which Mr. Leonard has been working for several years. That he is greatly encouraged his own words in the concluding paragraphs of a recent annual report plainly indicate.

"Permit me to say that a retrospect of the six years' experience in dealing with the young men committed to our care does not weaken or destroy my faith in the reformatory methods of treating the youthful criminal.

"The exceptions, however, are sufficient to measurably justify the contention of the pessimist and to sober the zeal of the optimist. The latter, has, however, upon the whole, the larger truth, and is best able to distinguish between the substance and the shadow—be that shadow ever so dark.

"I am inclined to believe that it is better—more wholesome—for us who are charged with the practical administration of a reformatory to lean to the optimistic; otherwise, we might be disposed to minimize our efforts by absolving ourselves from responsibility by attributing our failures to the total depravity of the offenders rather than to find the explanation largely in our own limitations, as to means and methods, the want of resourcefulness, or lack of experience, knowledge or wisdom.

"Truly the winning of these young men from a likeness, or weakness for wrongdoing, justifies the employment of the best scientific means and processes available. But the winning of men from bad to good, from good to better, or the best, must ever remain a divine art that no man or group of men can hope to master fully. The degree of success attending our efforts thus far justifies the existence of the institution, and the failures should not discourage, but stimulate to more strenuous and more wisely directed effort."

By the same eminent authority we are afforded an excellent idea of what a practical reformatory system should be: "Reformatory methods and processes within the institution," he says, "should not be the round of transcendental nonsense that unwise advocates and partially informed opponents of the system have represented it to be. But on the contrary it consists, or should consist, of the most practical and common sense methods. It should be characterized by thorough, firm discipline. This discipline should not be of a character to destroy, distort, or demean the personality of the young criminal. It should be rather of the character of strong pressure that restrains, supports, and sustains him, until by a process of substitution, self-respect, self-control, good motives and established habits do their perfect work. Reformatory administration and treatment, while avoiding the windy waste of speculation as to "defectives." "innate criminals," degenerates, etc., aims through the scientific study of heredity, environment, physical and mental peculiarities of each individual, and by prudent experimentation, to arrive at a degree of scientific precision in classification and methods. The young criminal may be awakened to a new intellectual day by the educational processes of the reformatory school. He may be quickened to a new spiritual life by the inspiration of moral or religious truth; but he stands secure only when his feet rest upon the rock of economic independence."

The farm, the technical schools, the schools of letters and the workshops keep the eight hundred healthy prisoners at Mansfield, Ohio, continually engaged. Of these farm work is the most eagerly sought after by the inmates, and the most beneficial to them morally and physically. "Back to the land" appears to be the most successful treatment for the ills of society's delinquents. At Mansfield, the farm hands are virtually a graduating class. Step by step the prisoner may move upward, winning good marks and promotion until he is firmly established in the highest grade. Then he may make application for institutional parole or an assignment to work on the farm. Here an interesting procedure takes place. The institutional parole board is composed of the assistant superintendent and two other officials of the Reformatory. This Board makes diligent enquiry into the conduct of the applicant and his claims to the privileges of a "trusty." Meanwhile an independent investigation of the case is instituted by the Superintendent. He calls the applicant into private conference and talks over the whole situation with him—the progress he has made and the promotion he has won since his admission. Then to the prisoner is pointed out the danger of undoing all the good that has been done should he, if paroled as a "trusty," "allow his feet to run away with his head." Capture will certainly follow; then his reduction to the lowest grade and a material increase in the term of his detention. If, on the other hand, he prove faithful to his trust, his term will be shortened and he will go out of the institution with a strong recommendation to the confidence of his fellows. This understanding between the Superintendent and the would-be "trusty" is crystallized into a bond, signed by both and sealed with the institutional seal.

The following are the terms of the bond:—

State of Ohio.

BOND FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF TRUST.

Ohio State Reformatory.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:—

THAT,....., Serial Number....., as Principal, and J. A. Leonard, General Superintendent, as Surety, are held and firmly bound unto H. C. Castor, Assistant Superintendent, of the Ohio State Reformatory, upon the word and honor of the above-named....., and guaranteed by the above-named surety, that said ....., Serial Number ..... shall well and truly carry out and honestly and faithfully perform all things to be done upon his part as hereinafter set forth.

NOW THE CONDITIONS OF THIS OBLIGATION ARE SUCH, THAT,

Whereas, the above-named....., Serial Number....., has been recommended to the Superintendent of The Ohio State Reformatory, by said H. C. Castor, Assistant Superintendent, as being worthy of employment outside the enclosure of said Ohio State Reformatory, and without special direction of a guard with the request that if said recommendation is approved by said Superintendent, that authority be granted permitting said inmate to be employed outside said enclosure as aforesaid, and,

Whereas, said Superintendent, upon the strength of said recommendation, and upon his judgment based upon a personal interview with said inmate, together with the conduct of said inmate during his stay at said institution, has approved the recommendation of said Assistant Superintendent, and has authorized the employment of said inmate outside the enclosure of said institution, without special guard.

Now, if the said....., Serial Number.....shall well and faithfully execute the trust thus reposed in him and shall observe and obey all the rules and regulations governing said trust, then this obligation with all penalties provided for in the rules and regulations shall be void, and on the release of said.....on parole from The Ohio State Reformatory, he shall be given this bond to keep and to hold as positive evidence to all concerned not only of his good record as an inmate of the Reformatory, but that he enjoyed the confidence and faith of the management on the grounds, that in all things, he conducted himself as becomes a man and a good citizen.

WITNESS, our hands this .....day of..... A.D., 190 .

.....
(Principal.)

(Seal)

.....
(Surety)

* Thus placed upon his own honor, the prisoner invariably remains true to his trust. Of two hundred prisoners employed on the farm, three escaped one year, and five the next and all but one voluntarily returned or were recaptured. Farm work, we have seen, is the threshold to the honorable discharge of the well disposed and industrious inmates at Mansfield. But

what of those who have moved in the opposite direction, down to third grade, and perhaps an occasional term in the detention cell? Is there no hope for these unfortunates, some of whom may be more wayward than criminal? Is there no provision for the recalcitrant turning over a new leaf? In commercial life the man who finds himself in deep water is given another chance. He can appeal to the bankruptcy court, make a settlement with his creditors, and take another start. This provision by the State for the help of the insolvent suggested to Superintendent Leonard the establishment of a bankruptcy court at the Mansfield Reformatory. To that court the moral delinquent, under certain conditions may appeal. One of these conditions is that for thirty days prior to the hearing of his case his record must have been absolutely clean. One bad mark during the probationary period will put him out of court. If his application be favorably received, and his status has not been destroyed by recent bad conduct, the bankruptcy court, composed of leading officials, takes up his case. If he is successful the prisoner may be restored to the second grade on such terms and conditions as the court may determine. Then it will depend upon himself whether his next move is up to the first grade or down again to the third.

Schools of Letters.

The educational features of the penal institutions on this continent range from the occasional night school to the well organized system, known as Schools of Letters. Though the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., offers little that is new in reformatory work, it gives some admirable examples of educational training. It would appear to be the special care of General Bridges, the Superintendent, to help the illiterate among the prisoners committed to his charge. The primary schools, presided over by well educated inmates, have had remarkable success, and it is on record that not in one instance has a prisoner, illiterate at the time of his incarceration but taught the rudiments of education during his confinement, ever returned to the prison after his discharge. The reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, has established Schools of Letters that are unquestionably an important factor in the work of reclaiming the young men confined there. These schools are admirably equipped, and presided over in most instances by special teachers engaged from Mansfield or the near-by city of Galion.

At Elmira, in New York State, the School of Letters is a distinct feature. There is a school director in charge of the department. This school director interviews each prisoner on his admission, and assigns him to the particular grade to which his intelligence or educational equipment entitles him. Under the school director is an efficient corps of inmate teachers, and by them a considerable portion of the routine work is performed. The curriculum embraces arithmetic, history, languages, ethics, sociology, nature study and literature. In some of these the school director gives personal instruction; in others, the chaplain and visiting lecturers aid the inmate teachers. In the arithmetic and language classes there are eleven different grades over which is an inmate instructor. The work in each grade consists of a four months course; examinations occurring monthly. From the eleventh grade, which is devoted to elementary work in reading and writing numbers, simple examples in mental arithmetic, etc., to the first grade, which deals with commercial discount, insurance, principles of interest, etc., there is a gradual and logical policy of progression, which makes for the thorough educational training of the members of the class. On all sides it is admitted that these Schools of Letters

are indispensable to a well organized reformatory system. Ignorance is not the least of the causes of crimes, and the removal of this handicap, as we have seen in the case of the Charlestown penitentiary, in many cases opens the door to better opportunities, and incidentally to improved conduct on the part of the unfortunates.

Technical Training.

In many institutions that we visited great prominence is given to the Trades School, or technical training department. Usually each class in a Trades School is in charge of a special instructor, who is assisted by inmates chosen from the first grade, preferably graduates of the class. The range of trades taught is in some cases extensive. For instance at Elmira, at the present time, the list comprises twenty-nine trades. The apprenticeship at a trade in the reformatory is divided into periods represented by a certain number of hours. When the prisoner has worked at his trade for a period, his work is examined by the instructor, and if the quality is satisfactory he may be advanced to the next or higher period. Finally, after passing through the various stages he graduates from his class and thereafter is given reproductive work, which may consist of building a brick or stone wall, binding a book, making a chair or cabinet, cutting a suit of clothes, painting a building, or fitting steam pipes. Dependent largely upon the amount of practical work thus given him is the calibre of the prisoner as a workman when he is given his release. In some cases remarkable success has been achieved by the graduates of these schools. In any event the training is invaluable in developing mechanical tastes and habits of industry.

Calisthenics and Military Exercises.

Calisthenics and military exercises are regarded as essential to the physical and moral improvement of the inmates of a reformatory. The outstanding cause of the commitment of the majority of young men to prison, is that they have not been amenable to discipline. They have determined to do not what organized society demands of them, but what suits their own inclinations. Hence it is that reformatory authorities unite in their approval of the adoption of a military system in the prisons. When a new prisoner arrives the first investigation that is made is as to his physical condition. If he is perfectly healthy his assignment to the desired trade or School of Letters is immediately made. If, on the other hand, the thorough medical examination to which he is subjected, reveals some physical weakness, or infirmity, then measures are at once taken to restore him to perfect health. He is sent to the gymnasium for a certain number of hours each day, and put through the particular exercise that is calcuated to develop the strength that he stands in need of. With his physical health restored, the inmate is then allotted his institutional routine, part of which must be a participation in the daily or tri-weekly military exercises. First he enters the awkward squad, which in the Elmira prison, sometimes numbers fifty and sometimes over a hundred. There he is drilled day after day until he is sufficiently advanced to take his place in the reformatory regiment. This regiment numbers approximately twelve hundred men, and is one of the most impressive features of the Elmira institution. It is divided into four battalions of four companies each. The military instructor is the commanding officer or Colonel, and is assisted by an assistant military instructor, who bears the title of Lieutenant-Colonel. A Citizens' Major is in command of each battalion, and each company has a

Citizen Captain at its head. All officers below the rank of Captain are inmates. These include, lieutenants, sergeants, battalion adjutants and the regimental adjutant. Citizen officers are clothed in dark blue uniforms, and the rank of each is indicated by the shoulder straps. The inmate officers are dressed in khaki in summer, and heavy light blue clothing in winter. They, too, indicate their rank by their shoulder straps or chevrons. The regimental dress parade at Elmira is open once a week to the general public. There are objections to this feature because it appeals to the morbid curiosity of outsiders, and inflicts upon the sensitive prisoner a needless, and in some cases harmful, exposure. Nevertheless, the spectacle is in every sense impressive. Not many military organizations could acquit themselves as creditably as did those twelve hundred prisoners on the day of our visit to Elmira. Headed by the band they marched with singular precision and soldiery bearing on to the parade ground, each battalion bearing its individual flag. A series of military and manual exercises was then proceeded with, closing with what is known as the "silent manual." This exercise embraces some twenty movements, and is executed in its entirety upon the issuing of the order "Carry Arms." With wonderful precision these movements were performed, and when at the close the twelve hundred muskets were grounded, it was as if one man had dropped his weapon. Eliminating the public display, these military exercises are, unquestionably, of great advantage to the prisoner. They first impress upon him the necessity of obedience and discipline. "It is difficult," as one official put it, "for a man to walk one way when one thousand men are walking in the opposite direction." Besides this, it develops the physique of the men; gives to each a manlier bearing, and cultivates in the most obtuse the power of concentration of thought. The Silent Manual with its twenty movements without a single word or motion from the commanding officer, means that each man must give his undivided attention to the particular exercise in which he is engaged. The military training of a reformatory must be adapted to the conditions and requirements of the institution. At Elmira, it is the distinguishing feature. Mansfield does not appear to so strongly accentuate its importance as a part of its system, and in other places it is less prominent, but it should, in our opinion, have a place in the routine of a well ordered reformatory institution.

PROBATION, INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND PAROLE.

Probation, indeterminate sentence and parole, lie at the foundation of the reformatory system. The probation system offers a method of dealing with convicted prisoners between the courts and the prison, and is operated in this Province in the case of juvenile offenders under what is termed suspended sentence. Only, however, in cases where Humane Societies, or Societies for the Protection of Neglected Children, take charge of the offender, does the system in Ontario exercise any oversight upon his future course. In Massachusetts, the probation officer is vested with rather extraordinary powers. If, in his opinion, the best interests of the public and of the accused would be served by placing him upon probation, the officer shall recommend the same to the court trying the case, and the court may permit the accused to be placed upon probation, upon such terms as it may deem best, having regard to his reformation.

For some years, from 1880 to 1891, the Massachusetts Probation Law was optional. It merely authorized the appointment of a Probation Officer

in each city and town by the Mayor and corporation. This Act was not effective, and in 1891 the law was amended, and the appointment vested in the Judges of the Court. There are now eighty-three Probation Officers in Massachusetts. In a recent decision of the Supreme Court the following deliverance was made, "The placing of persons convicted of crime in the custody of Probation Officers is a charge on our penal system, and must to a large extent be directed or controlled by the sound discretion of the officers representing the Commonwealth, subject at all times to the supervision and direction of the Court in which the case is pending for sentence." Invariably the accused person is placed upon probation after conviction and before sentence is passed. In some cases, however, the French system, which we have partially adopted in Ontario, is in vogue. The sentence is imposed, but the execution of it suspended, and the defendant is given over to the custody of the officer. The rules for the governing of the conduct of those allowed to go on probation, are wisely exacting: "He shall not use intoxicating liquors, nor visit any bar-room, gambling house or house of ill-fame, nor associate with persons of bad character. He shall apply his earnings for the support of his wife and children, and shall report to the Probation Officer whenever said officer shall require him to do so. He shall appear at Court on the day to which his case stands continued, and save his surety harmless, and shall pay into Court, if required to do so, the costs he has made to the County." Special conditions are imposed in some cases to meet special circumstances. There are two thousand less prisoners in the Massachusetts prisons to-day than there were fifteen years ago, notwithstanding the fact that the population has materially increased. Mr. F. G. Pettigrove, Chairman of the Board of Prison Commissioners, attributes this gratifying improvement to the probation system, inaugurated there fifteen years ago. To be successful, the probation system must be thoroughly organized, and earnest, efficient officers appointed to carry out the work. The supervision of the probationers and their surrender on violation of the terms of probation, constitute one of the first requisites of the system. In Massachusetts a careful investigation into every case is insisted upon before probation, and during the probation period an intelligent supervision is exercised. The Probation Officer is directed to act as a friend towards offenders, and to lead them, if possible on the first step towards right doing. Equally important is it that he should surrender the offender whenever he violates the rules. Where the probation system has failed, invariably the cause is found to be the laxity of the Probation Officers. In New York, Ohio and other States of the Union, the probation system has also been adopted, and while its operation has been subject to criticism, the consensus of opinion among leading criminologists appears to be that it offers the only rational method by which the moral weaklings can be encouraged to do right and dissuaded from doing wrong. England recently adopted the probation system under what is known as the Probation of Offenders' Act, and though it has not yet had time to demonstrate its efficacy there, public sentiment is overwhelmingly in its favor, and good results are expected from its adoption.

Indeterminate Sentence.

The indeterminate sentence has been in operation in Australia, Europe and the United States for many years. Without it, the system of education and of physical and technical training, to which reference has already been made, would be of little avail. Encouragement—experience has shown—must be afforded the prisoner to do right; to obey the rules of the institution and to cultivate habits of thrift and industry. Without this incentive the

obstinate, evil disposed and incorrigible would, apart from temporary punishments that may be inflicted, fare as well as those who endeavor to make of their period of detention a preparation for a better life when they gain their liberty. The system, however, is not designed solely to help the first offender and the well-disposed back to respectable society, but is also intended to prevent the habitual criminal from continuing at regular intervals to menace the lives or property of his fellow citizens. Carried to its logical conclusion, the indeterminate sentence would bring about the segregation of professional criminals from occasional or accidental offenders. It would keep those who are determined to lead a life of lawlessness continually in confinement, and thus save society from repeated depredation and the cost of capture and conviction. So far, however, the system has been operated between minimum and maximum limits. In Massachusetts these limits are fixed by the trial Judge, but this feature of the system has not been satisfactory because of the divergent views of the Justices. One Judge will sentence a prisoner to a minimum of three years and a maximum of ten. For a similar offence another Judge will make it a minimum of three and a maximum of five. This, as will readily be seen, hampers the effective operation of the system by the prison management. In Ohio the maximum is fixed by the nature of the offence and the minimum by the institution to which the offender is committed.

Of the eight hundred inmates at Mansfield, Ohio, ranging in age from sixteen to thirty years, none has been given a sentence, but all placed under the guardianship and control of the institution on the indeterminate plan. Formerly these young fellows were given sentences of six months, two years, five years, etc., for precisely the same offence, no two judges taking the same view of any particular case, and there being no established principle under which uniformity could be secured. The result was that the young men felt a sense of injustice when they compared sentences with one another, and having this grievance constantly before them their hearts were hardened against any kindly influences and their reformation thus rendered impossible. But in Ohio all that has been changed, and after an experience of ten years there is a general consensus of opinion that the change was a most desirable one. No matter what the offence, a young man is placed in the institution under the full sentence fixed by statute for that particular offence —it may be ten or twenty years—but the law provides that after one year of good conduct the Superintendent may recommend to the Board of Managers his parole under certain conditions. All the rules of the institution are framed to help each inmate earn a speedy release, and this creates a spirit of cheerful acquiescence, each man striving to do his best so that he may merit the approval of the officials.

It has been urged that in some cases the cunning, adroit malefactor may, under this system, earn his early release, while the juvenile offender who blunders into violations of the rules and ultimately becomes discouraged, may be made to serve out his full sentence. In this, as in every other feature of prison management, however, the success or failure of the system depends upon the fidelity and efficiency of the officials. But even if the system opens the door occasionally to the confirmed criminal at an earlier date than justice and the good of society demand, that is not a sufficient reason for withholding the splendid encouragement which it affords to the well-disposed inmate. Surely it is well to help the well-meaning offender to a proper appreciation of his duties to society and an early opportunity to again perform those duties, even if a confirmed criminal now and then hypocritically adapts himself to the requirements of the system in order to gain his freedom.

The Parole System.

Next in importance to the indeterminate sentence, is the parole system, which is the logical completion of the reformatory system. The prison officials have not finished their work when the prisoner is given his liberty. In some institutions the officials keep in touch for years with the men who have at one time been under their charge, and it was very interesting to your committee to note the many examples of kindly relations that existed between the discharged criminal and his one time jailor.

When the time comes for release on parole the work is not done in any careless, hap-hazard way. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held quarterly, all the papers in each case are carefully gone over and favorable reports are submitted by the Superintendent. Then if the Board of Managers, consisting of six persons are satisfied, they talk with the lad, tell him their decision and urge him to prove himself worthy of their confidence. The matter is then taken up with relatives and friends, as employment has to be arranged for before going out. When these details are complied with, the young man goes direct to his home or situation, but before leaving he is given a printed form on which he must send back each month a full account of his affairs—his home address, employment, wages earned, manner of spending his time, etc. The institution maintains a field officer, who goes from town to town personally visiting and encouraging the young men, and his report concerning each one is carefully considered and acted upon by the Superintendent. If at any time it is learned that a young man on parole is out of work, keeping bad company and likely to get into trouble, he is brought back to the institution without delay, and it is not necessary that he should be re-convicted or in any way re-sentenced. If he leaves his situation or home without letting the institution know his address, and with the evident intention of evading supervision, he is published as a violater of parole and a reward of $25 is offered any police officer who returns him to the institution. The fact that this is the invariable rule has a steadying effect on young fellows who would otherwise very soon drift back into their former state of indolence and vice.

In most institutions the paroled prisoner is given a parole paper with printed instructions as to his conduct. He must be honest in his dealings, avoid evil associates, abstain from intoxicating beverages. Each month he has to make a written report to the Probation Officer, giving a detailed statement regarding his health, his surroundings, whether he has been steadily employed, earning wages, and the reason for his failure if he has not done so. After six satisfactory reports have thus been made the institution usually gives the prisoner his unconditional release.

Australia's System.

Australia was among the first of the English colonies to put into practice the indeterminate sentence and probation systems. A new measure dealing exhaustively with this question has just been introduced by Premier Bent. Up to the present the indeterminate sentence has been applied only to habitual criminals. Premier Bent's measure makes it also applicable to first timers. Culprits of either class may, under this legislation be committed to a reformatory prison, there to remain during the Governor's pleasure. A prisoner may be transferred from a gaol to a reformatory before his sentence has expired, if the inspector general and the Indeterminate Sentence Board think it desirable, but if such prisoner's conduct in the reformatory is not satisfactory, he may be recommitted to the gaol for

the rest of his term, and the time spent in the reformatory will not be counted. Every prisoner in a reformatory is to be kept at remunerative work, a proportion of the pay going to the prisoner, a proportion to his wife and family, or any person depending upon him, and a proportion to the State. The probation provision of Premier Bent's bill differs from the systems largely in vogue, in that instead of having specially appointed probation officers, the prisoner must report every three months to the Police Station of the district in which he is residing.

CONCLUSION.

From the information which it has been enabled to gather and the experience of those who for many years have been actively identified with prison administration, your committee is impelled to the conclusion that a re-organization of the provincial institution is desirable. The physical conditions at the Central Prison are now out of harmony with the requirements and purposes of the Institution. The industrial expansion westward has destroyed its one time isolation and made the prison property the heart of a busy manufacturing section. Year by year its unsuitability for prison purposes has become more apparent, while at a still greater ratio its value for commercial or industrial enterprise has advanced, until now it is said to be worth per foot what prison property should be worth per acre.

The first conclusion that has forced itself upon your committee is that the present property should be disposed of, a large tract of land purchased and a new institution erected thereon. This change would permit the inauguration of the farm system on a large scale. Wherever adopted the farm idea has been an unqualified success, even where the natural conditions were anything but favorable to successful agriculture. Here, in Ontario, with our splendidly productive soil, and the opportunities offered for the prosecution of intensive agriculture, there can be no question of the result from a monetary standpoint. As to the effect upon the prisoners, the experience of all states and countries appears to be that the land is the greatest reformative agency available to prison management.

In addition to growing the usual variety of farm produce, it would be desirable to devote a considerable area of the farm to a forestry nursery, and thus aid materially in the reclamation and development of wood lots, or in the reforestation of many large tracts of land now lying in waste, but admirably adapted for the growth of pine and other valuable timber. This feature of the enterprise could be extended to include the replanting of some of our denuded timber areas, following the experiment that has been tried so successfully in New Zealand. In the selection of the site it would be well, if possible, to procure a good clay deposit for the manufacture of bricks and a quarry of stone suitable for building, road making, etc., and thus enlarge the opportunities for the employment continuously of the prison population the whole year round.

The adaptability of the Central Prison population to outside labor may be shown by a few figures. Of the six hundred and thirty-nine prisoners incarcerated in our Central Prison during the year 1906, three hundred and seventy-one were laborers and teamsters, and ten were farmers, a total of three hundred and eighty-one. In other words, over sixty per cent. of the total population were men whose daily occupation was in the open air.

To provide continuous employment at all seasons to all inmates, including those whom it is not thought desirable to employ on the farm, the manu-

facture of articles and supplies for the use of the various institutions of the province could be entered upon within the prison walls. An investigation of the requirements of these institutions leads your committee to believe that the market thus afforded will be sufficient to keep the entire population continuously at work. A return prepared by Mr. Postlethwaite, Accountant of the Provincial Secretary's Department, and secretary of your committee, affords a fair idea of the existing demand in three lines of manufacture, namely, brooms, clothing, boots and shoes. Mr. Postlethwaite's return gives the total purchase in each of these lines by the various institutions for the past four years. The institutions included are the asylums at Brockville, Cobourg, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Mimico, Orillia, Penetang, Toronto and Woodstock. The figures cover fifteen months and the totals are as follows:

TOTALS.

Year.	Average Pop.	Brooms, etc.	Clothing.	Boots and Shoes.	Totals.	
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
1904	5,432	1,709 43	24,852 30	6,105 16	32,666 89	
1905	5,842	1,941 82	29,278 15	6,498 02	37,717 99	
1906	6,017	2,667 55	32,505 31	6,493 35	41,666 21	(15 mos.)
1907	6,005	2,638 19	34,931 91	7,080 08	.....	(9 mos.)

The proposal to establish a branch prison in New Ontario is worthy of consideration. By the location of an institution there a great saving would be effected in the annual cost of transportation of prisoners, and it should be possible to find, where works of a public nature are so urgently needed, constant employment for the population outside the walls of the prison.

In dealing with the reformatory side of the question, your committee appreciates the obstacles which existing conditions at the Central Prison offer to the inauguration of a more advanced policy. The two great requisites to reformatory work—plenty of space and comparative natural seclusion—are totally lacking. Then, too, an institution in which only short term offenders are confined does not lend itself as readily to the application of corrective effort as an institution where the indeterminate sentence is in practice and the period of detention runs from one year to life imprisonment. The present division of responsibility between the Dominion and the Province in the care of the criminal class makes it difficult to carry out a policy having for its chief object the reclamation of those who are amenable to good influence. The returns for last year show that seventy per cent. of those committed to the Central Prison were first offenders, whilst fifty-seven per cent. were under thirty years of age. The indiscriminate association of these first offenders, seventy-four of them boys under twenty years of age, with the more hardened and dissolute type is a deplorable feature of our present system. To put it mildly, the State is not giving a fair chance to the erring boy when it herds him with those who have decided on pursuing a life of crime.

At the present time there are between thirty and forty young men seventeen to twenty-two years of age in the Kingston Penitentiary from Ontario who might be successfully dealt with in a modern reformatory. The

officials of the penitentiary in their last report stated that the prospects for these youths being reformed were not more than one in a thousand.

Instead of having the two year sentence arbitrarily fixed as the boundary line between the Central Prison and the penitentiary, it would be much better were the provincial institution devoted solely to first offenders, regardless of the length of the term for which they are committed.

The importance of the indefinite sentence and parole plans as features of a reformatory system can scarcely be over-estimated. New York, Massachusetts and Ohio have had a lengthy experience of these systems and that experience has been uniformly satisfactory. Indeed the leading prison administrators in those States unite in declaring that without indeterminate sentence and parole, reformatory effort would be almost abortive.

In this connection it might be well to note that in Ontario the indeterminate plan of sentence is already in successful operation under our Industrial School Law. All children from ten to sixteen years of age committed to these institutions are sent on the indefinite plan and remain under the guardianship of the school until they are twenty-one. They may at any time be placed in a foster-home or situation and cannot be retained within the institution for a longer period than three years, although at any time they

ERRATA.

The figures shown in tables on page 42 for 1907 are for Twelve months instead of Nine Months.

4. That this institution be known as the Provincial Reformatory of Ontario.

5. That what are known as the public account, contract and piece price systems of employment be discontinued, as work can be found for the inmates in the improvement and cultivation of the land, the caring and feeding of live stock, etc., and the making of such supplies as are necessary for the various public institutions of the province.

6. That in the equipment of the industrial departments regard be had for the development of the mechanical taste and manual dexterity of the inmates, rather than the specialization of labor and the rapid production of goods by machinery.

7. That the striped suit now worn by the inmates be abolished, and that ordinary clothing of a uniform style and color be substituted therefor.

8. That what is known as the "dark cell" be abandoned, and detention cells, large and well lighted, but affording no view of the outside, be used for the confinement of disobedient or refractory inmates.

9. That as soon as practicable a system of technical education be introduced by the establishment of one school under a qualified instructor, and, if the experience warrants, that the system be extended.

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		$ c	$ c	$ c	$ c

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In this connection it might be well to note that in Ontario the indeterminate plan of sentence is already in successful operation under our Industrial School Law. All children from ten to sixteen years of age committed to these institutions are sent on the indefinite plan and remain under the guardianship of the school until they are twenty-one. They may at any time be placed in a foster-home or situation and cannot be retained within the institution for a longer period than three years, although at any time they may be brought back if their conduct is unsatisfactory.

Your committee would suggest an early conference with the Federal authorities in order to secure a more rational arrangement for the custody of first offenders, and the adoption of the indeterminate sentence and parole systems.

Your committee beg leave to make the following recommendations:

1. That the property now known as the Central Prison be disposed of.

2. That an area of four hundred or five hundred acres, within a reasonable distance from the City of Toronto, and easily accessible by railway, be purchased.

3. That on this property a new prison be erected.

4. That this institution be known as the Provincial Reformatory of Ontario.

5. That what are known as the public account, contract and piece price systems of employment be discontinued, as work can be found for the inmates in the improvement and cultivation of the land, the caring and feeding of live stock, etc., and the making of such supplies as are necessary for the various public institutions of the province.

6. That in the equipment of the industrial departments regard be had for the development of the mechanical taste and manual dexterity of the inmates, rather than the specialization of labor and the rapid production of goods by machinery.

7. That the striped suit now worn by the inmates be abolished, and that ordinary clothing of a uniform style and color be substituted therefor.

8. That what is known as the "dark cell" be abandoned, and detention cells, large and well lighted, but affording no view of the outside, be used for the confinement of disobedient or refractory inmates.

9. That as soon as practicable a system of technical education be introduced by the establishment of one school under a qualified instructor, and, if the experience warrants, that the system be extended.

10. That schools of letters, covering elementary subjects, be established, with a view later on to the adoption of a more advanced curriculum.

11. That calisthenics and military exercises be organized with the object of improving the physical condition of the inmates and thus paving the way for their moral adjustment, but that anything in the nature of a public display be prohibited.

12. That a branch institution be located in Northern Ontario.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. Downey, *Chairman.*
Jno. R. Dargavel.
Geo. Pattinson.
Finlay G. McDiarmid.

THE ARBITRATION

ON THE

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS

BETWEEN THE

Dominion of Canada

AND

The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec

The Nineteenth Award
dated 6th January 1908
being Common School
Award No. 6

Together with the reasons submitted
by the Learned Arbitrators for the
said award No. 6 C. S. F.

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THE NINETEENTH AWARD BEING COMMON SCHOOL AWARD NO. 6, dated 6th January, 1908.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:—

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the HONOURABLE GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, the Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada; and THE HONOURABLE SIR FRANÇOIS LANGELIER, of the City of Quebec, one of the Judges of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec,

SEND GREETING;

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, Chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, Chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, Chapter 4, among other things, provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen, or which might arise, in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three Arbitrators, being Judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Province should agree to submit;

And whereas the said John Alexander Boyd and George Wheelock Burbidge, and the Honourable Louis Napoleon Casault of the City of Quebec in the Province of Quebec, a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec (afterwards Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, Chief Justice of the said Court) were duly appointed such arbitrators under the said Acts and took upon themselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators, or any two of them, should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time;

And whereas by an agreement made on the tenth of April, 1893, on behalf of the Government of Canada of the first part, the Government of Ontario of the second part, and the Government of Quebec of the third part, it was, among other things, agreed by and between the said several Governments, parties thereto, that the following questions, among others, mentioned in the order of the Governor-General in Council of the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and they were thereby referred to the said Arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the said statutes, namely:—

"The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund, the rates of interest which should be allowed on such fund, and the method of computing such interest.

"In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund, the Arbitrators are to take into consideration, not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the School Lands which have not yet been sold."

And whereas certain questions respecting the Common School Fund were submitted to the said Arbitrators, and among others a claim made on behalf of the Province of Quebec that the Province of Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund for the following amounts:—

"1. Moneys collected by Ontario which they have omitted to credit to the Common School Fund in their accounts as rendered	$9,468.59
"2. Deductions made by Ontario on balances due in capital and interest on sales of land prior to the 30th June, 1867.....	$260,445.19
"3. Deductions on balances due in principal and interest on sales made subsequent to the 1st July, 1867.....	$2,975.99
"4. Balances due in principal and interest on lots sold prior to the 30th June, 1867, patents having been issued by the Ontario Government to the occupants of lots without payment of any money	$7,270.62
"5. Amounts due in principal and interest on sales made prior to the 30th June, 1867, but subquently cancelled and resold by Ontario at reduced rates	$20,662.58
Total	$300,822.97

And whereas dealing with that claim, among others, and exercising their authority to make an award in respect thereof, the said Arbitrators did, on the sixth day of March, 1896, among other things (Sir John Alexander Boyd dissenting from so much of the award as made the Province of Ontario liable for any sums of money remitted to or not collected from the purchaser of any Common School Lands and for interest on any sums so remitted or not collected) award and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:—

"2. That in computing the amount of principal money of the Common School Fund for which the Province of Ontario is liable, the following sums shall be deemed to be and shall be treated in all respects as moneys received by the Province from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, that is to say:—

"(*a*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchaser, unless it be shewn by the Province that such remission was made in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands and Fund; and

"(*b*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, at the time when letters patent for such lands were issued to him by the Province of Ontario and not collected by the Province, unless it be shewn by the Province that there was good cause for not collecting the same.

"3. That where in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands any sale of such lands has been cancelled by the Province of Ontario, and the same resold at a price less than that first obtained, the Province shall not be liable for the loss resulting therefrom."

And whereas the parties having proceeded further with the said claims, and having filed statements showing the particulars thereof, and having submitted evidence in respect thereto; and the said Arbitrators having heard the parties and considered the evidences, did, on the 21st day of October,

1899, make a further award in the premises whereby they did, among other things, award, order and adjudge as follows, that is to say:—

"1. That subject to any revision and correction of the amount of the item in each case (which shall be ascertained by accountants to be appointed by the Arbitrators, in case the parties themselves do not otherwise agree) that may appear necessary and proper in the further taking of the accounts, that the Province of Ontario shall be debited with the sum of $9,468.59 hereinbefore mentioned for moneys collected on account of the Common School Lands and not credited to the Common School Fund in the accounts as rendered. This amount being the difference in sums omitted to be credited to that Fund, and sums wrongly credited thereto, the several items as they appear in the statement prepared by Mr. Hyde and laid before us are subject to such revision and correction) allowed as claimed by Quebec.

"2. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid, the Province of Ontario shall be debited, and the Common School Fund credited, with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde, that go to make up the amount of $260,445.19 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable, with the exception of an item of $359.31 which appears at page 54 of the said statement in connection with sale numbered 9,762.

"3. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $2,975.99 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

"4. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $7,270.62 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

"5. In respect to the amount of $20,662.58 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable in respect of the cancellations of certain sales of land and the resale thereof at reduced rates, that the Province of Ontario, subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid, be debited and the Common School Fund credited with" certain items amount in the whole to the sum of $6,230.35.

And whereas the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault having resigned his office of Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec became incompetent to act as an Arbitrator under the said statutes; and the Honourable Sir François Langelier, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, a Judge of the Superior Court of that Province, was duly appointed an Arbitrator under the said Statutes in the place and stead of the said Sir Louis Napoleon Casault;

And whereas no final award and declaration of the amount for which the Province of Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund as mentioned in the submission of the 10th day of April, 1893, has been made, and Counsel for the Province of Quebec have moved the said Arbitrators to give, among other things, orders and directions as to the method of making up the accounts of the Common School Fund referred to in the said agreement of submission, brought down and extended to the 31st December, 1892, inclusive, carrying into the same all the items and figures resulting from the various

awards or orders of the Board made or to be made affecting the said Fund;

And whereas on that motion the question has arisen as to whether in the final award and disposition of the said matter effect should be given to the directions and provisions mentioned and contained in the second and third paragraphs of the said Award of the 6th day of March, 1896, and in the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the said award of the 21st day of October, 1899, as being within the jurisdiction and authority of the Arbitrators under the submission of the 10th day of April, 1893;

And whereas the parties have been heard in respect to the said question;

Now therefore we, the said JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE and FRANÇOIS LANGELIER, the said Arbitrators, exercising our authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, and proceeding upon our view of a disputed question of law, do answer the said question in the negative, and Do award, order and adjudge, in and upon the premises that the directions and provisions mentioned and contained in the second and third paragraphs of the said award of the 6th day of March, 1896, and in the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of the said award of the 21st day of October, 1899, were in excess of the authority and jurisdiction of this Board under the said submission of the 10th day of April, 1893, and that no effect should be given to such direction and provisions in the final award and declaration of the Board as to the amount for which the Province of Ontario is liable, to the Common School Fund.

THE HONOURABLE SIR FRANCOIS LANGELIER dissents from the present Award on the grounds that the Board of Arbitrators had jurisdiction to deal with claims heretofore allowed in the Award of the 6th day of March, 1896, and the 21st day of October, 1899, and is of opinion that the said Award should not be disturbed;

In witness whereof we, the said JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE and FRANCOIS LANGELIER, have hereunto set our hands and seals this sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Signed, sealed and published in the presence of	J. A. Boyd.	(Seal).
	Geo. W. Burbidge.	(Seal).
L. A. Audette.	F. Langelier.	(Seal).

REASONS SUBMITTED BY THE LEARNED ARBITRATORS.

SIR JOHN BOYD,

In view of the decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Attorney-General for Ontario v. The Attorney-General for Quebec, (1902) A.C. 39, the Province of Ontario now moves for a declaration and an adjudication by the Board of Arbitrators that clauses 2 and 3 of the Award of 6th March, 1896, as well as clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Award of the 21st October, 1899, are invalid and inoperative because of the matters therein dealt with being beyond the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators.

Clauses 2 and 3 are as follows:

2. That in computing the amount of principal money of the principal money of the Common School Fund for which the Province of Ontario is liable, the following sums shall be deemed to be and shall be treated in all

respects as moneys received by the Province from or on account of the Common School Lands, set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada (that is to say)

(*a*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of the said Common School Lands, remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchaser, unless it be shown by the Province that such remission was made in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands and Fund; and

(*b*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of the said Common School Lands at the time when letters patent were issued to him by the Province of Ontario, and not collected by the Province, unless it be shewn by the Province that there was good cause for not collecting the same.

Clause 3.: "That where in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands any sale of such lands has been cancelled by the Province of Ontario and the same resold at a price less than that first obtained by the Province, the Province shall be liable for the loss resulting therefrom."

And clauses 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Award of 1899 comprise the various amounts chargeable against Ontario and to be debited in the Common School Fund account, which are ascertained by the working out of the directions given in clauses 2 and 3 of the Award of 1896. These moneys, never in the hands of Ontario but to be charged against her as if received are classified as four items, thus:

2. Deductions made by Ontario on balances due in capital and interest on sales prior to the 30th June, 1867.....	$260,445.19
3. Deductions on balances due in principal and interest on sales made subsequent to the 1st July, 1867.....	$2,975.99
4. Balances due on principal and interest on lots sold prior to 30th June, 1867, patents having been issued by the Ontario Government to the occupants of lots, without payment of any money	$7,270.62
5. Amounts due in principal and interest on sales made prior to the 30th June, 1867, but subsequently cancelled and resold by Ontario at reduced rates	$20,662.58

The Award of 1896 was in respect of the said clauses 2 and 3 the award of a majority of the Board. Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissented from so much of the award as made the Province of Ontario liable for any sums of money remitted to or collected from the purchaser of any Common School Lands, and for interest of any sum so remitted or not collected.

Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissented from clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Award of 1899 on the ground that the liability of Ontario to account for School moneys was to be measured by the terms of the Award of 1870. The ninth Paragraph of that award creating and constituting the sole basis of such liability was confined in express terms to moneys received from the sale of the lands, and that it was not competent for the members of the Board to extend the obligation by the addition of words importing that Ontario is liable also for moneys which might have been received and that it was not competent to extend that obligation obliquely by the application of 'equitable principal' for such principles are not to be employed to add to the language or to alter the meaning of the Award of 1870, which the Supreme Court of Canada had declared to be in this regard final and conclusive.

The decision in the Privy Council was in respect of a claim made by Quebec to charge Ontario with uncollected prices of Common School Lands sold by Ontario which were long in arrear and which should have been collected in due course of administration. The appeal was on the point whether such a claim was within the scope of the reference. Lord Robertson, giving the advisement of their Lordships, cleared the ground by pointing out the particular thing which constituted "The Common School Fund" the principal of which was to be ascertained and determined. It consists of moneys in the hands of Government, i.e., moneys derived from the sale of the public lands set apart for this purpose. Then he proceeds: "The substance of the claim of Quebec is that Ontario is to be debited with what in fact is not in their hands and is alleged to be uncollected owing to the fault of that Government."

The nature of the claim is emphasized and defined by him thus: "The facts set out in the claim amount to a case of wilful neglect and default . . . . . and the remedy sought is that those moneys which are not in the hands of the defaulter shall be treated as if they were and shall be debited against him. This is the gist of the claim —a claim against a trustee who, whether from intention or from negligence, leaves moneys uncollected which he ought to have in his hands . . . It is a claim founded on wilful neglect and default and of the nature of damages and is hetereogenous to the questions which are clearly included in the submission." p. 48).

The reasoning of Lord Robertson appears to be entirely applicable to the claims allowed by the majority of the arbitrators in the Awards of 1896 and 1899, now under review, and this declaration of the law as to the scope of the submission by the highest tribunal of the Colonial Empire is according to my best judgment conclusive upon us as Arbitrators.

Nevertheless it will be perhaps not inappropriate to refer briefly to the history of this reference. One must be down to the foundation and observe how the arbitration came into being.

The origin was in the concurrent legislation of all three Governments concerned: the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Canada passed the Act 54-55 Victoria, Chapter 6, entitled "An Act respecting the Settlement of Accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and between the said Provinces."

It recited, Whereas certain questions have arisen or may hereafter arise in the settlement of accounts between Canada and the Provinces both jointly and severally and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement has hitherto been arrived at, and whereas it is advisable that all such questions of account should be referred to arbitration—therefore for the final and conclusive determination of such accounts, the Governments may unite in the appointment of three arbitrators to whom shall be referred such questions as the three shall agree to submit.

Ontario passed the Act 54 Victoria, Chapter 2, entitled "An Act respecting the settlement by arbitration of accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces and between the two Provinces," with this preamble: Whereas certain questions have arisen in the settlement of the accounts between, etc., concerning which no agreement has been arrived at, and whereas it was proposed that these and all other questions arising out of or incident to the settlement of these accounts should be referred to arbitration: Therefore it was enacted that for the final and conclusive determination of these questions the Governments might unite in the appointment of three arbitrators

to whom should be referred such of these questions as the Governments shall mutually agree to submit.

And Quebec, by 54 Victoria, Chapter 4, passed an Act, the earliest of the series in point of time, and the phraseology of which has been adopted by the other Governments, entitled: "An Act respecting the settlement by arbitration of accounts between Canada and the Provinces and between the two Provinces, in which the preamble and the enacting clause is identical in language with that already quoted in part as having been passed by Ontario.

This three-fold legislation is concurrent and practically identical in frame and expression, and it is to be assumed that all three meant the same thing when they agreed to refer all questions arising out of or incident to the settlement of these accounts. The arbitrators were to deal with the settlement of accounts.

Next we turn to the question which it was agreed to submit by formal instrument of tripartite character. This agreement of submission, dated 16th April, 1893, after providing for all questions of accounts, specified in certain particulars (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*f*), proceeds:

"It is further agreed that the following matters shall be referred in accordance with the provisions of the said statutes, namely:

(*h*) The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Funds, the rate of interest which would be allowed on such Fund, and the method of computing such interest.

(*i*) In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund, the arbitrators are to take into consideration not only the sum now held by the Dominion of Canada but also the amount for which Ontario is liable and also the value of the School Lands which have not yet been sold.

To understand what is meant by the Common School Fund recourse must be had to the Statute of old Canada, Con. Stat. Can., 1859, Chapter 26. By section 1, one million acres of public lands having been set apart and appropriated for Common School purposes (all in Upper Canada) it was declared that the money arising from the sale or disposal of any portion of the said lands shall remain or be invested and applied towards creating a capital sum . . . and such capital and the income thereof shall form the Common School Fund.

After Confederation, it became necessary to divide the asset debts and properties of the old Province and by the Award made in 1870 of the Board of Arbitrators then appointed, a final disposition was made of this Common School Fund. By paragraph 9 of that award it was settled that the moneys received by Ontario since the 30th June, 1867, or which should be thereafter received by the said Province from or on account of the said Common School Lands should be paid to the Dominion to be invested as directed by Con. Stat. Can. Chapter 26.

The Common School Fund is, therefore, a fund consisting of moneys arising out of the specifically set apart public lands and received by the Province of Ontario, moneys derived from the lands and received by the Province—that and nothing more.

Provision is also made in this Award for Ontario retaining out of the moneys received six per cent. for expenses of management and for the formation out of the proceeds of The Upper Canada Improvement Fund (a matter not how material).

In view of this retrospect the outcome seems reasonably clear that in the settlement of the accounts relating to the Common School Fund and the

ascertainment of the amount of the principal, regard is to be had to the aggregate of moneys received out of the sale of the lands and the liability therefor of Ontario becomes determinable when all deductions of allowances are made for expenses of management and other usual and proper deductions, if any.

The only words in the reference which can be used to extend the inquiry as to moneys not received but which might have been received by Ontario, are the words "the amount for which Ontario is liable," but these have to be construed according to the context as well as to the whole character of the reference, and to read them as empowering an investigation of defalcations and omissions, and remissions and breaches of trust, from whatever cause originating, goes outside of and beyond the ordinary meaning of the words, and imports what Lord Robertson terms a "heterogeneous" element.

At present the majority finding of the arbitrators fixes Ontario with liability for moneys not received, attributable to deductions made on sales before and after the date of Confederation (1st July, 1867), balances not collected on the issue of patents, and losses on cancelled sales of land which was afterwards resold at a lower rate. These all are items sounding in damages for default or failure to make the utmost out of the trust property. This ruling changes the character of Ontario from that of an accounting party to that of a tort-feasor: Attorney-General v. Wilson, Cr. & Ph. 28, 29.

The high contracting parties must be taken to mean the same thing when they provide for the settlement of accounts. The reference by way of arbitrament to take trust accounts is a well known procedure in English and Canadian law. A reference to take accounts means in the ordinary way as against an accounting party in possession of funds for which he is responsible and accountable. If it is sought to take accounts 'out of the ordinary' and in the special way of making the trustee liable for his wilful default (which covers wrong doing of any and every degree of gravity) appropriate language must be used to give authority and jurisdiction so to inquire and to investigate. See Harrison v. McGlashan, 7 Gr. 531; Laming v. Gee, L.R. 10 C.D. 715.

In Dowse v. Gorton, 1891, A. C. 190, Lord MacNaghten, in addressing the Judicial Committee, said: "Your Lordships are familiar with the distinction between the usual administration order and an order founded on breach of trust, a distinction in principle which is not affected by the recent changes in practice and procedure."

Nowhere is that distinction better brought out than in the judgment of the Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst) in Hodgson v. Bell, 1 Phill. 182. "Dealing with the office of a supplementary bill in aid of a decree, the object is to carry out and accomplish the original decree, but not for the purpose of varying the principle of the decree. He said: "Now the supplemental decree prayed for in this case is quite contrary to the principle of the original decree. The original decree was merely for a common account; the supplemental bill prays for an account of quite a different nature and character, founded on the wrongful conduct of the parties, for it calls upon them to account not for what they have received or what has come to their hands or to the hands of others for their use, but for what they might have received had it not been for their wilful default. This, therefore, cannot be considered as a supplemental bill in aid of a decree, because it proceeds upon a principle quite different from that of the original decree." (1842).

The distinctive principles in the two methods of directing the investigation of accounts, first in the usual form and again in the special form in

regard to wilful default, which is in the nature of a delict or tort, is elaborately examined in Kindersley, V.C., in what is perhaps the leading case on the subject of Partington v. Reynolds, 4 Drew. 252. In this he disagreed from the ruling of Stewart, V.C., who thought the ordinary decree might be extended by the Court upon a reference in the exercise of its sound discretion and in furthermore of the powers conferred by the improved procedure of the Courts. Brooker v. Brooker, 3 Sm. & Giff. 375. But there is no variance in the views of all the judges that the two methods of procedure are rooted in fundamental distinction. Massey v. Massey, 2 J. & H. 728; re Fryer, 3 K. & J. 317; Blount v. O'Connor, 17 L.R. (Ir), (1887) 620; re Bowen, 20 C.D. 538; and re Stevens, 1897, 1 Ch. 432.

I would note also two Scotch arbitration cases which appear to be pertinent on the main matter here discussed, as to a reference of accounts not including a question of damages: McAlpine v. Lincolnshire Ry. Co. (1889), 17 R. 113, and Mackey v. Levine (1893), 20 R. 1093.

This aspect of the matter need not be further pursued to shew that upon the words of reference to arbitration here employed, the legal import would be that of the usual reference to take accounts, and would not include a claim to make good losses which had arisen from the misconduct or even the inaction of the party called to account for moneys received as trustee.

I conclude that our business and duty is to take the account of trust moneys received and after making all proper deductions for management and the like to find for what sum the Province is liable in regard to the School Fund. That leaves open still the liability, if any, of the Province in respect of moneys claimed to be lost to or not collected in respect of that fund wherein the Province may be guilty of a breach of trust.

The inquiry under the impeached clauses of the two interim Awards is not yet closed; the totals which I have already set out in figures are still to be by us revised and corrected, having regard to the report of the accountants mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Award of 1899, upon which revised and corrected accounts the Province of Ontario is exposed to be still further penalized by the cumulation of interest thereon, although the principal was never collected by or in the hands of Ontario.

It is "no inconsiderable hardship" to be called to account on the footing of wilful default: per Lord Eldon, C., in Rowe v. Wood, 2 Jac. & W. 556. Here it cannot be gathered from the document leading to arbitration nor from the terms of the reference that wilful default was a moot question. Sleight v. Lawson, 3 K. & J. 299; Attorney-General v. Norwich, 2 M. & Cr. 466. One can readily understand why the Government of Ontario might well decline to withhold from the jurisdiction of this Board criticism and possible disapproval of its policy in regard to the administration of public waste lands of the Province—for such were the lands set apart for public school purposes. Questions as to the best or most expedient course to follow in opening up these then remote lands for settlement, in encouraging and conciliating settlers, in dealing leniently with struggling immigrants and new-comers, who through sickness, bad seasons, lack of means, unproductive soil, or other misfortune failed in keeping up their payments, would constantly arise; and at this distance of time, much evidence by way of explanation or justification must have disappeared.

Clear language would be necessary to confer such a wide sweep of jurisdiction upon this Board, and it is not to be assumed that this larger inquiry lies latent in the more limited words of reference.

The general rule of municipal law is that when trustees are directed to account, the scope of the inquiry is as to trust moneys received by them,

and it is not to be extended to losses from default, unless a specific direction is given to that effect. If this is the case in regard to private trustees, who are subject to the supervision of the Courts, a fortiori is the rule applcable when the trustees are public political bodies outside of ordinary curial jurisdiction.

Being still seized of this head of inquiry, is it too late to go back and undo what has been done in the interim awards?

If there is an absolute want of jurisdiction, it cannot be too late so long as we are not functi officio. The question of jurisdiction on this head was raised at an early stage, and the whole inquiry proceeded subject to that protest. Hamlyn v. Betteley, 6 Q.B.D. at p. 65. I do not regard the earlier partial awards even touching matters within our jurisdiction, as final deliverances to which the doctrine of estoppel or of res judicata applies. The interim awards were issued in order to shape and facilitate as far as might be the course of the proceedings, but should not be used to bind our judgments where the light of subsequent events or the result of subsequent dicisions demonstrates that our earlier position was erroneous. So long as the arbitration is pending, so long as the ultimate disposition of it has not passed out of our control, so long is it competent for us to review and adjust and correct what appears to be manifestly wrong in any of the former proceedings. Such appeared to me to be our power during the course of the argument. No authority was cited one way or the other. I am fortified in my conclusion by a reference to the general observations to be found in Green's Encyclopœdia of Scot's Law, Vol. 1, p. 301. It is there written: "An express power to issue such awards (i.e., interim awards) is sometimes contained in the deed of submission. They are inherently subject to recall or alteration by the final award. Even when an interim award is intended to stand unaltered by the final award it is probably better and more regular to refer specially to it in the final award and expressly reaffirm it. When the interim award is to be recalled or altered, that must be clearly expressed in the final award, and in all cases where an interim award has been pronounced great care must be taken in expressing the final award to avoid all risk of ambiguity or repugnancy which might otherwise arise."

In the last edition of Russell on Awards (9th ed., 1906) at p. 115, he says: "Sometimes a submission directs or empowers the arbitrator to make one or more awards. Under such a special provision his authority will, of course, not necessarily be terminated by the making of one award, though final as to part. It is not till he has made what he intends as a last and final award within the meaning of the submission that his power can be considered as executed." and he refers to a case in which though the award was intended to be final yet it being invalid the arbitrator, who was acting under a statute and not as a private referee, had power to make a second and valid award. Great Northern Ry. v. Clarence, 1 Col. Ch. Cas. 115.

The passage I have cited from Green is consonant to common sense and appears to be in accordance with legal principle.

Though the rule seems to be not very clearly defined in England, Mr. Justice Crowder agrees with the result as expressed in Green's Encyclopœdia, where he says, in Wood v. Copper Manufacturing Co., 15 C.B. at 471: "in all cases where matters in difference are referred to an arbitrator, it is a condition that he shall finally dispose of all the matters referred. Where the arbitrator is to make two awards the agreement to that effect implies that the first award is not to be final."

In this case the arbitrators or a majority of them have a statutory power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time, and in regard to the clauses impeached in the awards of 1896 and 1899, they are inherently not final but await completion from further action of the Board.

In many aspects, therefore, if the Board has exceeded its authority in the impeached clauses of the former awards, we are not now prevented from exercising our right to rectify the error.

Having expressed, perhaps at unnecessary length, my reasons, I have reached the conclusion that the arbitrators are not hampered in any way from now revising and correcting any former action of the Board expressed in an interim Award, and, therefore, that upon this motion we are competent to vacate what has been declared as to the liability of the Province of Ontario in respect to the moneys arising but not collected out of the sales of School Lands.

It was argued for the Province of Quebec that the impeached clauses might be supported or modified so as to give a measure of relief to Quebec by the application of the provisions of the Ontario statute of 1872 (35 Victoria, Chapter 22), entitled "An Act relative to arrears due upon Common School Lands sold previously to the 1st July, 1867."

It is there recited that representations had been made that certain Common School Lands in the Province were sold at prices beyond their fair value, which prices remain unpaid, and that large arrears of interest have accrued, and that it would be unjust to enforce payment of the prices aforesaid and of all the arrears of interest, and that it is expedient to grant relief in certain cases. Provision was then made for abatement and deduction upon various conditions existing, to be ascertained after examination and valuation by Inspectors, etc. The reduction or abatement was to be made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, after being authorized so to do by Order in Council, and the reduction or abatement was to be made only in respect of the share of Ontario in the lands and price, and should not in any way affect the interest or share of Quebec therein.

This Act was partly amended in 1877, but was never acted upon by Ontario, and no Order in Council was issued to make it operative. A very different plan was followed in making abatements and reductions, so that the amounts remitted were never paid actually or constructively to Ontario. These remissions are still outstanding and may form the subject of further negotiations and adjustment between the Provinces, but do not fall within the purview of this arbitrament. The Act may be of use for evidential purposes, but I do not see how it can be availed of to support the clauses now attacked. The arbitrators have no power to deal with equities or to declare that so much of the purchase money collected by Ontario is attributable to the satisfaction of Quebec's claim and to charge the amounts remitted upon Ontario's share of the Fund alone, as if the final division and distribution of the Fund between the cestui que trustent was now committed to the arbitrators. That is not one of the matters referred to the Board, and it is not included in the duty to ascertain and determine the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund.

The motion made should be granted, and the clauses attacked should be declared invalid and ultra vires as dealing with matters beyond the scope of the submission.

J. A. Boyd.

28th December, 1907.

MR. JUSTICE BURBIDGE.

To state the question to be determined on the present application, it will be necessary to refer to portions of two awards made by this Board in this matter.

By an award made on the 6th day of March, 1896, by a majority of the oard as then constituted, it was, among other things, provided and adjudged as follows:—

"2. That in computing the amount of principal money of the Common School Fund, for which the Province of Ontario is liable, the following sums shall be deemed to be and shall be treated in all respects as moneys received by the Province from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, that is to say:—

"*(a)* Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchaser, unless it be shewn by the Province that such remission was made in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands and Fund; and

"*(b)* Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, at the time when Letters Patent for such lands were issued to him by the Province of Ontario, and not collected by the Province, unless it be shown by the Province that there was good cause for not collecting the same.

"3. That where in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands any sale of such lands has been cancelled by the Province of Ontario, and the same resold at a price less than that first obtained, the Province shall not be liable for the loss resulting therefrom."

This award was made upon a claim presented to the Board on behalf of the Province of Quebec that the Province of Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund for the following, among other, amounts, that is to say:—

"2. Deductions made by Ontario on balances due in capital and interest on sales of land" (made) "prior to the 30th June, 1867 . . .	$260,445.19
"3. Deductions on balances due in principal and interest on sales made subsequent to the 1st July, 1867	$2,975.99
"4. Balances due in principal and interest on lots sold prior to the 30th June, 1867, patents having been issued by the Ontario Government to the occupants of lots without payment of any money	$7,270.62
"5. Amounts due in principal and interest on sales made prior to the 30th June, 1867, but subsequently cancelled and resold by Ontario at reduced rates	$20,662.58

And thereafter having proceeded further with the said claim, among others, and certain statements showing the particulars thereof, having been filed and evidence in respect thereto having been submitted, a further award was made in the premises on the 21st day of October, 1899, by a majority of this Board as then constituted, whereby it was, among other things, provided and adjudged as follows, that is to say:—

"2. That subject to such revision and correction, as aforesaid, the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts, shown in the said statement prepared by

Mr. Hyde, that go to make up the amount of $260,445.19 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable, with the exception of an item of $359.31 which appears at page 54 of the said statement in connection with the sale numbered 9,762.

"3. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $2,975.99 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

"4. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $7,270.62 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

"5. In respect to the amount of $20,662.58 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable in respect of the cancellation of certain sales of land and the resale thereof at reduced rates; that the Province of Ontario, subject to such revision and correction, as aforesaid, be debited and the Common School Fund credited with certain specified items, amounting in all to the sum of $6,230.35."

The question to be determined is whether or not the disposition so made of the claim presented should, in the final computation, declaration and award of the amount for which Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund, stand and be given effect to; and the proper determination of that question depends upon the answer to be given to the two questions following, that is to say: —

1. Was the claim put forward and the disposition made of it by the two awards mentioned within the authority and jurisdiction conferred on this Board by the statutes under which it was constituted and by the agreement of submission made on the 10th day of April, 1893, on behalf of the Government of Canada of the first part, the Government of Ontario of the second part, and the Government of Quebec of the third part?

2. If not, is the matter so far as it relates to further proceedings before the Board concluded by the action taken and the disposition made of this claim in and by the two awards mentioned?

By an Act of the Parliament of Canada 54-55 Victoria, Chapter 6, an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario 54 Victoria, Chapter 2, and an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec 54 Victoria, Chapter 4, after reciting that certain questions had arisen or might thereafter arise in the settlement of the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, it was enacted (in terms as in the recital substantially but not literally indentical): —

(1) that for the final and conclusive determination of such questions the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario and Quebec might unite in the appointment of three arbitrators to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor-General and the Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces should agree to submit; (2) that the arbitrators should consist of three judges, and one to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council and one by each of the Provincial Govern-

ments; and all three to be approved by each Government; (3) that the arbitrators should not assume to decide any disputed constitutional question, but if any were raised the arbitrators were to note and report them with their award, but without delaying the proceedings; (4) that any two of the arbitrators should have power to make an award; (5) that the arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time; and (6) that the arbitrators should not be bound to decide according to the strict rules of law but might decide upon equitable principles, and that when they did proceed upon their view of a disputed question of law, the award should set forth the same at the instance of either party, and that it should, so far as it related to the decision there, be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada and thence to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council in case their Lordships should be pleased to allow such appeal.

By an agreement of submission, hereinbefore referred to, made on the 10th of April, 1893, on behalf of the three Governments mentioned and by them respectively approved of and adopted, the following, among other matters, were referred to the said arbitrators for their determination and award in accordance with the said statutes, namely:—

"(*h*) The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund, the rate of interest which should be allowed on such fund, and the method of computing such interest.

"(*i*) In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund the arbitrators are to take into consideration not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the School Lands which have not yet been sold."

By general rules made on the 18th day of April, 1893, the arbitrators made provision for regulating proceedings before them in the matter of the disputed accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, whereby it was, among other things, provided that statements of claim, statements in defence, and replies should be filed and served as therein prescribed; and that any question of law or fact or that the claim did not fall within the scope of the reference might be raised in a statement of defence.

In March, 1895, there was laid before the Board, on behalf of the Province of Quebec, a statement of claim respecting the Common School Fund in which a number of claims were made against both the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada. It is printed in full in the joint case of Ontario and Quebec on their separate appeals from the first award respecting the Common School Fund, which was made on the 6th February, 1896. The statement will be found at pages 1 to 62 of that case, with a supplement at page 93. It is not necessary to refer to this statement now, further than to observe that the claim that dealt with by the awards of the 6th day of March, 1896, and of the 21st day of October, 1899, now in question, were set up in the statement of claim then filed by the Province of Quebec. (See Joint Case mentioned, pp. 26 and 93).

On the 20th of March, 1895, the Dominion filed its answer to Quebec's statement. It is to be found at pages 64 and 65 of the Joint Case.

On the 6th of June, 1895, the Province of Ontario filed an answer to the case presented by the Province of Quebec, and in addition presented a claim against the Dominion in respect of a loss on bonds of the Quebec Turnpike Trust in which part of the Fund had been invested. The statement of Ontario will be found at pages 67 to 91 of the

Joint Case referred to, and the reply of Quebec thereto at pages 94 and 95. That completed the pleadings, and it is important to notice that Ontario did not take any objection to the jurisdiction of the Board to deal with the question of remissions and abatements for which Quebec had presented a specific claim, as stated, or raise any question as to the same being within the scope of the reference. The answer of Ontario on that branch o fthe case is to be found at pages 83 and 84 of the Joint Case. The substance of it is that Ontario in administering the Common School Lands both in reduction of the price at which such lands had been sold beyond their fair value, and in abatement of arrears of interest for the same reason, acted as appeared equitable and just; and that such reductions and abatements were necessary in the interest of Ontario and Quebec in order to realize from the purchasers and settlers the best returns which could be secured for the Common School Fund.

On these statements or pleadings the parties went to hearing, and the first award of this Board in respect thereof was, as stated, made on the 6th of February, 1896. It ascertained and determined the amount of the Common School Fund held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the 10th day of April, 1893. It negatived a pretension that Quebec had set up that the Province of Ontario was liable out of the proceeds arising from the sale of Crown Lands of the Province, other than the million acres of Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, to contribute to the Common School Fund until the latter reached an amount of $6,666,666.00. It found against the contention of Ontario that the Dominion was under any liability in respect of the Quebec Turnpike Trust debentures; and against a claim made by Quebec that the Dominion was liable for interest on moneys received by the Province of Ontario from the sales of Common School Lands and retained by that Province. With respect to the liability of the Province of Ontario to the Common School Board, the award provided as follows:—

"3. That subject to certain deductions the Province of Ontario is liable for the moneys received by the said Province since the first day of July, 1867, or to be received from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada.

"Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from this finding as to liability.

"4. That from the moneys received by the Province of Ontario since the first day of July, 1867, from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, the Province of Ontario is entitled to deduct and retain the following sums as provided by the award of the 3rd September, 1870, that is to say:—

"Firstly: In respect of all such moneys six per centum on the amount thereof for the sale and management of such lands.

"Secondly: In respect of moneys arising from sales of such lands made between the fourteenth day of June, 1853, and the sixth day of March, 1861, twenty-five per centum. of the balance remaining after the reduction of six per centum for the sale and management of such lands.

"Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoleon Casault dissents from so much of this finding as relates to the deduction in the cases mentioned of the twenty-five per centum on such balance."

Quebec's claim that Ontario was liable to make good to the Common School Fund a sum equal to the remissions and abatements that have been referred to was not dealt with in any way in this first award; that and other questions respecting the Common School Fund were reserved for further consideration.

Against this first award in the matter of the Common School Fund the Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and filed the Joint Case referred to, in which, however, they asserted separate appeals, both of which were dismissed. (28 S.C.R. 609).

The matter of the remissions and abatements, now again in question here, was dealt with in the manner already stated by a second award respecting the Common School Fund made on the 6th day of March, 1896, and by a fourth award made, as seen, on the 21st day of October, 1899. The second award prescribed general rules for ascertaining the liability of the Province of Ontario to the Common School Fund in respect of the remissions and abatements mentioned. In the fourth award these rules were applied to the different cases presented by the evidence taken between 1896 and 1899 and subject to certain corrections and revisions rendered necessary by the discovery of errors in the statements presented, the actual amounts for which Ontario was liable were stated.

There was a third award respecting this Fund, which was made on the 22nd day of March, 1899. It dealt with the question of the division of the income of the Common School Fund between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and it directed that the income of the Fund should be divided between the two Provinces in the manner and proportions determined and provided for in the award of the third day of September, 1870. That will, I think, be seen later on to be a matter of some importance in dealing with one aspect of the present case presented by Counsel for the Province of Quebec.

Against the award of March 6th, 1896, no appeal was attempted to be asserted until after the award of the 21st of October, 1899, had been made. But after that award had been published this Board was moved on behalf of the Province of Ontario to certify that in making such awards the Board, or a majority of them, had proceeded upon their view of a disputed question of law. That certificate the Board was not able to give, the actual fact being, according to the views of a majority of the Board, to the contrary. The appeal, however, was taken but was quashed by the Supreme Court of Canada in May, 1900, on a motion made on behalf of the Province of Quebec. (30 S.C.R. 306).

In the meantime (December, 1899), Quebec had formulated and filed a claim by which it sought to make Ontario liable for the "outstanding balances due on sales as at 31st December, 1892, to the amount inclusive of capital and interest of $485,801.65" mentioned, but not actually claimed in the supplement to Quebec's statement already referred to. (See Joint Case p. 93). These balances came to be known and spoken of as the "uncollected balances," and it will be convenient in referring to them to use the latter expression. To this claim Ontario, on the 22nd day of May, 1900, filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the Board; and on the 23rd day of the same month Quebec filed a replication to the plea. The award of this Board on the question thereby submitted was made on the 13th day of September following, a majority of the Board, proceeding upon their view of a disputed question of law, holding that the Board had no authority or jurisdiction to entertain the said claim. This award was made without prejudice to the rights and interests of the Province of Quebec in such uncollected balances, and to its rights to have the same saved and excepted in any final award made in the matters submitted to the Board. An appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada having been asserted by the Province of Quebec the appeal was allowed and the matter was referred back to the arbitrators with a declara-

tion that they had jurisdiction to hear and adjudicate upon the claims made by the Province of Quebec (31 S.C.R. 531). From this judgment of the Supreme Court Ontario obtained leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, and the parties having been heard their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council humbly advised His Majesty that the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada ought to be reversed and the award of the arbitrators restored. The following is an extract from the report of their Lordships' reasons for judgment:—

"Now the question is whether such a claim falls within heads (*h*) and (*i*) of the submission. "The Common School Fund," the principal of which is to be 'ascertained and determined,' according to the conception of the statutes which relate to it, consist of moneys in the hands of Government. Now, the substance of the claim of Quebec is that the Ontario Government is to be debited with what in fact is not in their hands and is alleged to be uncollected owing to the fault of that Government. Their Lordships are unable to hold that a claim of this nature is to be found within the language of arts. (*h*) and (*i*) of the submission when there is no recital or suggestion of it in the rest of the submission. The question is not whether the claim is suitable for arbitration, but whether it has been submitted by this instrument. As their Lordships read the claim, it is a claim founded on wilful neglect and default and of the nature of damages, and is heterogeneous to the questions which are clearly included in the submission. The specified matters which the arbitrators are to take into consideration do not include the present claim, and the fact that they are mentioned makes it impossible to suppose that the parties would have omitted to mention the matter now in question, if it had been within the scope of the reference.

The judgment was rendered in November, 1902, and from that time until the 18th day of December last no step was taken before the Board to have a final determination of the amount for which Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund. That matter is still open and undetermined. With a view to bringing the question to a conclusion Counsel for Quebec, on the date last mentioned, moved the Board as now constituted "to order and give directions" among other things "as to the method of making up the accounts of the Common School Fund referred to in the agreement of submission of the 10th of April, 1893, brought down and extended to the 31st of December, 1892, inclusive, carrying into the same all the items and figures resulting from the various awards or orders of the Board made or to be made affecting the said Fund."

And on that motion the question for determination is, as already stated, whether or not, in the final computation, declaration and award of the amount for which Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund, effect shall be given to the portions of the second and fourth awards respecting the remissions and abatements mentioned. Quebec maintains the affirmative of that question and contends, first, that the Board had jurisdiction in the premises; and, secondly, that whether it had or not the Board and the parties hereto are concluded by the awards so made; while on the other hand Ontario contends that the Board had no jurisdiction to make the awards mentioned, that the want of such jurisdiction may be invoked at any stage in the proceeding and that it would not be competent for the Board in its final award as to the amount for which Ontario is liable to include any item or matter over which it has no jurisdiction.

I had occasion to discuss at some length the question of the reductions and abatements in question in the reasons that I gave at the time the fourth award (that of October 21st, 1899), was made. Assuming that these matters

were within the scope of the reference, and no question was at the time raised as to that, I see no reason to qualify anything I then stated. Dealing with the decision embodied in the second award I find that at the time I expressed my opinion as follows:—

"Now with reference to this decision, it is to be observed that the arbitrators did not in making it, profess to proceed upon their view of a disputed question of law, and I may for myself state here that I concurred in the rules laid down in the award not because I thought they represented propositions of law by which the Province of Ontario was bound, but because they appeared to me to embody provisions that were as between the two Provinces fair and equitable."

I still hold the same view. But that is not the question with which we are at present concerned. The Acts under which the Board is constituted provide as has been seen that it shall not be bound to decide according to the strict rules of law, but may decide upon equitable principles; and the latter words are no doubt not limited to such an equity as follows the law, otherwise there would be no departure from the rules of law. They must, I think, be given a larger construction than that. But then the provision applies only to matters over which the Board has jurisdiction. It cannot be invoked to enlarge its jurisdiction. Once let a matter be referred to the Board in accordance with the Acts mentioned and it is not bound by strict rules of law, but may decide upon equitable principles. But the question as to whether a given matter is within the submission of reference must always be one of law, and the Board cannot extend its authority or jurisdiction over any such question by resort to any equitable principles.

It is not possible to deal adequately with the questions now before the Board without some reference to the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 35th Victoria, Chapter 22, whereby the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was empowered, subject to certain prescribed conditions, to make the reductions and abatements of which Quebec complains. In the preamble of the Act it is recited that it had been represented that certain Common School Lands in the Province had been sold at prices beyond their fair value, which prices remain unpaid, and that large arrears of interest had accumulated upon the unpaid instalments of the purchase money thereof, and that it would be unjust to enforce payment of the prices aforesaid or of all of the arrears of interest aforesaid, and that it was expedient that power should be given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to grant relief as thereinafter provided. Section one of the Act made provision for the reduction in price in certain cases, and section two for abatements in arrears of interest. But with respect to both the reductions in price and the abatements of interest it was provided that the same would be made only in respect of, and in proportion to, the share or interest of the Province of Ontario in such lands and the price thereof; and should not in anywise extend to or affect the share or interest of the Province of Quebec in such lands or the price thereof. (Section 2). By the third section of the Act it was provided that each such reduction or abatement should be effected by paying out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the amount thereof to the party entitled thereto on his paying the full amount of the purchase money and interest. Had that provision been followed the present questions would never have arisen. The Common School Fund would have received the full benefit of such purchase money and interest, not only in respect of Quebec's share and interest but also in respect of the share and interest of Ontario. In 1877 this provision was repealed; and while it was in force it appears to have been treated by the Executive authorities of the Province of Ontario as directory only,

and was not followed. In the first statement of claim presented by Quebec in respect of the Common School Fund the position was taken that this Act was *ultra vires*, or at most it was valid only so far as the Province of Ontario was concerned. (Joint Case referred to, pp. 26 and 27). Ontario has not so far as I know ever sought before this Board to justify their reductions and abatements by reference to this statute. As has been seen, the position it took was that they were such as were equitable and just and were made in the interest both of Ontario and Quebec. (Joint Case, p. 83). But whatever view one may take of this statute it is clear of course that the moneys in question have never been received by Ontario, and by the award of 1870 the Province is liable to the Common School Fund for moneys received, and a claim to have the Fund augmented by moneys not so received is, as their Lordships have pointed out, in the case of the *Attorney-General for Ontario* v. *The Attorney General for Quebec* (1903 App. Cas. 48), a claim in the nature of damages for some neglect or default which as decided in that case is heterogeneous to the questions included in the submission of the 10th of April, 1893.

With respect to the question as to whether in making a final award as to the amount for which Ontario is liable the Board and the parties are concluded by the action already taken and the disposition made of the matter in the two awards mentioned, I am not able to distinguish the present case from that with which their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were dealing when the question of the award of the 3rd of September, 1870, was before them; and as to which the Lord Chancellor said that the arbitrators were executing a parliamentary power. Either what they did was within their power or it was not, and if it was not within their power, then it went for nothing, and that if the arbitrators did anything more than they were authorized to do it could not have any possible effect. (See extract in judgment of the Chief Justice, 28 S.C.R. 817; and also Joint Case referred to, p. 134). So here this Board is exercising a statutory power bounded by the terms of the submission. What it did in excess of that power goes for nothing and can have no effect. If that is the correct view of the matter, and I think it is, then in making its final award the Board ought not to attempt to give effect to that which for want of jurisdiction went for nothing and had no possible effect.

It is suggested, however, that Quebec might be afforded the relief and remedy to which it is claimed the Province is entitled with reference to the remissions and abatements in question by a readjustment of the apportionment of the income of the Common School Fund. As has been seen, a question respecting the division of the income of the Common School Fund between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, namely, whether the award of the 3rd of September, 1870, in so far as it directed a division of such income between the two Provinces was good or not, was submitted to this Board and was dealt with in the third Award respecting the Common School Fund, made on the 22nd day of March, 1899, whereby a majority of the Board, proceeding upon their view of a disputed question of law, answered that question in the affirmative. From that award an appeal was open to Quebec, but no appeal was taken and the question of such apportionment is, I think, concluded so far as the present proceedings are concerned. No question as to the jurisdiction of the Board to deal with such apportionment in the manner mentioned was raised at the time; and if any should be now raised the result might be briefly stated as follows. Either the Board had jurisdiction to deal with the question submitted, or it had not. If it had jurisdiction the determination has been made and the question cannot now

be opened up. It had no jurisdiction then to deal with or to alter or depart from the apportionment of the income of the Common School Fund made by the award of 1870, it has none now. As the Board's action was to adopt the apportionment made by that award, it was wholly immaterial whether it had jurisdiction or not. In either case the apportionment of 1870 stands, and it is not competent for this Board to again bring it under review: and it is not possible, I think, to afford Quebec, in the way mentioned, the remedy and relief suggested.

I have stated that in my view the Province of Quebec has a just and equitable claim in respect of the remissions and abatements in question; and that claim should in my view be saved to the Province by the terms of the final award to be made with respect to Ontario's liability to the Common School Fund. Not to enforce it in the present proceedings is not to find against that claim. It is a question of the remedy only, and of the Board's jurisdiction under the submission of the 10th of April, 1893. On that question I should have been glad to have come to a different conclusion from that to which I have come; but I have not been able to do so in view of the decision in the case of *The Attorney-General for Ontario* v. *The Attorney-General for Quebec* (1903 Ap. Cas. 39).

(Sgd.) Geo. W. Burbidge.

One of the Arbitrators.

Ottawa, January 2nd, 1908.

Sir Francois Langelier,

On the 28th of November, 1890, at a conference of representatives of the Dominion of Canada and of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, held for the purpose of coming to some arrangement for the final settlement of the accounts pending between them, it was agreed to refer them to three arbitrators to be appointed one by the Government of Canada, one by the Government of Ontario, and one by the Government of Quebec.

In order to carry out that agreement, statutes identical in terms were passed by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

I shall content myself with reciting the enacting part of that passed by the Legislature of Quebec, which reads as follows:—

"1. For the final and conclusive determination of the questions above referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may unite with the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario in the appointment of three arbitrators, to whom shall be referred such of these questions as the Governments of the Dominion and of the two Provinces shall mutually agree to submit.

"2. The arbitrators shall consist of three judges, one to be nominated by the Dominion, and one by each of the Provinces, and all three shall be approved of by each of the Governments.

"3. The arbitrators shall not assume to decide any disputed constitutional questions; but if any are raised, they will note and report them with their award, but without delaying their proceedings.

"4. Any two of the arbitrators shall have power to make an award.

"6. The arbitrators shall not be bound to decide according to strict rules of law, but may decide upon equitable principles, and when they do proceed on their view of a disputed question of law, the award shall set forth the same at the instance of either party, and the award shall be subject to appeal, so far as relates to such decision, to the Supreme Court, and thence to the Privy Council of England, in case their Lordships are pleased to entertain the appeal.

"7. In case of an appeal on a question of law being successful, the matter shall go back to the arbitrators for making such changes in the award as may be necessary.

"8. The appointment of the said arbitrators by Order-in-Council and their award in writing, shall bind this Province, save in case of appeal on questions of law as hereinbefore mentioned.

"9. In case of a vacancy, by death or otherwise, among the arbitrators, the same shall be filled in the same way as the appointment was first made, namely, by the nomination of the Government whose arbitrator is deceased or has become incapacitated, approved by the other two Governments.

"10. The share of the expenses of the arbitration authorized by this Act, to be borne by the Province of Quebec, shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, by warrant of the Lieutenant-Governor, issued upon the certificate of the Provincial Treasurer."

In order to carry out these statutes the Government of Canada appointed Mr. Justice Burbidge, Judge of the Exchequer Court, the Government of Ontario appointed Sir John Alexander Boyd, Chancellor of Ontario, and the Government of Quebec appointed M. Justice Bourgeois, a Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec. Each of those Governments gave its approval to the appointments made by the others.

Before the arbitrators thus appointed had done anything, a change of Government having taken place in the Province of Quebec, M. Justice Bourgeois' appointment was cancelled, and Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, was appointed in his place.

On the 10th April, 1893, the representatives of the Governments of Canada, Ontario and Quebec signed an agreement of submission to determine the questions which were to be referred to the arbitrators. That agreement which was confirmed by Orders-in-Council, passed by the Governments of Canada, Ontario and Quebec, contains the following clause:—"It is further agreed that the following matters shall be referred to the said arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the provisions of the said statutes, namely:—

"(*g*) The rate of interest, if any, to be allowed in the accounts between the two Provinces, and also whether such interest shall be compounded, and in what manner;

"(*h*) The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund, the rate of interest which would be allowed on such fund, and the method of computing such interest.

"(*i*) In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund, the arbitrators are to take into consideration, not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the school lands which have not yet been sold."

On the 18th April, 1893, the arbitrators thus appointed adopted certain rules to regulate the proceedings before them. The three first of these rules read as follows:—

"Any party to the reference may, in respect to any claim which it thinks it has against one or more of the other parties thereto, and which is thought to fall within the scope of the reference, file with the Secretary of the Board of Arbitrators and serve upon such other party or parties a statement of such claim.

"The party or parties so made defendants shall, within twenty days after the filing and service of such statement of claim, file with the Secretary of the Board and serve upon the claimants a statement in defence .

"Any question of law or fact, or that the claim does not fall within the scope of the reference, may be raised in such statement in defence."

One of the most important questions referred to the arbitrators was the settlement of the Common School Fund Account.

That fund was created for the first time in 1841 by 4-5 Victoria, Chap. 18, which came into force on the 1st January, 1842, completed by 7 Victoria, Chap. 9. But it is useless to go back to those statutes, as it has been held that the only statutes governing the Common School Fund is the Act 12 Victoria, Chap. 200. By this Act, the Commissioner of Crown Lands was authorized to set apart one million acres of land, the price of which was to be credited to the Common School Fund.

Acting under this statute, the Commissioner of Crown Lands selected a million acres of land in the Counties of Huron, Grey, Bruce, Perth and Wellington, and recommended to the Governor-in-Council that they should be set apart to form the Common School Fund, and his recommendation was adopted by an Order-in-Council of the 5th November, 1850.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands of the late Province of Canada sold before the 1st July, 1867, a large quantity of the lands thus set apart for the Common School Fund, and he had collected on the price of the lands thus sold a sum amounting, according to Auditor-General Langton's report, in

principal and interest, to $1,733,324.47, of which sum $58,000 had been invested in debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust. There then remained due on the price of lands sold $1,704,738.00, and there were 8,559 acres of land still unsold.

By section 109 of The British North America Act, Ontario became owner of those unsold lands, and creditor of the unpaid portion of the price of those already sold. But she thus became owner and creditor only as trustee for the Common School Fund. She contended that that trust had become extinguished at the time The British North America Act came into force, but that contention having been set aside, it is useless to examine it.

By section 142 of The British North America Act it had been provided that the adjustment of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper and Lower Canada should be referred to three arbitrators to be chosen one by the Government of Canada, one by the Government of Ontario and one by the Government of Quebec. The Honourable John Hamilton Gray, D. L. Macpherson and C. D. Day having been appointed such arbitrators, the said Hon. Gray and Macpherson, made, on the 3rd September, 1870, Hon. M. Justice Day having resigned on the 9th July previous, the following award with regard to the Common School Fund: —

"That from the Common School Fund, as held on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven by the Dominion of Canada, amounting to one million, seven hundred and thirty-three thousand, two hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-seven cents (of which fifty-eight thousand dollars is invested in the bonds or debentures of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, the said sum of fifty-eight thousand dollars being an asset mentioned in the fouth schedule to the British North America Act, 1867, as the Quebec Turnpike Trust) the sum of one hundred and twenty-four thousand, six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents, being one-fourth part of moneys received by the late Province of Canada, between the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, on account of Common School Lands sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one."

"That the residue of the Common School Fund, with the investments belonging thereto, shall continue to be held by the Dominion of Canada and the income realized therefrom from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and which shall be hereafter realized therefrom, shall be apportioned between and paid over to the respective Provinces of Ontario and Quebec as directed by the fifth section, chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.

"That the moneys received by the said Province of Ontario since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which shall hereafter be received by the said Province from, or on account of, the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada shall be paid over to the Dominion of Canada to be invested as provided by section three of said chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and the income derived therefrom shall be divided, apportioned and paid between and to the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec respectively, as provided in the said fifth section, chapter twenty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, with regard to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the said section mentioned.

"That the Province of Ontario shall be entitled to retain out of such moneys six per cent. for the sale and management of the said lands, and that one-fourth of the proceeds of the said lands, sold between the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three and the said sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, received since the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, or which may hereafter be received after deducting the expenses of such management as aforesaid, shall be taken and retained by the said Province of Ontario for the Upper Canada Improvement Fund."

Quebec appealed from that award to the Privy Council on the ground that the Hon. Gray had been incompetent to act as arbitrator and that no award could be given by only two remaining arbitrators, but the Privy Council dismissed the appeal.

As the award of the 3rd September, 1870, had decided that Ontario was liable to the Common School Fund for all sums she had received since the first of July, 1867, or that she might receive later on, and should pay the same to the Government of Canada, she paid to that Government a total amount of $936,729.33.

As the question of the Common School Fund and of the liability of Ontario towards it was one of those referred to this Board by the deed of submission of the 10th April, 1893, Quebec, in March, 1895, presented to it a claim that Ontario was liable to the Common School Fund for the following, among other amounts:

"Deductions made by Ontario on balances due in capital and interest on sales of land" (made) "prior to the 30th June, 1867	$260,445.19
"3. Deductions on balances due in principal and interest on sales made subsequent to the 1st July, 1867	$ 2,975.99
"4. Balances due in principal and interest on lots sold prior to the 30th June, 1867, patents having been issued by the Ontario Government to the occupants of lots without payment of any money	$7,270.62
"5. Amounts due in principal and interest on sales made prior to the 30th June, 1867, but subsequently cancelled and resold by Ontario at reduced rates	$20,662.58

Ontario could under Rule 3 have pleaded that the Board had no jurisdiction to deal with the question, but she did not; she pleaded to the merits and contended that the remissions and abatements complained of had been made as acts of wise and prudent administration, and in the interest of the Common School Fund.

On the 6th of March, 1896, a majority of the Board pronounced the following award:

"1. That the amount of principal and interest of the Common School Fund for which the Province of Ontario is liable, shall be brought down and extended to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, inclusive, and shall be carried into the proper accounts as of that date.

"2. That in computing the amount of principal money of the Common School Fund for which the Province of Ontario is liable, the following sums shall be deemed to be and shall be treated in all respects as moneys received by the Province from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, that is to say:

"(*a*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchaser, unless it be shown by the Province that such remission was made in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands and Fund;

"(*b*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, at the time when letters patent for such lands were issued to him by the Province of Ontario, and not collected by the Province, unless it be shown by the Province that there was good cause for not collecting the same.

"3. That where in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands any sale of such lands has been cancelled by the Province of Ontario, and the same resold at a price less than that first obtained the Province shall not be liable for the loss resulting therefrom.

"4. That in computing the amount of interest due from the Province of Ontario to the Common School Fund on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, such interest shall be computed and made up at the rate of five per centum per annum and shall be compounded half-yearly."

Carrying out this award Ontario produced 36 witnesses to prove that the remissions had been made in the course of a wise and prudent administration, and in the interest of the Common School Fund. Quebec examined eleven witnesses to contradict those of Ontario. A large number of documents were also produced by Ontario in support of her plea.

Having taken all that evidence into consideration the Board, on the 21st of October, 1899. gave the following award:

"1. That subject to any revision and correction of the amount of item in each case (which shall be ascertained by accountants to be appointed by the Arbitrators, in case the parties themselves do not otherwise agree) that may appear necessary and proper in the further taking of the accounts, that the Province of Ontario shall be debited with the sum of $9,468.50 hereinbefore mentioned for moneys collected on account of the Common School Fund in the accounts as rendered. This amount being the difference in sums omitted to be credited to that Fund, and sums wrongfully credited thereto, the several items as they appear in the statement prepared by Mr. Hyde and laid before us are (subject to such revision and correction) allowed as claimed by Quebec.

"2. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde, that go to make up the amount of $260,445.19 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable, with the exception of an item of $359.31 which appears at page 54 of the said statement in connection with sale numbered 9,752.

"3. That subject to such revisions and corrections as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shewn in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $2,975.99 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

"4. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $7,270.62 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

"5. In respect to the amount of $20,662.58 hereinbefore mentioned and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable in respect of the cancellations of certain sales of land and the resale thereof at reduced rates, that the Province of Ontario, subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid, be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the following items and amounts:"

Here follow the items amounting to $6,230.35.

"6. In respect to the claim made on behalf of the Province of Ontario to be credited with certain refunds hereinbefore mentioned and amounting to $11,558.24, that subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid, that the Province of Ontario be credited and the Common School Fund debited with the following items and amounts:"

Here follow the items amounting to $8,807.24.

"Of the said items and amounts the following are allowed, subject to the right of the Province of Quebec to contend in taking the accounts that in each such case an improper reduction of price or abatement of interest was made by Ontario."

Here follow the items amounting to $1,374.76.

Quebec subsequently presented to the Board another claim for the uncollected balances still due to the fund, but I shall say nothing of this claim for the present, except that a majority of the Arbitrators whose decision, after having been set aside by the Supreme Court on an appeal taken from it by Quebec, was eventually restored by the Privy Council the 12th of November, 1902, on an appeal by Ontario from the judgment of the Supreme Court, held that this Board had no jurisdiction to consider that claim.

Such was the state of affairs before this Board with regard to the Common School Fund when, at a meeting of the Board held at Toronto on the 18th day of December, 1907, Quebec moved the Board to order and make directions:

"1. As to the method of making up the accounts of the Common School Fund referred to in the Agreement of Submission, 10th April, 1893, brought down and extended to 31st December, 1892, inclusive, carrying into the same all the items and figures resulting from the various awards or orders of the Board made or to be made affecting the said fund.

"2. As to the date from which interest on collections and remissions shall commence to run.

"3. As to the establishment of the amounts which may be due by the Province of Ontario to the Province of Quebec upon remissions prior to the 31st December, 1892, which have not yet been adjudicated.

"4. As to the confirmation of the accounts which have been revised by the accountants on behalf of Ontario and the Province of Quebec.

"5. As to the valuation to be placed upon the unsold land forming part of the land set apart for the Common School Fund.

"6. As to any other matters which may require to be dealt with in order to complete the settlement of the matters referred to the said Board by the said Agreement of Submission, 10th April, 1893."

That motion from Quebec was nothing but a demand that this Board should carry out its awards of the 6th March, 1896, and of the 21st October, 1899.

Ontario objected that this Board had no jurisdiction to take Quebec's claim into consideration because it was not covered by the Agreement of Submission of the 10th April, 1893.

That contention of Ontario is practically a demand that we should declare that those two awards of the 6th March, 1896, and of the 21st October, 1899, are completely null and have no existence in law..

Ontario does not pretend, and could not possibly pretend, that the questions decided by those awards could not, under the statutes which have provided for the creation of the Board, be submitted to it; she simply says that it was not submitted by the Deed of Submission. What we have therefore to do is to decide the construction that should be put on that deed.

Section 3, sub-section (*h*) and (*i*) read as follows:

"(*h*) The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund, the rate of interest which should be allowed on such fund and the method of computing such interest.

"(*i*) In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund, the Arbitrators are to take into consideration not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the School Lands which have not yet been sold."

Now Ontario is certainly liable for the amounts which she has actually received. She does not dispute that point, as she has already paid over to the Dominion nearly one million thus received.

When this Board was required to ascertain the amount for which Ontario is liable can it be pretended that its duty consisted simply to decide whether Ontario was liable for such amount and what is was? The parties to the Deed of Submission intended evidently to refer to the Arbitrators a disputed question of liability. Now Ontario's legal liability for the moneys actually received was not then contested by her. It is, therefore, evident that the liability of Ontario referred to the Arbitrators was not the question of her liability for moneys actually received.

Was it simply intended to refer to the arbitrators the question of the amount of the monies thus received? That question would have been much more properly referred to accountants. Referring it to such an important Board would have been as absurd as the act of using a big lever to pull out cabbages from the ground.

The liability of Ontario which has been referred to this Board was evidently one of disputed liability. Now, the liability for the remissions and abatements she had made on the price of the School Lands was disputed. We must, therefore, construe the words the amount for which Ontario is liable as meaning in the minds of the parties to the deed of submission, the amounts remitted or rebated without any justification.

Quebec's contention as to those remissions and abatements was that the sums remitted or abated by Ontario should be considered as constructively received by her. The remissions and abatements made by Ontario, when not justified by the circumstances of the case, by the impossibility to collect the amount remitted, were favors made to those to whom they were made. They constituted donations of the sums remitted.

If Ontario, having actually received the price of a lot, had given back to the party paying it one-half of the same, nobody would deny her liability for the sum thus donated out of the Common School Fund. What was done amounted practically to the same thing.

Ontario's counsel before the Privy Council in the case of The Attorney-General of Ontario and the Attorney-General of Quebec (the Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. Irving) admitted that the liability of Ontario which was referred to the Arbitrators was, not only her liability for monies actually received, but also for monies constructively received (Appeal Cases for 1903, foot of page 40). Now, sums constructively received can only mean sums remitted.

In support of her contention that the words for which Ontario is liable in the agreement of submission, only means the amount actually received by her, she invokes the judgment of the Privy Council in that case of The Attorney-General of Ontario and the Attorney-General of Quebec. She does not pretend that that very question was decided then, but she says that the reasons given by Lord Robertson, who delivered the judgment of the Privy Council, apply as well to the question that we are called upon to decide.

I cannot admit that contention. There is, in my mind, an essential difference between the two questions.

As I have already stated, the claim of Quebec which raised the question of the jurisdiction of this Board, was a claim that Ontario was liable for the balances still remaining due on the price of School Lands sold long ago. It was not a claim for sums actually or constructively received by Ontario, but a claim for sums which were still due.

It was nothing else than a claim of damages for negligence in collecting them.

Lord Robertson seems to me to have made the distinction I am making between a claim for sums remitted and one for sums still uncollected. (At page 46 of the report which I have already cited, at the foot). Speaking of the reasons given by Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, when delivering the judgment of the majority of that Court on the question of uncollected balances, the noble Lord expresses himself as follows:—

"The judgment delivered by the Chief Justice on behalf of the majority of the Supreme Court can hardly be supported as presenting an accurate statement of the claim; for of the four elements into which he analyzes it only one is actually present, namely, a claim for uncollected balances of purchase money."

Further on he says: "The case, be it understood is for lands sold but no title to which has been granted."

Now, what are these four claims which Lord Robertson reproaches Chief Justice Strong with having put together, when only one was before the Court? They were: (1) For purchase money of lands sold which may have been remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchasers; (2) For purchase moneys which might, if due diligence had been used, have been collected from the purchasers by Ontario but which, owing to the neglect and default of the provincial officers, have not been collected but have been lost; (3) For lands which might have been sold but have not been sold, and (4) For all uncollected balances of purchase money.

If Lord Robertson had been of opinion that the reasons he was giving for holding that the deed of submission did not refer to this Board, the claim for the uncollected balances applied as well to the claim for remissions, why should his Lordship have taken such care to distinguish them, and have reproved the Chief Justice for having put them together?

I am, therefore, of opinion that the claim of Quebec for remissions and abatements was, by the agreement of submission, referred to this Board.

But I go further, and I say that, supposing for the sake of argument, that such claim was not included in the said agreement, Ontario is debarred of the right to question the jurisdiction of the Arbitrators, and to pretend that their awards are null and void for want of jurisdiction, for two reasons: (1) Because she has consented to their assumption of jurisdiction, and (2) Because she has not acquiesced in those awards.

As I have already stated, when the claim of Quebec for remission was presented to this Board, Ontario could have, under its rules, pleaded to its jurisdiction, and if it had decided against her she could have appealed to

the Supreme Court and to the Privy Council, as she did for the claim for uncollected balances. But she did nothing of the kind, and pleaded to the merits that she was justified for having made these remissions. By thus pleading to the merits she gave her consent to its assuming jurisdiction.

Of course, if the want of jurisdiction had been one of *ratione metariæ* no consent of Ontario could have given to the arbitrators a jurisdiction which the law denied them. Of such a nature was the want of jurisdiction in the case of Baraclough and Brown, 1897, A.C. 615 Lord Watson, 622, decided by the House of Lords whose judgment was invoked by Ontario. In that case an Act of Parliament has created a Court to deal with certain questions only. That Court took into consideration another question, and it was held by the House of Lords that its judgment was a complete nullity.

But the claim for the sums remitted was not one which could not be submitted. Even Ontario does not go that far.

Now, if the claim was one that could have been referred to this Board, the want of jurisdiction, if it did exist, was only a want of jurisdiction *ratione personæ* because the submission depended entirely on the consent of the parties interested in the claim.

Not only is Ontario debarred from attacking those two awards for want of jurisdiction, because she has accepted that jurisdiction, but she is also debarred because she has acquiesced in the awards in question.

As I stated before, after they had been pronounced Ontario proceeded to carry them out. The award of the 6th March, 1896, had decided that Ontario was liable for all the sums remitted unless she proved that the remissions were justified by the circumstances and had been made in the interest of the fund. She proceeded to adduce oral and written evidence to justify her course, and as we have seen, she examined witnesses, and produced a large number of documents. Quebec examined eleven witnesses to contradict those of Ontario. It was after that mass of evidence had been adduced on both sides that the arbitrators pronounced the award of the 21st October, 1899, founded on the same and fixing the amount of the remissions for which Ontario was liable because she had not proved the justification she was entitled to establish by the award of the 6th March, 1896.

And it is after all that has taken place that we are now asked to decide that those awards are complete nullities, and that all that has been done to carry them out must be considered as not done.

For the foregoing reasons I am of opinion that this Board had jurisdiction under the agreement of arbitration, to take into consideration the claim of Quebec for remissions and abatements, and that the awards of the 6th March, 1896, and of the 21st October, 1899, should be given effect to.

STATEMENT

OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway

On Account of Construction for the year ending

December 31st, 1907.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1908.

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Limited, Printers
TORONTO.

To His Honour Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour :

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Honour Statement of receipts and disbursements of The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway on account of construction for year as of December 31st, 1907.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. REAUME,
Minister of Public Works.

Toronto, January 8th, 1908.

Hon. J. O. Reaume,
Minister Public Works, Ontario, Toronto.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction, to submit to you for presentation to the Legislature reports of receipts and disbursements on account of construction of The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for year as of December 31st, 1907.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. J. McGEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand December 31, 1906	$ 152 81	
Treasurer of Ontario	2,429,329 15	
Accounts collectible	5,660 02	
Accounts collectible, operation	134,863 37	
Townsite sales and mining bonuses	25,000 00	
Deposits on contracts	15,500 00	
Interest	225 07	
Unclaimed wages	442 60	
Miscellaneous receipts	6,767 19	
		$2,617,940 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements as per statement	2,617,484 70	
Cash on hand December 31st, 1907	455 51	
		$2,617,940 21

Detail Statement of Expenditure for Year 1907, On Construction.

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
an. 4031	Benjamin Mean	Right of way	25 45
4033	A. R. Macdonell	Extra labor performed for Commission	3,129 25
4035	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Engineers' pay rolls	18,057 06
4037	Thomson, Tilley & Johnston	Legal expenses	783 00
4039	Macdonell, McMaster, Geary, Barton	Legal expenses	1,208 95
4041	Long Lake Milling Company	Lumber	495 40
4043	The Art Metropole, Limited	Office, blue prints	7 44
4045	The Fred Armstrong Company, Limited	Progress estimate plumbing	900 00
4047	The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	Long distance Phone	4 15
4049	Blair, Sinclair & Smith	Surveys	11 00
4051	The Brown Brothers, Limited	Office stationery, envelopes	41 08
4053	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Tel.	Telegrams	14 26
4055	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Expenses	25 95
4057	Canadian Westinghouse Company	Air Brakes, etc.	549 00
4059	Connor, Clarke & Monds	Report on turntable, etc	50 00
4061	Crossen Car Mfg. Co. of Cobourg.	Four coaches	39,540 00
4063	Davis Acetylene Co. of Ontario	Generator, etc., Temagami	370 85
4065	Treasurer of Ontario, Dept. L. & M.	Labor	10 50
4067	Treasurer of Ontario, Dept L. & M.	Board	6 00
4069	Dempster Brothers	Ties	100 30
4071	J. R. Eaton	Lumber, sashes, etc.	125 40
4073	Forest City Paving & Construction Co.	Labor	129 12
4075	Macrae & Macrae (Globe Printing Co.)	Subscription	5 00
4077	Grand & Toy, Limited	Office supplies	7 55
4079	Grand Union Hotel, New Liskeard	Board	4 50
4081	M. C. Hendry, Engineer	Travelling expenses	9 75
4083	W. Hugh	Hardware supplies	1 75
4085	Hart & Riddell	Letter heads	6 50
4087	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses	11 55
4089	J. M. McNamara	Legal expenses	313 42
4091	A. A. McIntosh	Meat	39 75
4093	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Disbursements	21 20
4095	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Expenses	23 65
4097	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Unclaimed wages	39 40
4099	A. R. Macdonell	Monthly estimate No. 31, 2nd contract, 2nd division	57,849 58
4101	John D. McDonald	Board and lodging	30 90
4103	H. J. McAuslan Land Surveyor	Expenses	11 10
4105	Wm Pollock	Ties	54 67
4107	Purvis Brothers	Supplies and shovels	27 10
4109	The Rathbun Company	Conductors' vans	5,000 00
4111	A. C. Rorabeck	Brimstone	70
4113	Rice, Lewis & Son, Limited	Pipe cutters, lubricator, etc	124 93
4115	J. T. Sasche	Inspection at "Y"	2 00
4117	W. H. Salter	Washing blankets, etc	16 80
4119	M. S nkovitch	Washing blankets, etc	18 60
4121	Jas. Smith	Ties	107 44
4123	W. B. Sowden	Board	2 50
4125	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection of rolling stock	84 65

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Jan.	4127	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection of roof trusses, etc	20 66
	4129	The Geo. Taylor Hardware Company	Hardware supplies	1 95
	4131	Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited	Electric light	14 65
	4133	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	For amount advanced to Construction	55,000 00
	4135	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Mattresses, etc	34 43
	4137	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Freight charges, etc	9,065 01
	4139	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Unclaimed wages	18 69
	4141	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Freight charges	95 26
	4143	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Wages of trainmen	759 14
	4145	A. J. Young, Limited	Strawberries (1 case)	3 50
	4147	Wyse & Middlemist	Distributing telegaph poles	230 45
	4149	Wyse & Middlemist	Englehart coal chute	1,853 54
	4151	Wyse & Middlemist	North Bay coal chute	675 00
	4153	Woolings Brothers	Englehart Townsite	57 78
	4155	Woolings Brothers	Ties	303 67
	4157	Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Limited	Printing vouchers	14 00
	4159	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Proportion of office salaries, etc	2,239 70
	4161	C. R. Boucher, Engineer	Expenses	16 76
	4163	C. J. Campbell	Uno Park Tank	45 36
	4165	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel	300 00
	4167	National Life Assurance Company	Rent	125 00
	4169	J. M. McNamara	Legal expenses	75 00
	4171	H. W. Pearson	Retiring allowance	250 00
	4173	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman	208 33
	4175	Cecil B. Smith	Fee as Consulting Engineer	83 33
	4177	Edith Hayes	Right of way	350 00
	4179	Henry Leng	Rignt of way	2,998 11
	4181	Robert Scott	Right of way	2,250 00
	4183	McEwen & Morgan	Right of way	282 11
	4185	Canadian Construction Company	Refund Deposit made on contract	2,000 00
		Total		$208,770 58
Feb.	4074	Annie Grills	Right of way	2,025 00
	4076	L. W. Hawkesworth	Right of way	2,000 00
	4078	William G. Barkley	Right of way	150 00
	4080	McEwen & Morgan	Right of way	167 14
	4082	John Cahill	Deposit on contract	5,000 00
	4084	Armstrong & Kingston	Board bills, engineers'	9 50
	4086	Armstrong & Kingston	Board bills, engineers'	13 50
	4088	Berlin News Record, Berlin, Ont.	Advertising	7 56
	4090	Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	Long distance service	4 80
	4092	A. Brisebois, Lineman	Expenses	4 50
	4094	Canadian Sewer Pipe Company, Limited	Sewer pipe	16 38
	4096	John Clark	Ties	491 35
	4098	Wm. Clarke	Cordwood	7 50
	4100	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Tel	Telegrams	7 17
	4102	Canadian Westinghouse Company	Balance due invoice, December, 13th, 1906	25

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
Feb. 4104	Dominion Bridge Company, Limited	Time and material on bridges	886 56
4106	Dominion Bridge Company, Limited	Final estimate, Blanche River bridge	5,460 00
4108	J. R. Eaton	Building material	154 44
4110	James Foster	Repairing, transit, etc	22 00
4112	The Gazette Printing Company	Advertising	16 80
4114	Grand & Toy, Limited	Office supplies	14 00
4116	The Haileyburian, Haileybury	Advertising	39 40
4118	Hamilton Steel & Iron Company	For wrought iron bars	23 05
4120	Hart & Riddell	Office stationery	44 69
4122	M. C. Hendry, Engineer	Expenses	15 00
4124	W. J. Kelley, Lineman	Expenses	16 00
4126	A. R. Macdonell	Extra labor performed	26 71
4128	A. R. Macdonell	Interest (McDougall chutes)	5 90
4130	A. R. Macdonell	January estimate, work performed on 2nd division	42,172 17
4132	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Engineer's pay rolls for January, 1907	9,473 87
4134	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Unclaimed wages	10 00
4136	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Expenses for January, 1907	36 45
4138	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Disbursements for January, 1907	38 03
4140	McGregor & Ryan	Team hire and labor	62 97
4142	A. J. McDonald	Ties	213 59
4144	C. H. Mortimer Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto Ont	Advertising	42 30
4146	The Monetary Times Printing Company of Canada	Advertising	8 50
4148	L. H. McNamara, Bruce Herald, Walkerton, Ont	Advertising	13 44
4150	Montreal Star Publishing Company	Advertising	25 20
4152	Montreal Steel Works, Limited	Switches and frogs	1,861 80
4154	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor	Expenses	8 30
4156	L. T. Martin	Engineers' transit	65 00
4158	A. A. McIntosh	Supplies	17 81
4160	Miller & Mahoney	Lumber	538 70
4162	Wm. Milne & Son	Lumber	19 92
4164	Nipissing Foundry & Machine Co.	Castings	134 55
4166	Mrs. A. New	Board	14 50
4168	D. O'Connor & Company	Board	12 00
4170	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Dept	Expenses for January, 1907	12 90
4172	Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited	Supplies	13 85
4174	The Peterborough Review, Ltd	Advertising	11 76
4176	William W. Pittard, The Times, Almonte, Ont	Advertising	12 50
4178	W. Pollack	Ties	83 90
4180	F. J. Preston	Livery	3 00
4182	The Parks Lumber Company	Transportation	3 00
4184	R. Parker	Time and material	234 65
4186	Mrs. E. Robbins	Laundry	6 60
4188	Saturday Night, Limited	Printing forms	7 50
4190	The Standard Printing Company Windsor	Advertising	9 35
4192	Stephenson & Son, New Liskeard, Ont	Advertising	16 35
4194	Stewart Buck	Ties	66 78
4196	W. B. Sowden	Board bills	9 50
4198	W. H. Salter	Supplies	4 95
4200	Standard Inspection Bureau	Inspection of rolling stock	275 35
4202	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Coal	76 08
4204	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Freight charges and supplies	88 5

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Feb.	4206	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Freight charges	2,038 90
	4208	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Coal	2,127 50
	4210	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Supplies	2,377 51
	4212	Toronto Electric Lfght Co. Limited	Electric current, general offices	34 09
	4214	The Trunk & Leather Goods Company	Leather folio	7 00
	4216	United Typewriter Company	Office supplies	4 50
	4218	John Whitfield Company	Steel rods	371 88
	4220	W. C. Woolings	Supplies	47 90
	4222	Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Limited	Supplies	60 75
	4224	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimates for January, 1907, North Bay coal chute	1,795 81
	4226	The National Life Assurance Company	Rent	125 00
	4228	D. E. Thomson	Fee as counsel	400 00
	4230	A. B. Spencer	Deposit on contract	2,000 00
	4187	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as chairman	208 33
	4189	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as consulting engineer	83 33
			Total	$ 84,017 35
Mar.	4191	Thomson, Tilley & Johnston	Legal fees	200 00
	4193	John H. Pellsworth	Right of way	40 75
	4195	E. R. Anderson	Supplies	9 65
	4197	A. Brisebois, Lineman	Travelling expenses	5 75
	4199	The Cobalt Nugget, Cobalt, Ont.	Advertising	50 40
	4201	Canadian Inspection Company, Limited	Inspection of material	5 66
	4203	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Tel	Telegrams	12 62
	4205	C. J. Campbell	Wood	86 00
	4207	Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited	Air brake equipment	333 20
	4209	Crossen Car Mfg. Company, Limited	Air brakes (freight)	7 07
	4211	Canadian Construction Company, Ltd.	Estimate of labor	27 11
	4213	Canadian Construction Cnmpany, Ltd.	Estimate No. 1, Charlton branch	864 00
	4215	The Davis Acetylene Company	Lighting Temagami Station	150 00
	4217	Treasurer of Ontario, Dept. L. F. & M	Timber dues	285 00
	4219	Doheny & Grant	Board bills	26 00
	4221	Thomas Dickinson	Wood	48 00
	4223	D. Burrell	Cartage	21 75
	4225	The Despatch, North Bay	Advertising	14 70
	4227	The Despatch, North Bay	Advertising	22 50
	4229	The Evening Telegram, Toronto	Advertising	33 60
	4231	Walter Errett	Supplies	5 91
	4233	James Foster	Engineeer's instruments	10 00
	4235	J. E. Farrell & Company	February estimate, plumbing and wiring, Temagami	400 00
	4237	Grand & Toy, Limited	Office stationery	10 85
	4239	R. T. Gough, Engineer	Travelling expenses	21 85
	4241	R. T. Gough, Engineer	Express charges on provisions	2 98
	4243	Grand Union Hotel, New Liskeard	Board bills	10 00
	4245	Grand Union Hotel, New Liskeard	Board bills	48 00
	4247	Robert W. Hunt & Company	Inspection charges	27 48
	4249	M. C. Hendry, Engineer	Travelling expenses	17 51

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
Mar. 4251	Geo. S. Johnston	Engineers' supplies	12 79
4253	The Journal Printing Company, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.	Advertising tenders	17 60
4255	The London Free Press Printing Co.	Advertising tenders	25 50
4257	John McChesney	Cartage on lumber	53 50
4259	D. R. McCahill, Engineer	Expenses	4 60
4261	D. R. McCahill, Engineer	Expenses, board bill	4 80
4263	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Expenses C. L. Ferguson	21 64
4265	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Travelling expenses, February, 1907	16 25
4267	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Engineer's February pay rolls	9,931 76
4269	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 33, February, 2nd contract, Div. 2	28,572 92
4271	A. R. Macdonell	Labor on culverts	270 87
4273	Macdonald, Shepley, Middleton and Donald	Legal Fees	50 00
4275	A. R. Macdonell	Track spikes	423 36
4277	A. R. Macdonell	Labor cleaning culverts near Swanson's	717 52
4279	A. R. Macdonell	Coal oil	2 75
4281	Walter Monahan	Building engineer's camp at Wataheag River	525 00
4283	H. Mattice	Charges account livery	3 50
4285	The Nipissing Tribune Publishing Co.	Advertising tenders	45 90
4287	The News Publishing Co. of Toronto	Advertising tenders	50 40
4289	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge & Building Dept.	Travelling expenses	21 07
4291	T. M. Parks	Moving engineer's camp outfit	1 00
4293	The Phillip Carey Mfg Company	Cement roofing and freight	186 05
4295	Pembroke Lumber Co	Lumber	3,801 60
4297	The Railway Marine World	Advertising for one month	13 65
4299	British Hotel (Wm. Sowden)	Board bills	11 65
4301	The Standard Inspection Bureau, Ltd.	Inspection of rolling stock, February, 1907	142 50
4303	G. S. Souter	Roofing North Bay freight shed	30 00
4305	Scott & Jamieson	Provisions	38 81
4307	Saturday Night, Limited, Toronto	Advertising	5 00
4309	The Toronto World	Advertising tenders	50 40
4311	The Toronto Daily Star	Advertising tenders	50 40
4313	Toronto Weekly Ry. and Steamboat Guide	Subscription	2 60
4315	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Freight charges	221 45
4317	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Supplies and freight charges	2,730 34
4319	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Supplies	111 55
4321	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Supplies	39 95
4323	United Canada Printing & Engraving Company, Limited	Advertising tenders	16 50
4325	Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited	Stationery and printing	27 00
4327	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate on Englehart coal chute	1,402 92
4329	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate on North Bay coal chute	450 00
4331	The Despatch, North Bay, Ont.	Printing	4 25
4333	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Sundry accounts	1,634 80
4335	The Herald Printing Company, New Liskeard	Advertising tenders	39 18

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.		Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Mar.	4337	Dominion Bridge Company, Limited	Floor iron	34 00
	4339	A. R. Macdonell	Board furnished	11 55
	4341	D. O'Connor	Meals furnished	4 50
	4343	Joseph Sauve	Board and lodging	11 35
	4345	N. Wickett	Provisions furnished	4 00
	4347	John Cahill	Ties delivered	3,926 87
	4349	Canadian Westinghouse Company, Ltd.	Air brake equipment	572 50
	4351	The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	Long distance service	7 70
	4353	The Dominion Typewriter Company	Carbon	6 00
	4355	H. Gummer, Guelph Herald, Guelph, Ont.	Advertising tenders	28 20
	4357	The Sault Star, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Advertising tenders	15 32
	4359	Canadian Contract Record, Toronto	Advertising tenders	5 60
	4361	The Ottawa Citizen	Advertising tenders	26 70
	4363	Spectator Printing Company, Hamilton	Advertising tenders	21 00
	4365	Reville Brothers, Brantford	Advertising tenders	21 00
	4367	London Bolt & Hinge Company	Track bolts	41 85
	4569	Canadian Westinghouse Company	Air brake equipment	572 50
	4371	United Typewriter Company	Typing correspondence	10 92
	4373	Toronto Electric Light Company	Electric light, general offices	11 23
	4375	The Times Printing Company, Peterboro	Advertising	12 60
	4377	The Cornwall Standard, Cornwall, Ont.	Advertising	12 60
	4379	The Gazette Printing Company, Montreal	Advertising	16 80
	4381	L. W. Henderson	Right of way	49 70
	4383	J. L. Englehart	Honorarium, March 31	250 00
	4385	Denis Murphy	Honorarium, March 31	250 00
	4387	Frederick Dane	Honorarium, March 31	250 00
	4389	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman, March, 1907	208 33
	4391	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer	83 33
	4393	D. E. Thomson	Legal Fee	400 00
	4395	National Life Assurance Company	Rent	125 00
	4397	Geo. Paget	Right of way	208 00
		Total		$61,781 32
April	4232	J. L. Englehart	Expenses	79 00
	4234	D. Murphy	Expenses	74 00
	4236	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer	83 33
	4238	H. W. Angus	Plans and specifications	110 00
	4240	Henry T. Bovey	Testing iron wire	12 50
	4242	David Bass	Fence posts	30 85
	4244	The Canadian, Sarnia, Ont.	Advertising	13 50
	4246	John Cahill	Ties delivered on contract	3,841 29
	4248	Canadian Contract Record, Toronto, Ont	Advertising	8 50
	4250	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Estimate 2, March, 1907, Charlton Branch	4,664 11
	4252	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Team hire	71 20
	4254	C. J. Campbell	Team hire	38 80
	4256	Crossen Car Mfg. Co. of Cobourg	Passenger coaches	41,020 00
	4258	Emanuel Free	Telegraph Poles	32 20

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
April 4260	James Foster	Repairs to Engineer's instrument	70 50
4262	Grand & Toy, Limited	Office stationery	32 65
4264	William H. Gamey, Inspector	Expenses	26 80
4266	Grand Union Hotel, New Liskeard, Ont.	Board bills	49 00
4268	Hart and Riddell	Stationery	13 00
4270	Herron's Livery	Team hire	26 00
4272	M. C. Hendry, Engineer	Travelling expenses	7 90
4274	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Travelling expenses	10 10
4276	London Advertiser Company	Advertising	16 80
4278	Locomotive & Machine Company, Limited	Plate girder, etc	1,740 00
4280	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor	Travelling expenses	30 05
4282	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate 1, Kerr Lake	913 56
4284	McQuigge & Hunt	Board bills	10 60
4286	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Travelling expenses for March, 1907	37 30
4288	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Expenses C. L. Ferguson	23 39
4290	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Engineers' pay rolls for March, 1907	9,749 70
4292	Mason & Gordon Company	Lumber	367 16
4294	Wm. Milne & Son	Provisions	2 38
4296	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 34, second contract	23,075 95
4298	A. R. Macdonell	Extra work & supplies to Engineers	793 33
4300	A. R. Macdonell	Extra work	753 93
4302	The Estate of Thos. Mackie	Team hire	7 00
4304	Monarch Typewriter Company, Limited	Rent of machine	2 75
4306	B. M. Mulligan	Water barrels	9 50
4308	Miller and Mahoney	Lumber	126 83
4310	Canadian Construction Company	Team hire	4 75
4312	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Department	Travelling expenses	35 60
4314	Thomas Potter	Telegraph poles	241 25
4316	Richard Parker	Piles delivered	576 00
4318	Review Printing Company, Peterboro	Advertising	12 00
4320	Review Printing Company, Peterboro	Advertising	8 45
4322	Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited	Workmen's cars	32,500 00
4324	Mrs. E. Robins	Washing blankets	3 00
4326	Mrs. E. Robins	Washing blankets	4 50
4328	Horace Royce	Fence posts	16 40
4330	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	12,265 50
4332	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	7,215 00
4334	The Star Printing Company	Advertising	28 75
4336	E. C. Settell	Services rendered	2 00
4338	H. M. Smyth	Expenses, transit	6 85
4340	John Sears, Engineer	Expenses	10 05
4342	John B. Smith & Sons	Lumber supplied	369 96
4344	Harry Smith	Fence posts	36 20
4346	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection, March, 1907	139 90
4348	C. P. Sanberg	Inspection of rails	419 00
4350	P. Trottier, Lineman	Expenses	4 85
4352	The Geo. Taylor Hardware Company	Hardware supplies	5 50
4354	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions	73 90
4356	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions	27 84
4358	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Steam coal supplied	1,684 76

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
4360	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Miscellaneous accounts, freight charges	7,341 75
4362	Toronto Engraving Company, Limited	Half tones	75
4364	United Typewriter Company, Limited	Typewriting special work	18 69
4366	Chas. Washington	Telegraph poles	85 05
4368	Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Limited	Supplies	1 50
4370	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 8, Englehart coal chute	,945 04
4372	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate, coal chute and trestle approach, North Bay	3,050 50
4374	Wyse & Middlemist	Extra work at North Bay	200 29
4376	Frederick Dane	Expenses	16 70
4378	Treasurer of Ontario, Dept. L. F. & M.	Fire ranging	6,703 05
4380	J. M. McNamara	Legal services	227 53
4382	Wesley Carmichael	Right of way	122 00
4384	Simon Henerofsky	Right of way	62 30
4386	Hartman & Smiley	Judgment and costs	60 64
4388	Geo. A. Kingston	Insurance	42 00
4390	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman	208 33
4392	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel	400 00
4394	Toronto Electric Light Company	Electric current	9 79
4396	National Life Assurance Company	Rent	125 00
4398	Geo. Paget	Right of way	100 00
4400	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Freight charges	5,695 05
4402	J. L. Englehart	Expenses	81 75
	Total		$170,165 18
May 4399	Henry Rae	Right of way	35 00
4401	John H. Pillsworth	Right of way	94 00
4403	Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited	Return of penalty deduction	557 00
4405	The Fred Armstrong Company	Estimate No. 3, heating, etc	495 00
4407	Armstrong & Kingston	Board and lodging	6 10
4409	R. J. Brittain	Telegraph poles	125 20
4411	Cobalt Hotel (John Martin)	Board and lodging	36 00
4413	C. J. Campbell	Hauling ties	89 70
4415	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Travelling expenses	6 60
4417	Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited	Air brake	572 50
4419	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Team hire	2 75
4421	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Repairing velocipede, etc	48 35
4423	Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Tel	Messages transmitted month of March, 1907	13 35
4425	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Estimate No. 3, Charlton Branch	6,137 98
4427	John Cahill	Estimate No. 3, Contract 1, ties	2,835 86
4429	T. Cragg	Telegraph poles	334 40
4431	Rory McLeod	Teaming	12 00
4433	William Evans	Telegraph poles	257 96
4435	James Foster	Repairs to Engineers' instruments	5 00
4437	Grand & Toy, Limited	Supplies	1 76
4439	Grand & Toy, Limited	Stationery	10 54
4441	Grand & Toy, Limited	Supplies	95
4443	William H. Gamey, Inspector	Travelling expenses	21 50

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.		Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
May	4445	Grand Union Hotel, New Liskeard, Ont	Board and lodging	13 50
	4447	The Glengarrian Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, Alexandria, Ont	Advertising grading, etc	7 40
	4449	August Kruger	Right of way	103 44
	4451	John Knox	Fence and telegraph poles	242 15
	4453	Geo. King	Fence and telegraph poles	143 50
	4455	F. Love	Telegraph poles	176 67
	4457	The Mail Printing Company	Advertising	36 90
	4459	A. J. Marriott	Telegraph poles	111 05
	4461	Hugh Moore	Freight charges	41 00
	4463	A. R. Macdonell	Hauling poles, etc	234 46
	4465	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 35, 2nd contract, Division 2	12,182 01
	4467	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Estimate No. 1 contract 1, on Third Division	1,059 57
	4469	McQuigge & Hunt	Building Engineer's Office	382 17
	4471	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Disbursements for month of April, 1907	146 39
	4473	Geo. Newsome	Wood delivered	52 50
	4475	W. T. Peters	Telegraph poles	95 65
	4477	Robinson & Greenwood	Supplies furnished	92 21
	4479	J. W. Richardson	Hardware supplies	5 40
	4481	The Rathbun Company	Freight charges	85 87
	4483	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	5,050 50
	4485	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	8,658 00
	4487	Stephenson & Son, New Liskeard, Ont	Advertising	18 60
	4489	William B. Sowden	Board and lodging	3 75
	4491	William B. Sowden	Board and lodging	3 00
	4493	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection of cars	120 00
	4495	Sinclair & Smith	Labor	10 00
	4497	Scott and Jamieson	Supplies	444 86
	4499	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	572 67
	4501	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	136 68
	4503	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	1,348 78
	4505	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	2,745 27
	4507	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies, etc	625 97
	4509	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	2,981 48
	4511	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	1,919 95
	4513	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies, etc	2,994 00
	4515	United Typewriter Company, Limited	Rent of typewriter, etc	11 40
	4517	Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Limited	Stationery and printing	52 00
	4519	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 9, Englehart coal chute	837 90
	4521	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel	400 00
	4523	John Knight	Right of way	57 00
	4525	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Engineers' pay rolls for April, 1907	9,138 53
	4527	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 2, Kerr Lake Branch	3,225 48
	4529	The Art Metropole, Limited	Mounting maps, etc	3 53
	4531	C. J. Campbell	Meals	11 25
	4533	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Travelling expenses	25 30

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
May	4535	R. S. Elmsley, Engineer	Travelling expenses	14 10
	4537	K. Farah	Board	22 50
	4539	William H. Gamey, Inspector	Travelling expenses	27 50
	4541	Hart & Riddell	Printing letter heads	15 00
	4543	Hotel Vendome, Haileybury, Ont.	Board	109 00
	4545	A. R. Macdonell	Clearing culverts, etc	1,449 31
	4547	G. Marryat, Engineer	Travelling expenses	42 26
	4549	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor	Travelling expenses	9 25
	4551	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Travelling expenses for April, 1907	25 55
	4553	A. K. McNair	Meals	1 25
	4555	J. M. McNamara	Settlement of claim	25 00
	4557	McQuigge & Hunt	Labor on Kerr Lake Branch	117 07
	4559	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Dept.	Expenses	44 60
	4561	John Powers	Hauling supplies	15 00
	4563	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection of material	195 95
	4565	John Sears, Engineer	Expenses	5 21
	4567	Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	Electric current	7 61
	4569	Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Limited	Printing report	14 24
	4571	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer	83 33
	4573	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman	208 33
	4575	National Life Assurance Company	Rent	125 00
	4577	J. L. Englehart	Expenses	88 25
	4579	Jas. Patterson	Right of way	40 75
		Total		$ 70,993 30
June	4404	John Ferguson	Right of way	275 00
	4406	Thomson, Tilley & Johnston	Legal services rendered	484 86
	4408	D. E. Thomson	Legal services	400 00
	4410	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Engineer's pay roll, May, 1907	11,786 48
	4412	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Supplementary Engineer's pay roll	513 05
	4414	Alex. Avery	Excavation for water main at North Bay	158 98
	4416	Bank of Ottawa (Alex. Avery)	Excavation for water main at North Bay	950 00
	4418	The Bell Telephone Company of Canada	Six months' exchange	27 00
	4420	Canada Foundry Company, Limited	Deck section supplied	3,220 28
	4422	Chas. Clarke & Company	Clearing Englehart townsite	140 62
	4424	John Cahill	Ties delivered	1,150 56
	4426	C. J. Campbell	Estimate showing work at Wabis River crossing	1,091 59
	4428	C. J. Campbell	Extra work on bridges	1,025 21
	4430	G. L. Campbell, Engineers' Staff	Expenses for months of February, April and May	16 88
	4432	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Estimate on work at Charlton Branch	11,070 11
	4434	W. Cearney	Building camp at Driftwood	190 35
	4436	John F. Campbell	Meals supplied	21 20
	4438	The Davis Acetylene Company, Limited	Burners supplied	50
	4440	Forest City Paving Company	Work performed on North Bay round house and machine shop	3,550 95
	4442	Grand & Toy, Limited	Stationery supplied	4 99
	4444	W. H. Gamey, Inspector	Expenses for May, 1907	24 50
	4446	Gananoque Bolt Company, Limited	Track bolts	1,480 00
	4448	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses for May, 1907	16 35

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
June 4450	John Knox	Hire of team	28 35
4452	W. H. Lapp	Right of way	10 71
4454	A. R. Macdonell	Labor performed, freight charges, meals supplied	254 66
4456	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate work performed, contract No. 2, 2nd division	37,216 75
4458	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges and labor performed on Tote Road	757 89
4460	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses, May, Engineering Department, Cobalt-Sudbury location	151 25
4462	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses for May, Cobalt-Sudbury location	135 33
4464	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Board supplied	34 65
4466	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Estimate No. 2, first contract	4,121 46
4468	McQuig e & Hunt	Changing location	71 50
4470	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 3, Kerr Lake Branch	3,398 19
4472	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 1, Cobalt Yard	1,176 48
4474	A. K. McNair	Meals supplied	20 45
4476	D. R. McCahill, Engineer	Expenses February 21st to April 19th, 1907	11 45
4478	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Expenses	24 80
4480	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Unclaimed construction wages	28 20
4482	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Office expenses, etc.	61 81
4484	The North Bay Times	Advertising	13 88
4486	National Typewriter Company, Limited	Note books supplied	1 50
4488	Nipissing Tribune Publishing Co., Limited	Advertising	4 25
4490	D. O'Connor	Board supplied	3 00
4492	O'Connor Steamboat and Hotel Company	Board supplied	6 00
4494	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Department	Expenses for the month of May, 1907	33 00
4496	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Planking supplied	176 16
4498	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	North Bay office building, estimate No. 1	630 00
4500	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 1, contract for building depots, tenement houses and water tanks	1,057 86
4502	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Grubbing and clearing	79 45
4504	Rhodes, Curry & Co., Limited	Freight charges and castings	120 69
4506	The Rathbun Company	Rolling stock (flat cars)	20,923 50
4508	Horace Royce	Board supplied	18 00
4510	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection fees for the month of May, 1907	242 35
4512	H. M. Smith, Engineer	Expenses for month of May, 1907	1 50
4514	Scott & Jamieson	Meat supplied Engineers' Dept.	7 05
4516	John Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for May, 1907, telegraph construction	18 30
4518	P. F. Touhy, Engineers' Staff	Expenses for May, 1907, Engineers' Department	3 50
4520	Albert Teets	Roofing supplied	12 00
4522	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Coal supplied and proportion of pay roll chargeable to Construction Department	6,140 12
4524	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies	176 21
4526	The Toronto Daily Star	Advertising	58 80
4528	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 10, Englehart coal chute, May, 1907	285 80

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
June 4530	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Oil, stationery and provisions	779 83
4532	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies, provisions, etc	2,443 52
4534	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, material, etc	188 47
4536	Treasurer of Ontario, Dept. L. F. and M	Timber cut outside right of way, Temagami Reserve	870 49
4538	The Royal House, Latchford, Ont.	Board	18 00
4540	P. Herron	Hauling supplies	640 17
4542	The Bell Telephone Company of Canada	Six months' exchange service	10 60
4544	R. S. Elmsley, Engineer	Expenses for the month of May, 1907	65 80
4546	McKenzie Brothers	For trough, etc., furnished for buildings	88 95
4548	Joseph Hills	Settlement of claim damages by fire	125 00
4550	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer	83 33
4552	National Life Assurance Company	Rent	125 00
4554	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman for the month of June, 1907	208 33
4556	Grand & Toy, Limited	Stationery	15 25
4558	Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	Electric current	5 03
4560	The Rathbun Company	Freight charges	46 81
4562	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Wages of train crew on work train. Expenses at Toronto and North Bay offices. Proportion chargeable to Construction Department	595 12
4581	J. L. Englehart	Honorarium, June 30th	250 00
4583	Denis Murphy	Honorarium, June 30th	250 00
4585	Frederick Dane	Honorarium, June 30th	250 00
4587	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel for June, 1907	400 00
4589	J. L. Englehart	Travelling expenses	72 50
4591	Frederick Dane	Travelling expenses	16 00
4593	Provincial Treasurer of Ontario	Right of way	161 50
4595	A. R. Williams Machinery Co.	Steel drills and hardware supplies	68 64
	Total		$ 122,894 05
July 4597	Blair, Sinclair & Smith	Description of right of way, etc	12 00
4599	James Burrows	June estimate, work performed	81 00
4601	J. Burris	Meals	8 60
4603	John Cahill	June estimate, work performed, tie contract	1,159 96
4605	C. J. Campbell	June estimate, work performed	2,020 05
4607	C. J. Campbell	Meals supplied, etc	326 88
4609	John G. Campbell	Meals	32 25
4611	Canadian Construction Co., Limited	June estimate, work performed, Charlton Branch	9,046 87
4613	Canadian Construction Co., Limited	Repairs, meals supplied, etc	24 45
4615	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Expenses for May and June, 1907	7 20
4617	Simon Commandy	Washing blankets	6 00
4619	Davis Acetylene Co., Limited	Wonder burners	5 50
4621	Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited	Rails	31,729 92
4623	Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Limited	Rails	18,710 16
4625	Wm. Evans	Fence posts	23 12

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
July 4627	Forest City Paving Company	June estimate, work performed, Englehart round house.....	1,851 63
4629	Forest City Paving Company	June estimate, work performed, round house and machine shop at North Bay Junction	4,703 89
4631	Forest City Paving Company	Cutting steel rods	35 75
4633	William H. Gamey, Inspector ...	Expenses for month of June, 1907 .	23 40
4635	The Haileyburian, Haileybury...	Advertising.....	18 00
4637	W. G. Howse.....	Testing cement	100 00
4639	W. Judge, Engineer.....	Expenses for May and June, 1907..	24 54
4641	D. G. Kilburn, Engineers' Staff..	Expenses for month of May, 1907..	1 00
4643	Geo. King.....	Telegraph poles.....	242 50
4645	John Knox.....	Telegraph poles, etc.....	130 73
4647	Lady Evelyn Hotel.....	Board and meals.....	114 50
4649	P. A. Laing, Engineer.....	Expenses for month of May, 1907..	1 25
4651	A. R. Macdonell.	Labor opening culvert, etc	1,254 15
4653	A. R. Macdonell	June estimate, work performed, estimate No. 37 2nd contract, on Division No. 2.....	44,571 94
4655	A. R. Macdonell	Labor digging out culvert.....	14 57
4657	A. R. Macdonell	Meals and board	38 85
4659	A. R. Macdonell	Freight	169 71
4661	J. Marryat, Engineer.....	Expenses for June, 1907.....	105 25
4663	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor.	Expenses for May, June and July, 1907.....	18 30
4665	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Expenses, for June, 1907	13 55
4667	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Elmsley's location	1,301 16
4669	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Engineers' pay rolls, June, 1907...	12,372 86
4671	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Office disbursements	36 24
4673	McGregor & Ryan	Hauling supplies.....	60 40
4675	McQuigge & Hunt	June estimate, work performed, Cobalt yards contract.....	1,683 36
4677	McQuigge & Hunt	June estimate, work performed, Kerr Lake Branch	7,236 34
4679	McRae, Chandler & McNeil.....	June estimate, No. 3, work performed, first contract.....	2,270 12
4681	H. Moore	Hauling supplies.....	53 00
4683	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Department	Expenses for June, 1907.....	18 30
4685	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	June estimate, work performed, depot at Gillies, tenement house at Englehart, water tanks	8,528 44
4687	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	June estimate, work performed, office building	4,840 10
4689	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Planking, etc.....	181 96
4691	Thos. Potter.....	Telegraph poles.....	69 75
4693	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	7,800 00
4695	Mrs. H. Royce	Board.....	20 25
4697	William B. Sowden	Board.....	20 00
4699	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection fees.....	209 80
4701	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Stationery	71 50
4703	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Wages, etc.....	733 45
4705	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Wages.....	1,290 39
4707	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Wages.....	401 73
4709	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Labor, steam shovel, men fitting up equipment used in new freight sheds, sidings, etc.....	216 05
4711	E. H. Verner, Engineers' staff ...	Expenses for June, 1907.....	6 90

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
July	4713	Warwick Brothers & Rutter, Limited	Copies Bill No. 223	15 00
	4715	Wyse & Middlemist	June estimate, work performed, Englehart coal chute	1,192 70
	4717	Alex. Avery	Excavation water main	964 62
	4719	Alex. Avery	Laying pipe under Chippewa Creek	53 44
	4721	Canadian Inspection Company	Inspection of turn-tables	20 71
	4723	The Algoma Steel Company	Steel rails	30,923 97
	4725	The Algoma Steel Company	Steel Rails	5,231 24
	4727	J. M. Fowler, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June, 1907	11 95
	4729	Gananoque Bolt Company, Ltd.	Track Bolts	1,965 44
	4731	M. C. Hendry, Engineer	Expenses for April, May and June, 1907	3 00
	4733	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses for June, 1907	11 00
	4735	Geo. W. Lee	Right of Way	50 00
	4737	A. R. Macdonell	Labor on Right of Way	21 07
	4739	A. R. Macdonell	Labor handling switches and frogs	25 81
	4741	A. R. Macdonell	Track material furnished	308 63
	4743	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Work done on stores building, North Bay Junction, June	300 00
	4745	Toronto Bolt & Forging Company	Track spikes	2,759 76
	4747	John Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for June, 1907	19 80
	4749	Ellis Thomson, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June, 1907	3 80
	4751	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Labor performed for Commission, Engineers' supplies and coal furnished	2,958 14
	4753	I. A. Young	Nut and belt fastenings	723 95
	4755	The Algoma Steel Company	Steel rails	6,129 60
	4757	The Toronto Electric Light Co. Ltd.	Electric current	4 91
	4759	National Life Assurance Company	Rent of general offices	125 00
	4564	D. E. Thomson	Fee as counsel	400 00
	4566	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman	208 33
	4568	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as consulting engineer	83 33
	4570	J. L. Englehart	Expenses for July, 1907	80 00
	4572	Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Steel rails	6,136 84
		Total		$ 226,781 91
Aug.	4574	Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Steel rails	6,105 05
	4576	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Steel rails from Algoma Steel Company, Limited	33,826 70
	4578	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies furnished engineer	96 67
	4580	The Rathbun Company	Freight on air brake equipment	70 14
	4582	W. C. Wood	Right of way	19 26
	4584	The Globe Printing Company	Advertising	50 40
	4586	Bernard Cairns	Self-inking pad	1 00
	4588	The Office Specialty Co., Limited	Furniture	91 25
	4590	Rhodes, Curry & Company, Ltd.	Extra work on workman's cars	1,375 00
	4592	Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Steel rails	3,294 10
	4594	John Burrows	Estimate No. 1, clearing and grading road south G.T.R.	540 00
	4596	John Burrows	Estimate No. 2, clearing and grading	594 00
	4598	Geo. Bradford, Inspector	Expenses for July, 1907	9 40
	4600	R. J. Brittain	Telegraph poles	40 30
	4602	John Cahill	Estimate No. 6, tie contract	2,398 59
	4604	Canadian Construction Co., Ltd.	Estimate No 6, Charlton branch	14,714 61
	4606	The Canadian Contract Record, Toronto	Advertising	20 80

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
Aug. 4608	C. J. Campbell	Estimate No. 3, Wabis River crossing	1,686 82
4610	John G. Campbell	Meals	78 25
4612	Mrs. Durand	Meals	10 00
4614	R. S. Elmsley, Engineer	Expenses for June, 1907	12 52
4616	The Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 5, Englehart round house	6,889 76
4618	The Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 7, round house, North Bay	4,592 51
4620	Jas. Kilby	Team hire, etc	7 50
4622	Frederick Love	Telegraph poles	38 20
4624	A. R. Macdonell	Freight, etc	401 59
4626	A. R. Macdonell	Freight, etc	473 98
4628	Rory McLeod	Teaming	24 50
4630	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Estimate No. 4, first contract	10,924 68
4632	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Provisions	72 09
4634	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 5, Kerr Lake branch	8,242 40
4636	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 3, Cobalt yard contract	1,900 80
4638	A. K. McNair	Board and Meals	36 08
4640	McQuigge & Hunt	Putting in pipe drain	18 75
4642	G. A. McCarthy	Unclaimed wages	47 69
4644	The Office Specialty Co., Limited	Taking desk apart	70
4646	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 5, office building	1,562 76
4648	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 2, stores building	414 00
4650	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 3, Depot at Gillies, etc.	6,836 15
4652	Queen's Hotel, Wahnapitae, Ont.	Meals, etc	32 00
4654	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	23,550 00
4656	J. W. Richardson	Hardware supplies	59 18
4658	J. W. Richardson	Hardware supplies	18 95
4660	J. W. Richardson	Hardware supplies	27 75
4662	J. W. Richardson	Hardware supplies	70 39
4664	Sheldon & Sheldon	Estimate No. 1, heating North Bay round house and machine shop	1,891 67
4666	Wm. B. Sowden	Board	27 00
4668	Abbott True, Engineer	Expenses for July, 1907	31 40
4670	Toronto Bolt & Forging Company	Track spikes	2,759 76
4672	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc	360 51
4674	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Wages of men, etc	7,542 39
4676	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Track material, etc	4,070 31
4678	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 12, Englehart coal chute	950 22
4680	Wm. B. Sowden	Board	8 25
4682	The Rathbun Company	Flat cars	7,065 00
4684	Wm. Pollock & Sons	Lumber	46 25
4686	A. J. Marriott	Peeling telegraph poles	17 20
4688	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	C. L. Ferguson and Dominion Express accounts	32 46
4690	McQuigge & Hunt	Supplies furnished	20 56
4692	George King	Telegraph poles	65 00
4694	Canadian Construction Co. Ltd.	Meals, etc	16 05
4696	John Clark	Ties	273 25
4698	T. Cragg	Telegraph poles	75 10
4700	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 38, second contract	50,034 31
4702	John Sears, Engineer	Expenses for May, June and July, 1907	11 00
4704	Chas. Washington	Telegraph poles	16 20
4706	Dreany Brothers	Hardware supplies	4 25
4708	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Engineer's pay roll for July, 1907	14,549 23

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Aug.	4710	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount advanced to cover Algoma Steel Company invoice for steel rails	8,493 62
	4712	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	To cover amounts deducted from operation, B.C.	216 00
	4714	Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Steel rails	6,584 16
	4716	John Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for July, 1907	19 85
	4718	P. Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for July, 1907	2 45
	4720	W. M. Treadfold, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June and July, 1907	11 30
	4722	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Department	Expenses for July, 1907	38 85
	4724	D. R. McCahill, Lineman	Expenses for the month of June	3 60
	4726	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses for July, 1907	297 64
	4728	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Expenses for July, 1907	29 85
	4730	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor	Expenses for July, 1907	21 40
	4732	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses for July, 1907	12 55
	4734	Geo. Hollingshead, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June and July	2 25
	4736	William H. Gamey	Expenses for July, 1907	23 35
	4738	R. S. Elmsley, Engineer	Expenses for July, 1907	21 30
	4740	Mussens Limited	Steam shovels	8,759 40
	4742	Treasurer of Ontario	For amount advanced to operation	100,000 00
	4744	Standard Inspection Bureau, Ltd.	Inspection fees	234 20
	4746	William Hugh	Commission on lots	22 30
	4748	Empire Lumber Company, Ltd.	Lumber	7 12
	4750	John Walters	Macaroni	28 80
	4761	National Life Assurance Company	Rent of general offices	125 00
	4763	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer	83 33
	4765	D. E. Thomson	Fee as counsel	400 00
	4767	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as chairman	208 33
	4769	J. L. Englehart	Expenses	92 50
		Total		$ 346,883 79
Sept.	4771	Thomas Wilson	Right of way	74 00
	4773	Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Steel rails	22,658 89
	4775	A. R. Macdonell	Amounts deducted from progress estimates for fire ranging	10,350 01
	4777	A. R. Macdonell	Amount of demurrage on rails and bridge material	641 00
	4779	Wright Brothers	Expenses re water service Englehart	47 50
	4781	Wright Brothers	Loading drilling rig	35 00
	4783	Alex. Avery	Estimate No. 1, rock cut North Bay yards	1,417 50
	4785	The Art Metropole, Limited	Blue print paper, etc	60 05
	4787	Armstrong & Kingston	Board	67 50
	4789	Alex. Avery	Repairing broken joint in water main	45 10
	4791	The Algoma Steel Company, Ltd.	Steel rails	17,776 26
	4793	John Burrows	Estimate No. 2, clearing and grading road south side of Grand Trunk Railway	360 00
	4795	John Burrows	Estimate No. 3, clearing and grading road diversion, North Bay Jct.	315 00
	4797	A. E. Brasher	Board	4 75
	4799	H. A. W. Brown, Inspector	Expenses for May, June and July, 1907	7 50
	4801	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Expenses for July and August, 1907	7 35
	4803	Clark & Monds	Estimate No. 1, blacksmith shop at North Bay	455 49
	4805	Canadian Construction Co., Ltd.	Estimate No. 7, Charlton branch	12,961 80

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
Sept. 4805a	Canadian Rail Joint Company, Ltd	Angle bars	331 02
4807	C. J. Campbell	Removing bridge at Charlton, etc.	942 37
4809	C. J. Campbell	Estimate No. 4, Wabis River crossing	1,625 68
4811	C. J. Campbell	Work on Wabis bridge	121 12
4813	John G. Campbell	Meals supplied	66 00
4815	John Clark	Ties	101 70
4817	John Cahill	Estimate No. 7, tie contract	847 95
4819	George Curry	Repairing speeder	2 00
4821	S. Commander	Laundry	5 00
4823	Mrs. J. Durand	Meals supplied	31 25
4825	The Despatch, North Bay, Ont.	Advertising	82 35
4827	Ellis Thompson, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June, July and August, 1907	8 80
4829	J. R. Eaton	Seats for Temagami Station	90 50
4831	R. S. Elmsley, Engineer	Expenses for August, 1907	10 50
4833	Wm. Ferguson	Telegraph and fence posts	171 85
4835	James Foster	Repairing band chain and reel	1 50
4837	J. E. Farrell	Laying cast iron water main	351 19
4839	The Forest City Paving Company	Extra labor on machine shop	175 45
4841	The Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 8, round house and machine shop at North Bay	2,840 27
4843	The Forest City Paving Company	Clearing out turn-table	323 47
4845	The Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 6, Englehart round house and machine shop	4,928 24
4847	Grand & Toy, Limited	Paper fasteners	2 42
4849	Grand & Toy, Limited	Black covers—cloth, etc	3 42
4851	Wm. H. Gamey, Inspector	Expenses for August, 1907	26 00
4853	Gibson & Sterling	Cotton	3 12
4855	Robert W. Hunt & Company	Inspection, July, 1907	97 78
4857	W. G. Howse	Testing cement	108 00
4859	Geo. Hollingshead, Engineers' staff	Expenses for August and September 1907	3 25
4861	Hawkesbury Lumber Company, Limited	Meals supplied	39 00
4863	Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Ltd.	Angle bars	10,613 21
4865	Hough & Thib	Meals	7 25
4867	G. W. Jardine	Clearing ground, Thornloe station	27 00
4869	George King	Loading cedar poles	13 50
4871	H. I. Kert	Potatoes, Engineers' supplies	22 90
4873	H. I. Kert	Vegetables, Engineers' supplies	16 00
4875	D. G. Kilburn, Engineers' staff	Expenses for July. 1907	2 60
4877	John Knight	Right of way	208 00
4879	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses for August, 1907	20 00
4881	A. G. McNabb	Inspection of roadway	2 00
4883	D. McBeth	Iuspection of roadway	9 00
4885	A. K. McNair	Construction of culverts	90 20
4887	A. K. McNair	Meals and board	22 60
4889	A. K. McNair	Provisions	6 86
4891	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Freight charges	30 00
4893	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Estimate No. 5, first contract	8,290 71
4895	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Provisions	42 85
4897	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Unclaimed wages	100 30
4899	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Disbursements for August, 1907	41 65
4901	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Expenses for August, 1907	26 00
4903	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Engineers' pay rolls for August, 1907	14,506 93
4905	McQuigge & Hunt	Meat furnished	4 78
4907	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 4, Cobalt yards contract	1,431 36
4909	McQuigge & Hunt	Est mate No. 6, Kerr Lake branch	9,465 08
4911	McQuigge & Hunt	Supplies furnished Engineers	21 99
4913	J. H. McKnight Construction Co.	Estimate No. 1, Englehart water service	3,952 17
4915	W. A. McCubbin, Engineer's staff	Expenses for July and August, 1907	3 30

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.		Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Sept.	4917	H J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor	Expenses for August, 1907	27 00
	4919	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges	473 54
	4921	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges	803 01
	4923	A. R. Macdonell	Labor	240 93
	4925	A. R. Macdonell	Time of engine, etc	713 32
	4927	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges, etc	159 24
	4929	A. R. Macdonell	Labor and train time	91 02
	4931	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 39, second contract	71,198 11
	4933	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses for August, 1907	75 39
	4935	M. Morrison	Meals supplied	13 65
	4937	Miller & Mahoney	Surveyors' stakes	13 50
	4939	North Cobalt Land Corporation Limited	Estimate No. 1, passenger station at North Cobalt	1,168 20
	4941	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge & Building Department	Expenses for August, 1907	22 35
	4943	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 3, stores building at North Bay	2,067 84
	4945	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 4, office building at North Bay	3,081 60
	4947	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 4, depot at Gillies, etc.	9,977 77
	4949	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Clearing and grubbing	216 03
	4951	The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Settee	10 00
	4953	Richard Parker	Final estimate, piles delivered	492 00
	4955	M. Rothschild & Son	Supplies	12 20
	4957	Mrs. H. Royce	Board	18 00
	4959	The Rathbun Company	New flat cars	7,850 00
	4961	The Rathbun Company	New flat cars	7,850 00
	4963	Charles Dar Secor, Engineers' staff	Expenses for July, 1907	1 90
	4965	Wm. B. Sowden	Meals supplied	20 50
	4967	Antoine Sequin	Sand	2 00
	4969	Standard Inspection Company Ltd	Inspection fees	352 50
	4971	Harry W. Smith, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June, 1907	2 85
	4973	John Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for August, 1907	20 30
	4975	Abbott True, Engineer	Expenses for July and August, 1907	11 30
	4977	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Soap, etc., Engineers' camp	21 70
	4979	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Meat, etc., Engineers' camps	40 90
	4981	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Hardware	3,855 52
	4983	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc., Engineers' camps	192 49
	4985	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Proportion of pay rolls	1,904 48
	4987	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Proportion of office expenses Toronto and North Bay	323 28
	4989	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Butter, etc., for engineers camps	319 08
	4991	W. W. Treadfold, Engineer staff	Expenses for August, 1907	33 00
	4993	Toronto Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Electric current	4 39
	4995	Toronto Weekly Railway Guide	Subscription	2 60
	4997	Toronto Bolt & Forging Company Limited	Track spikes	919 92
	4999	The Upper Ontario Steamboat Co. Limited	Freight and transportation	19 55
	5001	Wyse & Middlemist	Distribution of poles at Grants	20 80
	5003	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 13, Englehart coal chute	1,199 48
	5005	Wyse & Middlemist	Digging out and resetting poles, etc.	30 69
	5007	Wyse & Middlemist	Telegraph contract, final estimate	965 66
	5009	Wesley Carmichael	Right of way	1,195 00

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
Sept. 5011	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount advanced to construction for payment of steel rails	12,515 49
5013	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount advanced to construction for payment of steel rails	20,756 39
5015	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount advanced to construction to protect our draft Metropolitan Bank	10,000,00
5017	The Algoma Steel Co., Limited	Steel rails	31,930 77
5019	The Algoma Steel Co., Limited	Steel rails	13,177 42
4752	J. L. Englehart	Honorarium, September 30, 1907	250 00
4754	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as chairman, September, 1907	208 33
4756	Denis Murphy	Honorarium, September 30, 1907	250 00
4758	Frederick Dane	Honorarium, September 30, 1907	250 00
4760	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer, September, 1907	83 33
4762	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel for September, 1907	400 00
4764	National Life Assurance Company	Rent, September, 1907	125 00
4766	Toronto Electric Light Co., Ltd.	Electric current	4 27
4768	The Algoma Steel Company, Ltd.	Steel Rails	5,925 94
4770	The Algoma Steel Company, Ltd.	Steel Rails	9,485 51
4772	Dominion Car & Foundry Co., Limited	New flat cars	37,400 00
4774	J. W. Fitzpatrick	Right of way	100 00
4776	Grand & Toy, Limited	File transfer cases, etc	6 60
4778	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions	292 92
4780	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Car rental	31 85
4782	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Hardware	805 10
4784	Canadian Westinghouse Co., Ltd.	Sets for flat cars	1,145 00
4786	British American Bank Note Company	Amount of account rendered for engraving and preparing portion of work for bonds in July, 1903	500 00
	Total		$393,282 65
Oct. 4788	J. L. Englehart	Expenses for September, 1907	90 00
4790	S. Briden	Right of way	1,000 00
4792	R. Parker	Right of way	100 00
4794	Alex. Avery	Estimate No. 2, rock cut North Bay yard, September, 1907	655 04
4796	E. A. Butler	Meals supplied	52 75
4798	A. Clark	Right of way	143 85
4800	Clark & Monds	Estimate No. 2, blacksmith shop, North Bay, September	1,134 30
4802	John Cahill	Estimate No. 8, tie contract, September, 1907	6,096 87
4804	C. J. Campbell	Final estimate, Wabis River crossing, September, 1907	753 63
4806	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Estimate No. 8, Charlton branch contract, September, 1907	12,910 89
4808	John G. Campbell	Meals and board supplied	71 25
4810	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount deducted from estimate Wyse & Middlemist due operation	514 34
4812	T. J. Daley	Right of way	16 41

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Oct.	4814	R. Daley	Right of way	17 22
	4816	W. J. Daley	Right of way	4 41
	4818	William Ferguson	Fence posts	53 60
	4820	Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 9, round house and machine shop at North Bay, September, 1907	2,017 02
	4822	G.N.W. Telegraph Co. of Toronto	Transmisson of messages	34
	4824	Grand & Toy, Limited	Pencils and pens	6 08
	4826	Gillespie & Company	Expenses for trip, etc	68 00
	4828	The Hamilton Steel & Iron Co., Limited	Angle bars	2,299 17
	4830	W. Hackett	Right of way	4 95
	4832	The Jamieson Meat Company	Meat	88 72
	4834	George King	Telegraph poles	140 50
	4836	J. Kane	Right of way	20 13
	4838	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 5, Cobalt yard contract September, 1907	963 36
	4840	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Provisions	47 55
	4842	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Estimate No. 6, 1st contract, September, 1907	13,969 75
	4844	J. H. McKnight Construction Co.	Estimate No. 2, Englehart water service, September, 1907	1,728 18
	4846	Thomas McClosky	Right of way	21 63
	4848	Wesley McKnight	Right of way	4 41
	4850	A. R. Macdonell	Supplies	1,611 23
	4852	A. R. Macdonell	Labor performed	1,104 59
	4854	A. K. McNair	Meals and board	8 35
	4856	A. K. McNair	Meals and board	24 35
	4858	The Nipissing Tribune Pub Co., Limited	Advertising	48 75
	4860	North Cobalt Land Corporation, Limited	Estimate No. 2, passenger station at North Cobalt, September, 1907	1,674 90
	4862	Mrs. Newham	Right of way	18 66
	4864	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 5, depot at Gillies, water tanks, section houses, etc., September, 1907	4,496 51
	4866	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 4, stores building, North Bay, September, 1907	2,925 23
	4868	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 5, office building, North Bay, September, 1907	5,054 32
	4870	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 1, Redwater and Diver stations, September, 1907	1,800 22
	4872	Thomas Potter	Telegraph poles	56 25
	4874	The Rathbun Company	New flat cars	16,485 00
	4876	Revillon Brothers, Limited	Teaming	17 18
	4878	Rhodes, Curry & Company, Ltd.	Auxiliary cars	3,380 00
	4880	E. J. Stafford, Bridge & Building Dept	Expenses for August, 1907	20 40
	4882	Sheldons, Limited	Estimate No. 2, heating system North Bay and Englehart, round houses and machine shops, Sept., 1907	2,957 04
	4884	Toronto Bolt & Forging Co., Ltd.	Track spikes	2,913 08
	4886	Wm. Treadfold, Engineers' staff	Expenses for September, 1907	31 80
	4888	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Repairs to spur line	464 68
	4890	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Stationery, etc	43 07
	4892	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Supplies, etc	68 92
	4894	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Hardware	1,419 83

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.		Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Oct.	4896	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 14, Englehart coal chute. September, 1907	2,240 85
	4898	Thomas Woolings	Right of way	14 88
	4900	John Wylie	Right of way	60 42
	4902	Benjamin Brill, Sr.	Right of way	8,000 00
	4904	Benjamin Brill, Jr	Right of way	1,166 20
	4906	Canadian Westinghouse Company	Sets for freight cars	572 50
	4908	Dominion Car & Foundry Co., Limited	Steel flat cars	15,400 00
	4910	Wm. Ferguson	Right of way	5,312 00
	4912	Jas. Moore	Right of way	100 00
	4914	William Martin, Jr.	Right of way	3,876 00
	4916	Geo. W. Lee	Right of way	67 70
	4918	Elizabeth Martin	Right of way	6,015 00
	4920	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges	6 22
	4922	Amelia Parks	Right of way	1,000 00
	4924	James Stokes	Right of way	1,000 00
	4926	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Advance to cover flat cars	35,000 00
	4928	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Car rental	1,812 65
	4930	Joseph Bruyer	Repairing hand car	5 00
	4932	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Expenses for September, 1907	6 30
	4934	C. J. Campbell	Work performed on government road	564 21
	4936	C. J. Campbell	Meals supplied, etc.	90 44
	4938	Dominion Car & Foundry Co., Limited	Flat cars	11,000 00
	4940	R. S. Elmsley, Engineer	Expenses for June and August, 1907	5 25
	4942	The Forest City Paving Company, Limited	Digging drain at round house	80 82
	4944	The Forest City Paving Company, Limited	Estimate No. 6, Englehart round house and machine shop, September, 1907	1,806 82
	4946	Wm. H. Gamey, Inspector	Expenses for September, 1907	35 60
	4948	Hugh & Thib	Board and lodging	22 00
	4950	Jos. M. Higgerty	Washing blankets	13 00
	4952	Jamieson Meat Company, Limited	Meats	17 44
	4954	The Jamieson Meat Co., Limited.	Meat	7 73
	4956	Gilbert James	Right of way	127 00
	4958	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses for September, 1907	6 85
	4960	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Engineers' pay rolls for Sept., 1907.	14,618 76
	4962	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Unclaimed wages	10 16
	4964	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Express account, etc	78 31
	4966	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Expenses for September, 1907	29 15
	4968	A. R. Macdonell	Potatoes supplied	4 00
	4970	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 40, second contract	74,208 25
	4972	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses for September, 1907	32 38
	4974	McQuigge & Hunt	Provisions supplied	49 41
	4976	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Dept	Expenses for September, 1907	15 50
	4978	D. Regan	Board and meals	5 25
	4980	Standard Inspection Bureau, Limited	Inspection fees	421 45
	4982	John Sears, Engineer	Travelling expenses	3 95
	4984	John Trottier, Lineman	Travelling expenses for Sept., 1907.	17 75
	4986	A. B. Wilson, Engineers' staff	Expenses for May, 1907	85
	4988	Wright Brothers	Railway fares, etc. (water service, Englehart)	445 45
	4990	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 7, Kerr Lake Branch.	13,188 14
	4992	Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited	Freight charges	26 52

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Oct.	4994	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Stationery	124 95
	4996	Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited	Sets for passenger cars	307 10
	4998	Rhodes, Curry & Company, Limited	Freight charges	4 04
	5000	Dominion Car & Fonndry Company, Limited	Flat cars	23,100 00
	5002	Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	Electric current	3 71
	5004	Gillies Brothers, Limited	Timber cut on right of way	200 00
	5021	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as chairman, Oct ,1907	208 33
	5023	D. E. Thomson	Fee as counsel, October, 1907	400 00
	5025	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as consulting engineer	83 33
	5027	National Life Assurance Company.	Rent of offices, October, 1907	125 00
	5029	J. L. Englehart	Expenses for October, 1907	100 00
	5031	Carrie B. McEachern	Right of way	2,000 00
		Total.		$316,863 33
Nov.	5033	Alex. Avery	Final estimate, rock cut in North Bay yards	$1,408 21
	5035	C. Aubin	Unloading machinery	4 00
	5037	The Algoma Steel Company, Limited	Steel rails	9,805 15
	5039	The Bell Telephone Company of Canada	Exchange service	13 50
	5041	The Bell Telephone Company of Canada	Exchange service	13 50
	5043	Bryson & Campbell	Provisions	180 43
	5045	Joseph M. Bourke, Engineer	Expenses for August, 1907	4 95
	5047	John Burrows	Hire of man and team	19 50
	5049	Batlor & Wilson	Meals and labor supplied	35 75
	5051	The Bell Telephone Company of Canada	Long distance communication	4 85
	5053	Clark & Monds	Estimate No. 3, work done on blacksmith shop at North Bay, Oct.,1907	2,525 76
	5055	John Cahill	Estimate No. 9, tie contract, Oct.,1907	5,188 50
	5057	John G. Campbell	Meals supplied	37 50
	5059	J. Clark	Provisions	16 00
	5061	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Estimate No. 9, Charlton Branch contract, work done during Oct., 1907	13,817 43
	5063	Canadian Construction Company, Limited	Labor building bridge, etc	32 33
	5065	The Crosson Car Manufacturing Company	Freight charges	8 58
	5067	Dreany Brothers	Pipe	8 10
	5069	Dreany Brothers	Drift spikes	50
	5071	William Evans	Telegraph and fence poles	56 24
	5073	James Foster	Repairing, transit, etc	5 00
	5075	The Forest City Paving Company.	Estimate No. 10, roundhouse and machine shop, North Bay, October, 1907	4,224 68
	5077	The Forest City Paving Company.	Estimate No. 7, Englehart roundhouse and machine shop, October, 1907	6,543 27
	5079	The Forest City Paving Company.	Moving boiler and engine	57 01
	5081	The Forest City Paving Company.	Removing rock for 15 inch drain	232 96
	5083	William H. Gamey, Inspector	Expenses for October, 1907	23 05
	5085	Grand & Toy, Limited	Stationery	6 61
	5087	Hawkesbury Lumber Company	Hauling supplies, etc	95 65

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
Nov. 5089	Mrs. James Henley	Washing blankets	2 00
5091	The Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Limited	Angle bars	3,923 99
5093	W. G. Howse	Testing cement	100 40
5095	Hough & Thib	Board	22 50
5097	Thomas Inglis	Teaming	29 00
5099	The Jamieson Meat Company, Limited	Meat	87 67
5101	The Jamieson Meat Company, Limited	Meat	34 74
5103	H. I. Kert	Potatoes	3 00
5105	D. G. Kilburn, Engineers' staff	Expenses for October, 1907	12 80
5107	D. G. Kilburn, Engineers' staff	Expenses for September, 1907	4 35
5109	W. J. Kelly, Lineman	Expenses for October, 1907	18 20
5111	Liskeard Light, Heat and Power Company	Wiring station and offices	51 00
5113	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 8, Kerr Lake Branch contract, October, 1907	7,577 37
5115	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 6, Cobalt yard contract, October, 1907	966 24
5117	A. K. McNair	Provisions supplied	76 93
5119	A. R. Macdonell	Special work on culverts, board of timekeeper, etc.	1,623 78
5121	A. R. Macdonell	For amount paid for building hospital, as per accounts 3rd January, 1903 and April 20, 1903	566 50
5123	A. R. Macdonell	Amount deducted from estimate, re operator's salary	1,514 34
2125	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges, etc	37 27
5127	A. R. Macdonell	Labor supplied from Boston	2,282 47
5129	A. R. Macdonell	Labor from Hardpan Cutting	1,637 14
5131	A. R. Macdonell	Estimate No. 41, second contract, October, 1907	64,098 09
5133	A. R. Macdonell	Freight charges	42 88
5135	J. H. McKnight Construction Co.	Final estimate on Englehart water service contract	2,519 76
5137	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Expenses for October, 1907	68 95
5139	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor.	Expenses for Sept. and Oct., 1907	7 40
5141	D. Murphy	Expenses	124 25
5143	W. A. McCubbin, Engineers' staff	Expenses for September, 1907	1 80
5145	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Proportion of cost of telephone line	1,000 50
5147	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Estimate No. 7, first contract, Oct., 1907	23,949 05
5149	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Meat supplied, etc	63 20
5151	Mrs. A. New	Meals supplied	5 65
5153	W. Newberry	Syrup	2 50
5155	The Nipissing Publishing Company, Limited	Advertising	7 80
5157	North Cobalt Land Corporation, Limited	Estimate No. 3, passenger station at North Cobalt, October, 1907	1,170 00
5159	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 5, stores building, North Bay, October, 1907	2,432 69
5161	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 6, office building, North Bay, October, 1907	5,417 90
5163	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 6, contract for building depot at Gillies, October, 1907	4,338 21
5165	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 2, Redwater and Diver Stations, October, 1907	936 26
5167	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge and Building Department	Expenses for October, 1907	36 55
5169	Thomas Potter	Telegraph poles	86 50

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
Nov. 5171	L. W. Railton, Engineers' staff ..	Expenses for April, 1907	1 00
5173	Revillon Brothers, Li ited	Teaming, etc	12 50
5175	Revillon Brothers, Limited	Hardware	11 80
5177	D. Regan	Meals supplied	2 75
5179	Mrs. E. Robins	Laundry	3 45
5181	The Steinberger Hendry Company	Map case and maps	45 75
5183	Standard Inspection Bureau Limited	Inspection fees for October, 1907	190 25
5185	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount advanced to construction	2,200 00
5187	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Stationery, etc	1,172 47
5189	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc	1,307 95
5191	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Stationery	9 90
5193	John Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for October, 1907	17 25
5195	Upper Ontario Steamboat Company, Limited	Teaming	3 00
5197	Van Tuyl & Fairbank	Drive pipe	600 17
5199	Wyse & Middlemist	Estimate No. 15, Englehart coal chute contract, October, 1907	1,350 00
5201	W. H. Walbourn	Lettering for Temagami Station	33 15
5203	Wright Brothers	Use of drilling rig for Englehart water service	540 00
5205	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Proportion of accounts as under :- -	
	July 1-31	Carpets	$ 34 26
		Typewriter ribbons	2 25
		A. J. McGee's expenses	14 59
		C. P. R. Telegraph	4 98
		Rent of offices, North Bay	63 00
		Stationery	12 42
	Office pay roll, August 1-31	A. J. McGee	133 33
		H. F. Macdonald	55 00
		Secretary-Treasurer's office	86 67
		Accountant's office	215 00
	Sundry accounts, August 1-31	Rent of offices at North Bay	63 00
		Logs burned	150 00
		Sec.-Treasurer's expenses	12 51
		Accountant's expenses	6 25
		Light, North Bay offices	2 34
	Pay rolls, September	Secretary-Treasurer	133 33
		Accountant	55 00
		Secretary-Treasurer's office	90 00
		Accountant's office	107 50
			1,241 43
5207	C. L. Ferguson, Paymaster	Engineers' pay rolls for October, 1907	14,857 58
5209	James Patterson	Right of way	91 75
5211	Dominion Car & Foundry Company, Limited	Flat cars	8,800 00
5213	McRae, Chandler & McNeil	Provisions supplied	7 57
5215	Thomas Potter	Bevelling lumber	7 00
5217	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses for October, 1907	350 75
5219	The Jamieson Meat Company, Limited	Meat supplied	78 12
5221	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer	Express accounts, etc	159 83
5223	Empire Lumber Company, Limited	Welding four bolts	50
5225	Connor, Clark & Monds	Sundry reports	222 45
5227	Russell Car & Snow Plow Company	Snow plow	4,900 00
5229	Canadian Reading Camp Association	Building on Cobalt Station Grounds	600 00
5231	S. Edwards, Engineers' staff	Expenses for October, 1907	1 75

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

	Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
				$ c.
Nov.	5233	Mussens Limited	Steam shovel parts	59 65
	5235	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry.	Part settlement account outstanding against Commission	25,000 00
	5006	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as Chairman, November, 1907	208 33
	5008	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel for November, 1907	400 00
	5010	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer, November, 1907	83 33
	5012	National Life Assurance Company	Rent for November, 1907	125 00
	5014	J. L. Englehart	Expenses for November, 1907	95 00
	5016	A. S. Galoska & Company	Refund of 25% paid on lot 363, Cobalt	104 00
		Total		$236,146 07
Dec.	5018	The Rathbun Company	New flat cars	$7,850 00
	5020	The Crossen Car Mfg. Company Ltd.	3 new workmen's cars, 2 new second class coaches	41,000 00
	5022	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry	Provisions supplied boarding cars	409 89
	5024	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry.	Amount advanced construction in settlement Dominion Car & Foundry Company's October Account	12,100 00
	5026	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Ry.	Supplies furnished boarding cars	197 62
	5028	Toronto Electric Light Co. Limited	Electric current	5 51
	5030	The Haileyburian, Haileybury	Subscriptions	4 00
	5032	Armstrong and Kingston	Meals supplied	4 00
	5034	Butler & Wilson	Meals supplied	8 25
	5036	John Burrows	Final estimate on clearing and grading road along south side G.T.R. at North Bay	100 00
	5038	Clark & Monds	Estimate No. 4, showing work done during November, 1907, on blacksmith shop at North Bay	1,367 28
	5040	Canadian Westinghouse Co. Limited	Sets for conductors' vans, etc.	115 60
	5042	Canadian Construction Co. Limited	Estimate No. 10, Charlton Branch Contract, November	10,744 60
	5044	John Cahill	Estimate No. 10, Tie Contract, November, 1907	7,445 16
	5046	C. J. Campbell	Cutting wood	91 25
	5048	John G. Campbell	Meals supplied	36 25
	5050	Frederick Dane	Expenses for July, September, October and November	43 50
	5052	G. S. Bradford, Inspector	Expenses for November, 1907	4 50
	5054	The Burrow, Stewart & Milne Co.	Service of scale maker putting track scale in order at Latchford, etc.	136 65
	5056	John Bridgeman	Potatoes, etc., supplied	3 47
	5058	The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	Six months exchange service	10 00
	5060	The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada	Six months exchange service	10 00
	5062	Canadian Inspection Co. Limited	Shop inspection of steel work for storehouse and office building at Dennis Iron & Wire Company	26 60
	5064	Charles Clarke	Clearing lots in Englehart Townsite	144 38
	5066	S. B. Clement, Engineer	Expenses for October and November 1907	11 40
	5068	J. E. Farrell	Levelling ground for tile system for septic tank	65 80
	5070	Forest City Paving Company	Installing boiler, etc.	407 73

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
			$ c.
5072	Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 11, North Bay round house and machine shop, November, 1907	1,828 87
5074	Forest City Paving Company	Estimate No. 8, Englehart round house and machine shop, November, 1907	3,826 78
5076	Grand & Toy, Limited	Pencils and trays.....	2 37
5078	Wm. H. Gamey, Inspector	Expenses for November, 1907.....	18 70
5080	The Gurney Foundry Company Limited	Bronze, etc, ...	79 38
5082	Hamilton Steel & Iron Co.....	Angle bars.....	1,476 64
5084	W. G. Howse.....	Testing cement	80 00
5086	Hough & Thib	Meals supplied, etc.	24 75
5088	Hough & Thib.....	Board	75 75
5090	Robert King.....	Building Engineers' camp on Northern extension	284 67
5092	Wm. Kearny	Building Engineers' camp on Northern extension	284 68
5094	D. E. Kilburn, Engineer staff	Expenses for November, 1907.....	28 10
5096	Locomotive & Machine Co. of Montreal	Turntables	7,305 00
5098	J. H. McKnight Construction Co.	Connections for water service	9 46
5100	McGuinty & Herron	Labor and teams supplied.....	58 10
5102	J. McCully, Engineer staff.....	Expenses for June, July and August, 1907.....	8 15
5104	E. McPhee	Board supplied	5 60
5106	McLean & Stirling	Labor and meals supplied	130 65
5108	A. K McNair.....	Board and mea s supplied	22 60
5110	A. K. McNair.....	Board and meals supplied	39 20
5112	McRae, Chandler & McNeil.....	Estimate No. 8, work performed in November on 3rd division.....	16,592 57
5114	McRae, Chandler & McNeil.....	Meat and provisions supplied	51 34
5116	McQuigge & Hunt	Making diversion of public highway and provisions supplied.	393 10
5118	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No. 7, work performed on contract, Cobalt yard	4,811 36
5120	McQuigge & Hunt	Estimate No, 9, Kerr Lake Branch	9,041 18
5122	H. J. McAuslan, Land Surveyor..	Expenses for November, 1907	8 85
5124	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Amount advanced foreman Locomotive & Machine Company, same being deducted from bill rendered by that company	15 00
5126	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer .	Expenses for the month of November, 1907	38 85
5128	G. A. McCarthy, Chief Engineer.	Office disbursements for November, 1907.....	114 78
5130	A. R. Macdonell	Extra labor performed.....	1,725 40
5132	A. R. Macdonell.....	Extra labor pesformed.....	1,971 57
5134	A. R. Macdonell	Overcharge rental of T. & N. O. cars Nos. 145 and 148, January, 1906..	14 70
5136	A. R. Macdonnell.....	Extra labor performed, freight charges, meals.....	112 02
5138	A. R. Macdonnell.....	Freight charges on hand cars and lorries.....	5 60
5140	A. R. Macdonnell.....	Estimate No. 42, work performed on 2nd division during November, 1907	37,269 65
5142	Gerald Marryat, Engineer	Expenses for November, 1907.....	161 70
5144	J. R. Metcalf.....	Right of way.....	12,039 00
5146	North Cobalt Land Corporation, Limited	Estimate No. 4, passenger station at North Cobalt, November, 1907...	675 00

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.		Amount.
5148	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Force account, stores building, North Bay, and water tanks		154 07
5150	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Force account, freight sheds, etc.		314 11
5152	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Grubbing and clearing for section house M. 151½-160		321 64
5154	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 3, Redwater and Diver Stations, November		990 60
5156	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 6, stores building, North Bay, November		2,192 40
5158	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 7, office building, North Bay November		6,676 20
5160	O'Boyle Brothers Construction Co.	Estimate No. 7, building depot at Gillies, tenement houses at Englehart, three water tanks and thirteen section houses, November, 1907		5,647 94
5162	J. J. O'Neil, Bridge & Building Dept.	Expenses for November, 1907		23 05
5164	Queen's Hotel, Wahnapitae, Ont.	Meals and team hire		35 00
5166	Standard Inspection Bureau, Ltd.	Fees for November, 1907		42 20
5168	John Sears, Engineer	Expenses for October and November, 1907		3 92
5170	H. M. Smith, Engineers' staff	Expenses for June, July and October, 1907		10 05
5172	Sheldon's, Limited	Estimates No. 3, on heating system, North Bay and Englehart round houses and machine shops		1,216 66
5174	Toronto Bolt & Forging Co., Ltd.	Track spikes		1,042 58
5176	John Trottier, Lineman	Expenses for November, 1907		18 20
5178	Abbott True, Engineer	Expenses for September and October, 1907		14 70
5180	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Freight charges		2,698 67
5182	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Freight charges		1,348 50
5184	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount paid J. Clark, Englehart, for provisions supplied to Wm. Judge re Larder Lake location		278 43
5186	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc., supplied		284 70
5188	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc., supplied		497 21
5190	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc., supplied		427 25
5192	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Proportion of sundry accounts as under:		
	July 10	Foolscap paper	1 00	
	June 11-15	Provisions furnished A. A. Cole	28 15	
	Sept. 1-30	A. J. McGee's expenses	13 64	
		Duty on snow plow	1,470 00	
		J. Ferguson, rent offices	63 00	
		North Bay Light, Heat & Power Co., electric current	4 34	
		United Typewriter Co., copying	2 64	
		Harris Tie and Timber Co., construction of shop sidings, North Bay Jct.	244 27	

DETAIL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 1907, ON CONSTRUCTION.—*Continued.*

Voucher No.	Name.	Particulars.		Amount.
				$ c.
	Sept. 1-30	Construction of culverts ..	245 71	
		Construction of culverts ..	278 56	
		Construction of culverts ..	267 30	
		Construction of culverts ..	247 04	
		Construction of culverts ..	427 15	
	Sept. 12-13	Provisions supplied D. R. McCahill	61 65	
		Oil supplied A. B. Wilson	1 00	
		Provisions, John Sears ...	137 61	
		Amount paid Macdonell, McMaster, Geary & Barton, for final settlement Tie Suit, Wallace vs. T. & N. O. Ry.	13,000 00	
				16,493 06
5194	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc., supplied		457 09
5196	Van Tuyl & Fairbank	Drive pipe, etc		516 75
5198	Mrs. B. Wartman	Right of way		11 31
5200	Wyse & Middlemist	Final estimate on Englehart coal chute, November		3,552 16
5202	J. L. Englehart	Remuneration as chairman, December, 1907		208 33
5204	J. L. Englehart	Honorarium for quarter ending December 31, 1907		250 00
5206	D. Murphy	Honorarium for quarter ending December 31, 1907		250 00
5208	Frederick Dane	Honorarium for quarter ending December 31, 1907		250 00
5210	C. B. Smith	Remuneration as Consulting Engineer, December 1907		83 33
5212	D. E. Thomson	Fee as Counsel for December, 1907.		400 00
5214	National Life Assurance Company	Rent of offices December, 1907		125 00
5216	C. L. Ferguson	Engineers pay rolls for November, 1907		14,847 41
5218	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Provisions, etc., supplied		1,171 15
5220	James Patterson	Right of way		52 50
5222	Etta Greer	Right of way		450 00
5224	Levinia Hancock	Right of way		175 00
5226	F. P. Gavin	Account settlement lot 364 Cobalt..		1,130 00
5228	Mrs. Farr	Right of way		99 00
5230	A. Mary Hancock	Right of way		700 00
5232	Wyse & Middlemist	Part payment extra timber in Englehart, approach trestle		1,500 00
5234	D. E. Thomson	Disbursements re Wallace vs. T. & N. O. Railway		833 43
5236	Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway	Amount due operation for freight charges	$34,779 59	
		Amount due operation for fuel and supplies	74,097 92	
		Amount due operation for proportion of pay rolls	19,242 00	
				128,119 51
5241	Metropolitan Bank	Interest		7 50
	Total			$378,895 17
	Grand Total			$2,617,484 70

REPORT OF COMMISSION

ON THE

Methods Employed in Caring for and Treating the Insane

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

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1908

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Report of Commission

ON THE

Methods Employed in Caring for and Treating the Insane.

1908.

To the Hon. W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ontario.

Sir,—In accordance with instructions received from you, we went to Europe and there investigated, as fully as possible, the methods employed in caring for and treating the insane. Especial attention was given to the organization and equipment of Psychiatric Hospitals, and with this object in view, some of the most important of the University centres in Great Britain and Europe were visited, and the details of the management enquired into. Different Psychiatric Hospitals and Asylums in Berlin, Daldorf, Buch, Munich, Eglfing, Tübingen and Giessen in Germany; Zurich, in Switzerland; Paris, in France; London and Derby, in England; Edinburgh, in Scotland; Dublin, Clonmel and Waterford, in Ireland; were those selected for study, as they admittedly embraced the most important of the foreign institutions. A wealth of valuable information was acquired.

Of course it was not lost sight of at any time, that the conditions obtaining in the older countries, are very different from those in the new world, but allowance was made for this and due consideration was given to the local bearings and surroundings.

At all the institutions we visited, we were courteously received, and when the nature of our mission was understood every facility afforded us to acquire the information desired; indeed, the honest frankness of the officials in pointing out defects was noticeable on all sides.

In this report it has not been considered advisable to go into a mass of details. These will, of course, be published and reported on, in due course. It is now intended to summarize as far as possible, the general conclusions arrived at, and to recommend a policy to be followed in making new departures as to the State treatment and care of the insane.

The problem naturally resolved itself into two divisions:—First, the treatment of the acutely insane; second, the care of the chronic insane. Probably it will be well to dispose of the second division first, as the first heading became clearly of more and more importance as the tour extended.

As far as the care of the chronic insane is concerned, Ontario has not occasion to reproach herself to any great extent, and on the whole, the provision made for this class has been reasonably good, and as much has been done as could be expected. Comparison with the older countries makes this

clear, although we learned some striking lessons which should lead us to hesitate about committing the country absolutely to the so-called cottage system, without important modifications being made. Theoretically, the cottage system—in other words, the multiplication of small buildings almost indefinitely—is ideal; practically, it is a failure. One of the most recent and elaborate of the German Asylums, where the cottage idea is rigorously employed, is, as admitted by its management, a disappointment from its unwieldiness and the impossibility of giving it proper supervision.

The striking fact brought to light, in Germany, France and Great Britain, was the difficulty of combining Hospitals and Asylums to accomplish the highest and best kind of scientific work.

Under such conditions, the acute or developing case of insanity is not likely to receive the individual care so absolutely essential to his cure, and the surroundings are not suitable for his treatment. Indeed the developing case will shun the Asylum almost instinctively, and during the most hopeful period of treatment the patient does not come under the care of the skilled psychiatrist, as he should do. Then again, while it is true that some of the large asylums visited are splendidly equipped for the performance of scientific work and careful research, little of real worth was being done, as routine duties, small staffs, and the inevitable distractions of the large institution, diverted attention and made impossible the accomplishment of the best results. It is evident, too, that the whole scientific field of psychiatry cannot be successfully covered in the large asylum, and our visit has placed one thing beyond the region of doubt, and it is this:—

Only in University centres, and under the stimulus of the University connection, is the best kind of scientific research work likely to be done. This argument will apply, to a great extent, to the average General Hospital; it has twice the force in the Psychiatric Hospital.

In the institutions of France and Great Britain, the Asylum system as known in Canada obtains throughout; patients are treated with the greatest kindness; nothing is wanting that can add to their comfort and physical well-being. The furnishings of the buildings are cheerful and ample, and their surroundings, particularly in England, have a most pleasing character. In spite of so much being done for their material comfort, we could not discover that any serious effort to reach a perfect classification of the acute and chronic was being made. While in some of the important centres the Asylums are more or less associated with the Universities, there is not the active co-operation and intimate relation which characterize the German system, nor do the students approach the study of mental diseases in the same manner as they do in Munich.

No special arrangement for the isolation of tuberculous patients was made except at Clonmel in Ireland; although wherever the subject was discussed there was but one opinion; tubercular patients should be nursed in separate buildings and should not be allowed to mingle with non-infected persons.

On the whole, we were forced to the conclusion that very few changes in policy were to be recommended in the management of the Asylums for chronics, unless it was that there should be fewer and larger institutions; that they should be situated at the centres most convenient for the population. Larger staffs, too, of physicians and nurses are necessary, if the best ideals are to be approached.

Our recommendations then, would be to have fewer institutions for chronics; that some of the existing Asylums should be enlarged as necessity

arises, by the addition of buildings having a capacity of one hundred and fifty to two hundred beds.

Now as to the Psychiatric Hospital, which was the chief point of investigation and study during our visit abroad.

We found it the king-pin of the German system of State care of the insane, with its best features prominently developed at Munich. What are called Psychiatric Clinics exist in all the University centres in Germany, and it goes almost without saying, that they are accomplishing a work quite impossible under other conditions. It matters not whether you view the subject from the point of practical results, economy, preventive medicine, the education of the general practitioner and lawyer, or that of the solution of the great problems of psychiatry, there is but one conclusion to be arrived at:—viz., that the Psychiatric Hospital is the only place where the best results can be obtained.

Eight days were devoted to a thorough investigation of the organization, methods and equipment of the Clinic at Munich, and the practical side of the work was carefully looked into, as well as the scientific methods.

The immediate practical results were so encouraging that they in themselves would form an unanswerable argument in favor of the establishment of Psychiatric Hospitals in Ontario. However, the questions of prevention, the discovery of the pathological bases of mental disease, and the cure of what are at present regarded as intractable forms, are of paramount importance, and only in Psychiatric Hospitals, with specially qualified staffs and large laboratories are these studies possible. Take, for example, the investigations going on in Munich at present, in regard to General Paresis. It is not going too far to say that as a result of these, the day will come when this dread and now incurable disease will be just as amenable to treatment and control as diphtheria. So with other forms.

Of course the greatest care must be exercised with regard to the admission of nervous diseases in which it is clear that the mental status is not affected. Each case, however, must be judged strictly on its merits. A careful consideration of individual histories will be necessary, and the final action must be determined entirely by the Director of the Psychiatric Clinic.

Certainly, in the wards of such institutions, where the accommodation is limited, and where the patients must not remain a day longer than is necessary, the chronic neurasthenic will have to pass on to other Hospitals.

This does not mean that the relationship between certain phases of neurology and psychiatry must be ignored; indeed the Commissioners are heartily in accord with what Professor Kraepelin has to say on this subject, when discussing the function of the Clinic.

"In a number of newly formed Clinics, the treatment and teaching has also been extended to the province of nerve-diseases. Greisinger, and after him above all, Westphal and his school have strongly emphasized the fact that mental diseases simply form a special group of nerve diseases and therefore may not be separated from them.

"Undoubtedly, the example of neurology, which has advanced so rapidly in the last ten years, cannot be too highly valued by the alienist, because it refers him to the careful observation and examination of all bodily disturbances, and above all to the thorough investigation of the finer formation of the brain-structure and its changes in disease. That does not alter the fact, however, that insanity and nerve-trouble stand quite independent of each other in the realm of medicine, and further, that it cannot be denied that neurology has gained far more than psychiatry has from the zealous work of the alienists. Psychiatry has had to stand aside, and investigators have chosen the more accessible and hopeful questions of neurology. Brain-

tumors and rare diseases of the spinal column have always found willing workers in the Psychiatric Clinics, as the contents of our publications and the reports of our meetings show; while the great, unexplored realm of Seelenheilkunde (soul-healing science) has lain fallow.

"This very development has been one of the most important causes of the estrangement between clinic and asylum, and which has had a retarding influence on the scientific life in the asylums. The practical alienist was cut off, for reasons not far to look for, from the study of nerve diseases so important to him. To the question which his daily work brought before him, his guides and teachers had no answer: indeed scarcely any understanding. For this and other reasons I cannot join the majority of my colleagues, in the hot battle that has again broken out between inner medicine and psychiatry, over the immediate realm of neurology.

"Although I am of the opinion that a thorough neurological training is indispensable to the alienist, and vice versa the neurologist requires even more psychiatry.

"We hope to conquer a large province which up to the present the isolation of the insane asylum has made difficult. The large group of so-called nervous diseases: that is, the patients who really need the help of the psychiater, but who are not in the ordinary sense, mentally affected, or who could not be taken to an asylum, we claim with a perfect right. We demand a free reception and a free department for their treatment in our Hospitals."

Admission: —

From a study of Continental methods, it seems quite certain that the voluntary system of admission might be adopted for a proportion of the cases admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital. This would expedite matters very materially, where the necessity for treatment is urgent, and if it were imperative that the patient should be retained. The system of having State physicians make the certificates or certificate, would be best. These State Officials are physicians who have had opportunity to become familiar with mental diseases and have special qualifications to enable them to make accurate diagnoses. They are not necessarily on the staff of the Clinic, and as a rule it is best that they should not be. This simply means that the patients who proved to be chronic and required asylum care, would be certified to at the Psychiatric Hospital and transferred to the institutions to which they were assigned. Having physicians with special qualifications to make the certificates, would, to a great extent, obviate the possibility of mistakes in diagnosis, and would strengthen the confidence of the friends and the general public. It would not interfere, to any great extent, with the practice of any physician, as the cases of mental diseases met with by the general practitioner are not numerous, and, as a rule, little exception could be taken to the plan of having responsibility for formal certification transferred to the shoulders of a State Official, who would occupy a semi-judicial position in the matter.

In Germany, they have the asylum system for the care of the chronic insane, and the hospital system for the treatment of acute mental affections. The hospitals are situated in University centres, have the same status, and bear the same relation to the University, as do the departments, for example, of anatomy, surgery and medicine.

Every facility is placed at the disposal of the patient for early admission, while the law pre-supposes, in Berlin at least, that a patient should be certified as insane: this, in the end, in the vast majority of cases, reduces itself to a hospital ticket, as used in Canada for the General Hospitals.

Patients may be admitted voluntarily or through friends, to the Clinic for Nervous Diseases, and to the Psychiatric Clinic by first registering at one of the many hospital departments in connection with the University.

Under the Munich system, there is no attempt made to have a patient certified as insane. He may enter the Hospital voluntarily, as many do; he may be brought by his friends, or he may be committed by the Courts. In the case of alcoholic insanity, the patients are frequently taken directly to the Clinic, by the police. This rule applies to the acute cases, or the ordinary drunks, as well as to the victims of chronic alcoholic poisoning.

In the year 1905, one thousand five hundred and ninety-four (1594) patients (exclusive of the outdoor department) were admitted to the Munich Clinic. In six hundred and twenty-three, or 39.4 per cent., of these cases, the insanity was directly attributable to alcoholism, and of these one-third were taken there by the police. Should the hospital system for mental diseases obtain in Ontario, the principle in vogue with regard to our General Hospitals at the present time, with certain necessary modifications, might well apply. The great number of those committed to the asylums in Germany are sent under the certification of two properly qualified medical practioners. A great many are committed to the asylums from the Psychiatric Clinics, and those require no certificates, other than those given by the physicians attached to the clinic.

However, the whole question of admission would require careful consideration and special legislation, as the present methods would not in any sense meet the requirements of the Psychiatric Hospital.

Alcoholics:—

Special provision should be made for the prompt admission of alcoholics as they form a most important class. The toxic effects of alcohol on the brain are well known, and the cases cannot be properly cared for in the wards of a general hospital, where the elaborate hydro-therapeutic appliances, so requisite in the treatment of this class of cases, are not supplied.

We learned that acute cases of alcoholism are admitted without certificates, but it seems to us that some legal provision should be made for their retention for a reasonable time so that prospect of cure might be promised.

The Psychiatric Hospital at Munich is a Government institution, for which the site was furnished by the city of Munich. It is also closely connected with the University of Munich, and the Hospitals; built in a substantial manner and of pleasing architecture; it is situated in one of the most beautiful centres of the city, close to the other Medical buildings of the University. Such a site is absolutely necessary as this provides for the speedy admission of patients, and is convenient for physicians and students who wish to make use of the laboratories and lecture rooms. Like nearly all the German clinics, it is close to the street, and the objection so often made, by those who do not understand the function of the Psychiatric Hospital—that the noise made by boisterous patients would be a bar to such a site, is found to be without force. The excited patients are easily controlled by proper and rational treatment.

A hundred and ten beds are provided for the use of the insane, and more than two thousand patients are received annually. The arrangements are suited to constant changing of patients.

There is a rooted objection to the term "isolation" and the theory is expressed by Prof. Kraepelin, that if it is desired to keep up an exact account of the condition of all patients, isolation must be avoided. Isolation necessarily means absence of proper care and proper supervision.

Insane people are sick people, and hospital treatment means nursing in bed,—sick people belong there.

Only for the convalescent and very quiet patients are there rooms for recreation and light employment. The gardens are arranged with pleasant walks, fountains and summer-houses. Even the patients confined to bed are kept in the garden, whenever possible.

The arrangements for hydro-therapeutic treatment are most elaborate, and include: continuous baths; douche baths; moveable baths and electric baths.

The bath-rooms are furnished as brightly and neatly as possible, as the patients are often in them for days at a time.

The Dispensary Department, for free and poor patients, is elaborately equipped with rooms for treatment; contains the most diverse remedies and especially electricity in many forms, vibration, massage and douche apparatus.

Entrance to the Clinic can be obtained without formality at any hour of the day or night. The thorough professional examination prevents any one not insane being received.

There are many people who require psychiatric treatment but who cannot bring themselves to enter an asylum. There is a special division for them, without the least restriction of freedom.

In spite of the fact that Bavaria is not a rich country, the people are astute enough to learn that the most practical and economical method of dealing with the insanity problem, is to have the disease treated thoroughly in its earliest stages; to educate the average medical man so that he recognizes the developmental period; and to discover means, by scientific research, to detect the nature of any particular case and the best method of its cure. This means a great initial outlay, but the wisdom and economy of such expenditure are absolutely justified by the results.

The cost of the Munich clinic was:

For the building	$342,500 00
For the interior	37,500 00
Scientific equipment	12,500 00

The medical staff is large, as it must necessarily be where so many patients are received and where so much research work is being done. Of course the great object of the hospital is the care of the patients, but in addition all sorts of investigations in the realms of psychology, neuropathology, psycho-pathology, psychological chemistry, criminology, anatomical research, etc., are made, and no reasonable expense is avoided when practical results are likely to be obtained. The very methods which are building up the economic successes of Germany are employed in aiming at scientific results. In brief, the men engaged in the Psychiatric Clinics are carefully trained to perform the work undertaken, and have a definite aim, which they are likely to reach, because of their special equipment and intelligent conception of what they are striving for. It does not follow that they are of higher average intelligence than our own people, but they are better trained for the work in hand.

One admirable feature of the Munich Clinic is the provision made for the study of criminals whose mental status is questioned. Here the true condition is carefully determined, if necessary during an observation of six weeks; a method that must commend itself to any one who has witnessed the unseemly battles in court over suspected cases of insanity.

The Munich method is at least scientific and accurate, and the best interests of the State and the criminal are served. It means too, that if the prisoner is really insane, the community is saved what is often the

enormous expense of an elaborate and unnecessary trial. Indeed, the whole question of the treatment of the insane criminal has been worked out in the older countries much more satisfactorily than in Canada, and the time has come when we should, in this Province, develop a small building for insane criminals, in connection with one of the Provincial Institutions.

This should be carefully designed, so that, while the escape of the criminal is impossible, he will, at the same time, be treated as a sick man rather than a convict. There can be no excuse for the punishment of a man suffering from disease.

Indeed the whole question of the treatment of the insane criminal has received much attention in Germany. Their methods of dealing with him are in striking contrast to ours, and the comparison does not work out in our favor. Small asylums (isolated buildings) are put up near the larger hospitals for the insane, and here these criminals are carefully guarded, but at the same time treated as sick men. Of course, as with us, the majority of the patients are persons whose criminality was the outcome of mental disease, and full recognition of this fact is made. Then, too, the patie ts are not allowed to fret out their souls in idleness, but are, in the best institutions, kept busily employed in work that interests them. While the public is carefully guarded from these dangerous people, the patients themselves are treated in a kindly and considerate manner, and everything done to help them make the best of their lives. The Province of Ontario should set an example to the rest of the Dominion by providing a proper building for its insane criminals. If proper representation were made to the Federal Authorities, no doubt they would be quite willing to assist in the development of such a plan. Any one who is familiar with what the Dominion has already done, in the way of providing accommodation and treatment for insane criminals, will readily understand that they might accept the opportunity to break away from a system that is not in harmony with the demands of modern progress.

Looking at the Clinic from another side, we arrive at its value as an educational factor. The care of the patient takes, in the majority of instances, its special stamp from the aim of its teaching and scientific research.

In the teaching given to physicians, medical students and law students, clinical psychiatry forms the nucleus of the whole instruction. This could never be obtained from books or lectures, but only from personal examination and the observation of many cases. From this it must not be inferred that the needs of the patients are made subservient to those of teaching and research: quite the opposite.

To return to the details of management of the Munich Clinic:

Nothing is left undone in the wards to ensure cure, if possible. The nursing staff is arranged so that the largest amount of individual attention is given each patient; in fact the proportion of nurses is very large: one to two patients. Of course, as in any hospital, the larger part of the nursing is done by women, as it should be. The night staff is large and well officered. This is most important, as the critical cases often require more skilled attention and care at night than during the day. If a sufficient staff is not at hand for night-service, the patients lose by night what is gained, by even the best system, during the day.

The intimate association with the General Hospital near at hand, makes it possible to supply extra nurses at a moment's notice, should emergency demand.

In Germany and America, it is fully recognized that hydro-therapeutics play the most important role in the active treatment of many forms

of insanity. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the bath-rooms in the Munich Clinic are most thoroughly equipped and the most minute details have been carefully considered. The surroundings are such that where it is thought advisable, even visitors may see their friends undergoing the continuous bath-treatment. We might write at great length regarding the methods of treatment, but enough has been said to indicate the fact that nothing is neglected. The thousand and one measures employed to assist in producing the result desired are full of interest and the hospital idea obtains everywhere.

Each case, as admitted, goes through the most careful and elaborate examination—physically and psychologically; all of the bodily functions are inquired into, with a thoroughness that requires hours of time; ophthalmoscope, microscope, sphygmomanometer, dynamometer, aesthesiometer, etc., being employed in the search for the physical diseases present. Such extended examinations necessitate a large staff. Each morning, members of the medical staff meet in the library and discuss the cases, outline the treatment, make diagnoses and prognoses. The whole system means that thorough investigations are the most likely to bring the exact nature of the patient's disease to the surface.

Some of the instruments in use, are so delicate in their adjustment and so accurate, that the faintest deflections from the normal are to be detected. Dr. Weiler's apparatus, for measuring the contraction of the eye-pupils is, for example, an instance of the possibilities of accurate, scientific research. It is most important to have this information, at times, and it is an excellent thing to be able to substitute the unvarying methods of a recording machine, for the personal observations of the physician, who can only approximate the accuracy of the delicate apparatus.

The value of such thorough investigation, cannot be over-estimated, as far as the patient himself is concerned, but the information thus gleaned becomes an asset, which is of use when other similar observations are made in other cases.

To give a hasty outline of what is done in the way of research:

Besides four examination rooms, for daily use, there are two work-rooms dedicated to the finer clinical research; above all, the examination of the blood and other body-fluids, of which the cerebro-spinal fluid has recently acquired considerable importance.

Next to this is a chemical laboratory, with four work places.

The possibility of penetrating deep into the details of our bodily housekeeping is still limited; nevertheless, it can hardly be doubted that in this way we shall arrive at important conclusions concerning the origin and the accompanying conditions of insanity. Provision has been made for anatomical research on the largest scale: in a large hall and in two adjoining rooms, besides an upper light room for experimental investigation, there are thirteen large work-tables, with every imaginable appliance that science and technical skill can supply for the purpose.

A few steps lead us into a work-room for micro-photography, with an adjoining developing room.

Not less amply supplied are the seven rooms designed for the investigation of normal and abnormal psychology.

Two rooms are designed for psychic measurement and the measurement of mental effort. Another room is reserved for the ergograph—the writing scales—the apparatus for measuring involuntary and voluntary movements—for the observation of the influence of psychic processes on the eye-pupils, respiration, heart action, etc. A silent room, with padded, double doors and darkening arrangements, ensures the possibility of shutting

out all sense excitation. A sleeping room is arranged for the measurement of the depth of sleep, in order to follow, in this way, the important questions of physiology, pathology, and the hygiene of sleep.

The disturbances of sleep are recorded on phonographic discs, etc. These merely indicate, in a general way, some of the methods employed in research work.

It may be stated too, that each assistant is given three months in the year to himself; during this time he must carry on some original research work, and by his results is he judged. There is no dodging of the issue; no room for time-servers.

To sum up the advantages to be obtained by the establishment of a Psychiatric Hospital, it may be fairly said, that the astonishing results which have already flown from the Munich investigations, are in themselves enough to decide us to commit ourselves to the advocacy of the Psychiatric Hospital plan. It is no longer an experiment, but a well recognized success. It may be argued that the Munich Hospital is an exceptional success, because of the greatness of Kraepelin and Alzheimer, but when we remember that all of the German Clinics are doing work that we have not yet attempted, the inference is plain; they have sounded the key-note of advance.

We do not advocate a slavish copy of all that belongs to the Munich Hospital, but we ask for the institution of a Clinic suited to our conditions and surroundings, and with an equipment that will enable our young men to acquire a knowledge of psychiatry and its problems, at present unattainable. Now what are these advantages to which we refer?

First, the advantage to the patient himself. Only by the hospital plan can he receive the individual treatment so important and necessary to the cure of mental disease in its early stages.

Next in importance is the educational side of the problem. The educational advantages of the Clinic form one of its most valuable features; here are adequate provision for instruction in treatment, and in the investigation of practical problems; upon the solution of which must depend the arrest of increasing insanity among the people of the Province. Its inestimable service to the community is, that it provides for saving an indefinite but considerable percentage of the victims of incipient mental disease, and restores them to lives of usefulness, instead of leaving them to degenerate into chronic dements, who are a burden to the State.

It provides the most thorough and efficient examination and treatment, at a stage of the disease when there is the best chance of averting more pronounced disease; it detects and takes early charge of a large class of patients who themselves realize that they are on the borderland of insanity, but who have a horror of the name "asylum."

The methods in vogue in Berlin and Munich, as above outlined, appear to afford by far the best results. Whether it be viewed with regard to the method of admission, the advanced, skillful, energetic method of treatment, to the scientific and research character of the work performed, or to the great educational advantages accruing to the community, the hospital system is to be commended. Situated as these hospitals are, in University centres, with the stimulating and energizing atmosphere thus engendered, and under the constant stimulus of original investigation and medical advancement, they cannot but bring about the best results.

It is recommended, that all acute mental and nervous diseases, of whatever form or cause, be admitted to these hospitals, and that they be fitted and equipped with all necessary aids for the treatment and study of these diseases.

It cannot be expected that results will come easily, or without infinite patience and labor, but these are attributed necessary to any great achievement.

To quote from a recent writer:

"Its beneficent function is the prompt application of every known resource of detection and prevention of the whole insidious group of mental diseases, which have become a penalty of the intense, overwrought life of modern society, or are induced by poverty, self-indulgence, or inherited tendencies."

Again, how are we to aid, as is our duty, in the solution of the intricate problems of psychiatry, which have until recently defied the wisdom and knowledge of the whole medical world?

Only in laboratories of the most complete character can these problems be attacked by the careful plodding of devoted students, especially trained in the delicate technique required. These laboratories must be largely along physiological and chemical lines. It is no longer believed that a study of pathological material from the post-mortem room will reveal all that we are searching for; indeed, we feel that in the living tissues may be found many of the secrets that have defied us in the past. By combining pathological studies with studies of the living tissues, the best results will be obtained.

Medicine has no greater task before her, none of greater importance than that of the prevention and cure of insanity; the State has no greater responsibility than that of helping medicine in her search for these things.

Public benevolence and private philanthropy can fulfil no higher or more valuable purposes than to bring the ultimate resources or science to the support of a cause like this.

Our recommendations are:

First: The enlargement of the present staffs of physicians and nurses;

Second: The isolation of the tuberculous;

Third: The proper care and treatment of insane criminals;

Fourth: The Psychiatric Hospital being the ideal institution for the treatment of all acute forms of insanity, we would recommend the establishment, as necessity arises, of such hospitals at University centres.

W. A. Willoughby,
Chairman.

C. K. Clarke.
Edw. Ryan,
Commissioners.

REPORT

UPON

The Care of the

Feeble-Minded in Ontario

1908

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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To the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary for Ontario:

Sir,—I have the honor to present a Second Report on the number of the Feeble-Minded in Ontario, and also the results of an enquiry made into their history and present condition, as a basis for determining, with due regard to efficiency and economy, the best method of caring for such feeble-minded in this Province.

Since the date of the Preliminary Report a large number of additional cases have been seen by me, or brought to my attention by others. The figures now stand as follows:

Census of the Feeble-Minded in Ontario.

To September 30th, 1906.		To January 31st, 1908.
Number of Women	676	809
Number of Girls	183	219
Number of Men	418	447
Number of Boys	109	135
Number of Children in School,	119	150
Total	1,505	1,760

In accordance with instructions received from the Hon. the Provincial Secretary and in order to obtain more definite information as to these cases, the following letter was issued:

DEPARTMENT OF ASYLUMS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Care of Feeble-Minded.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, December, 1907.

Dear Sir,—With further reference to confidential information previously received respecting the feeble-minded, you are earnestly requested to fill up the subjoined Report and return the same to me, so that the fullest information may be laid before the Legislature on this subject.

Yours very respectfully,

Helen MacMurchy.

Name ..... ; Age ..... ; Sex .....
Religion ..... ; Married or Single ..... ; Name of husband .....
P.O. address of person ..... ; County .....
City, Town, Village or Township ..... ; P.O. address of husband .....
Which of the following terms best describes the mental state:—Idiotic, Imbecile, Simple, Feeble-minded, Fair, Good. (*Erase all terms but one*).
With whom is the person living and give P.O. address .....
State whether the person is well cared for .....
What work can the person do .....
Can the person read and write .....
Has person ever been in any County House of Refuge, Hospital for the Insane or Idiotic, General Hospital or other Charitable Institution. If so, state when and where, length of residence therein and number of times admitted. (*This information is most important and should be given fully*).
.....
.....
.....
Has person children ..... ; If so, how many .....
Boys and ages ..... ; Girls and ages .....
Which of the following terms best describes their mental state;—Idiotic, Imbecile, Simple, Feeble-minded, Fair, Good. (*Please give particulars of each child fully*).
.....
.....
.....
By whom are children cared for and give P.O. address, and if in Public Institution, state length of residence .....
.....
.....
.....
The name of the person most familiar with the history of the case is .....
P.O. address .....
.....

Signature.

This letter is not, of course, applicable to the circumstances of every case mentioned by those who have favored the Department with their assistance and co-operation. In the case of children, the majority of the questions do not apply, nor do they in the case of young persons living at home. Excluding all these, and others as far as possible, who are not within the terms of reference of the present inquiry, there has been received more or less definite information regarding 612 persons, distributed as follows, as to present residence, over the counties of Ontario:

Brant	27	Nipissing	1
Bruce	4	Norfolk	22
Carleton	7	Northumberland	21
Durham	13	Oxford	15
Dufferin	1	Ontario	7
Elgin	7	Peel	3
Essex	5	Parry Sound	5
Frontenac	9	Perth	5
Grey	2	Peterborough	7
Halton	9	Prince Edward	5
Hastings	21	Renfrew	2
Huron	9	Simcoe	27
Kent	19	Victoria and Haliburton	7
Lambton	19	Waterloo	17
Lanark	2	Wellington	17
Lennox and Addington	2	Welland	15
Lincoln	4	York	240
Leeds	8		
Middlesex	19		512
Muskoka	9		

About one thousand copies of the above letter were issued, and the number of returns received may be regarded as encouraging. It may be mentioned that the larger number of women and girls reported is probably accounted for by the fact that the enquiry was at first undertaken in regard to feeble-minded women from fifteen to forty-five. (It seems however, that the number of feeble-minded boys born is larger than the number of feeble-minded girls born, in the proportion of three to two. This, at least, seems to be the opinion of experts in other countries). The relatively large number from York County and Toronto is partly accounted for on the basis of population. According to the census of 1901, York County and Toronto contained twelve and a half per cent. of the total population of Ontario. Besides, since 1901 the movement of population toward the city has increased, and this is very evident in persons belonging to the higher grades of the feeble-minded. They inevitably tend to drift to cities and towns. Again, in the Andrew Mercer Refuge, the Toronto hospitals, and in all the charitable institutions of Toronto, there are always many inmates who do not belong to Toronto or York County at all, but may come from any county in the Province. This is especially the case in the Maternity Departments of the different hospitals, where we find so many feeble-minded. Finally, while the time at my disposal did not permit me to visit as many places in Ontario as I wished, I have been able for the past three years, to carry on the work of investigation into cases in Toronto and York County almost daily, visiting the Institutions there frequently, and it is well known that to obtain information of any value about the feeble-minded, personal investigation as well as personal interest and sympathy are indispensable. The history of the cases must be followed through a period of years, and from Chief Inspector Archibald of the Toronto Police Force, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Superintendent of the Andrew Mercer Refuge, Miss Sanderson and Miss Brooking, the former and the present Superintendent of the Haven and Prison Gate Mission, Mrs. Jordan of the Infants' Home, Mr. J. J. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children and members of his staff, as well as from the officials of the different hospitals and other Institutions, information has been obtained which otherwise it would have been quite impossible to get and which puts us into possession of the facts of the situation, so far as Toronto is concerned. I have again to express my sincere thanks to hundreds of citizens throughout the Province who forwarded to the Department a great deal of valuable information to obtain which they must have expended much time, energy and tact.

General Summary of the Information Received.

The information requested in the letter referred to above falls naturally into the following divisions:

1. The care given to the feeble-minded in Ontario at the present time.

2. The work that they can do.

3. The degree of education they possess.

4. Their history in relation to maintenance in Government or Charitable Institutions, *i.e.*, What have they cost the Province?

5. Their offspring.

The Care given to Feeble-Minded Persons at the Present Time.

With the exception of those who are in Institutions, the care is not at all satisfactory. In only 128 cases is it stated that the home care is good, and even in these cases a remark is often added indicating that the home care is not really satisfactory or not likely to continue. In one sad case the mother of a feeble-minded girl of 14 is the victim of an incurable disease, and though admission has been obtained for her at the Hospital for Incurables, Toronto, the poor mother cannot avail hereslf of the comfort and care provided for her in that Institution, because there is no one else to care for the daughter, and we have no Institution in which she can be placed. What will become of her when the mother is gone?

Sooner or later the large majority of feeble-minded persons are supported by the State. In the first place most of them have never had a good home or good parents. It is well known that heredity is the most important single factor in the maintenance and increase of the proportion of feeble-minded in the community. It requires no argument to show that the feeble-minded child of feeble-minded parents will inevitably drift to one or other of the Charitable Institutions. The following case came to light recently. A feeble-minded girl, aged about 22 years, had got married to a man also feeble-minded, and within a year or two was brought back by the police to the Charitable Institution of which she herself had formerly been an inmate, with her baby, because she was so feeble-minded as to be absolutely incapable of taking care of the child. The only difference between this case and the average case is that in the average case the parents of the feeble-minded child are frequently not known. Sometimes the mother is, but the father not often. In a small number of cases, the feeble-minded person has a good home and good parents, who will make great efforts to care for him or her at home, thus sacrificing the best interests of themselves, the other members of the family *and of the feeble-minded son or daughter too.* One cannot but admire and reverence the parental affection which leads them to do this, yet it is mistaken kindness. The effect of a feeble-minded child on the normal child is not good. Besides, social life must be sacrificed. The family must be almost isolated. The time that the mother should be able to give to the other children is almost all taken up with the constant care necessary for the feeble-minded one, and the others are neglected. And this care must continue, not for ten years or so, as in the case of the normal child, but for perhaps fifty years or more. There are few homes secure enough to outlast two generations. When the parents are gone, the next generation cannot often give the permanent and constant care that the feeble-minded require. This permanent shelter and security can only be given in an Institution. It is one of the duties of the worker for the feeble-minded to make this fact clear.

2. The Work that they can do.

Of the whole number only thirty-nine are not said to be able to work. The majority can do housework, laundrywork, sewing, knitting, occasionally fancywork, farm and garden work, etc., and in many instances are called "good workers," "neat," "clean," etc. This is encouraging, but nothing like what it would be if these persons had been trained in early life. Those who could learn such employments could learn more. One of the principles we can depend on in dealing with the feeble-minded person is that a feeble-minded person can do almost any ordinary work that a normal person can

do, *if under constant supervision.* But to do this the Feeble-minded person's powers must be trained in the only possible way, i.e., through manual training and education. A feeble-minded woman, aged thirty, was admitted a few weeks ago at the request of one of the members of this House to a Charitable Institution in Toronto. She had been the sole charge of an older sister who had been more than a mother to her. From babyhood to the age of thirty this sister had dressed her, done everything for her, watched her, etc. She could do nothing for herself. Yet she was perfectly capable of dressing herself and soon learned to do it under the nurse's direction, being quite happy in her new accomplishment. Her feeble powers had never been developed because they were below normal. In an Institution for the feeble-minded, each inmate feels that he or she is among equals. It is a world of its own and of their own. Here they can be taught self-respect. The better ones become leaders and develop themselves and others. Useful and remunerative employments may be followed by all who are in the higher grades of the feeble-minded, and it must never be lost sight of that many of them may become, in such a training institution, self supporting, as long as they remain in the shelter and under the parental supervision that such a permanent home affords.

3. Degree of Education.

Many of the feeble-minded can read and write. They never do either really well, but sufficiently well to write a letter and often to read for their own pleasure and profit. 244 of the whole number 612 can read and write. 24 can read but cannot write, and the remainder can neither read nor write. An hour or two a day is long enough for school lessons and the three R's must necessarily be the limit. It is time, strength, and money wasted to attempt to store a mind when there is no mind to store, or to try to develop powers, when no powers are there to develop.

4. Have these Persons been Inmates of any Government or Charitable Institution? What do they cost the Province for Maintenance?

Only 94 out of the total number are not reported as having been inmate of any such institution. Of the others, a good many have been in and ou of such Institutions all their troubled and troubling lives. 206 are reporte as inmates of Rescue Homes, Homes for the Friendless, Havens, Refuge Infants' Homes, Maternity Hospitals and similar Institutions in variou parts of Ontario. 123 have served terms in the Andrew Mercer Reforma tory. 37 have been confined in jails. 20 have been sent to the Orillia Asylum. The information about the others is indefinite.

County Houses of Refuge.

A large proportion of the inmates of the County Houses of Refuge a feeble-minded. The Government Inspector has again and again drav attention to this fact, and his statements are borne out by all who have h any opportunity to know about the working of these Institutions. Of t 612 reported above, only a very small number are in County Houses Refuge, and it becomes necessary therefore, to deal with this part of it

question by itself. I made three special visits to Houses of Refuge within the Province, one in the centre of Ontario, one in the south, and one in the west. In the first the Superintendent gave me at once a list of the names of twenty inmates who are feeble-minded. In the second, I found on enquiry, almost an equal number. In the third, a place situated about 150 miles from Toronto, I was fortunate enough to meet the Medical Officer on the day of my visit. He has had many years' experience, and he assured me that in his opinion, three-fourths of the inmates of our County Houses of Refuge are feeble-minded.

There were 90 inmates on the day of my visit, including 30 women, and at least half of them I found to be feeble-minded. The Medical Officer mentioned that five infants had been born recently in that County House of Refuge, the mother in each case being a feeble-minded woman. He gave me the history in some detail of one feeble-minded woman, who had recently been in the House of Refuge and had gone out just when she chose, as such persons do under our present system, or rather lack of system of dealing with the feeble-minded, to continue her unhappy career and to repay our neglect of her, the ward of the State, by bringing a burden of expense, reproach, and disgrace upon us. This poor neglected feeble-minded woman is already the mother of six illegitimate children, the sixth of whom was born in that House of Refuge. I asked the Medical Officer what had become of these children, and he replied that he thought they had been "adopted out." On enquiry as to whether the children were normal, he replied that they were all so far as he knew, feeble-minded. It requires no argument to make it clear what a danger this is. If the feeble-minded child who has a home of its own, even a pretty good home, cannot be properly taken care of there, what will likely happen in a foster-home? Besides it can never be fair to foster-parents to expect them to receive a feeble-minded child. The Children's Aid Society recognizes this so strongly that it is one of their rules not to take children who are mentally defective. Still, as long as we are making no other provision for feeble-minded children, what can the officers of the Children's Aid Society do? As one of them said at a conference recently "We cannot let the children perish, and there is nowhere that we can send them. What else can we do?" Further, the whole question of the shelter and the maintenance of the feeble-minded in our Charitable Institutions is one that needs attention. To quote from the letter of an experienced worker, who wrote the Department drawing attention to this matter, "That class of person is a most undesirable class to be mixed with others in a Charitable Institution." Another leading worker (File No. 708) in a Charitable Institution in Ontario refers to the same subject as follows:

"The trouble is, these girls tell so many different stories, and as to the time and cost of maintenance, some of them are only out of the Homes a few days at a time, for instance, M.S. The Matron of the Rescue Home here says it will soon be impossible for them to keep so many, as they hinder the rescue work and besides, the Home cannot afford it. If these places refuse to take these unfortunates, as they say they will, what are they to do? Dr.———— is very anxious that something should be done, and suggests Cottage Homes, and have the inmates classified according to their state and what they are able to do. He would like the Government to do something for the men too. Do you not think that the doctors of the General Institutions should make a specified report of such cases as would need particular (custodial) care, and recommend them for such to the Government?"

Cost of Maintenance.

In regard to the amount expended now by the Province in caring f the feeble-minded, an approximate estimate may be made from these stati tics and the figures published in the annual reports of our hospitals anc charities, of our lunatic and idiot asylums, and of our jails. In Grea Britain, it is said that a convict costs £40 a year, a prisoner costs £24 year and a pauper costs £21 a year.

Charitable Institutions.

The average cost of inmates in our Charitable Institutions is 31 cen a day. The annual cost then of 206 feeble-minded persons who a reported as inmates of such institutions would be $23,308.90.

County Houses of Refuge.

In regard to the cost of inmates of the County Houses of Refuge who are feeble-minded, it would be a safe estimate to say that about 20 per cent. of the whole number of inmates are feeble-minded. Taking the figures given on pp. 107-116 of the Report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public charities, and subtracting from the total expenditure in each case the sums obtained from sale of products, we find that the Province pays every year over $100,000 for its County Houses of Refuge. At least $20,000.00 of this must be spent on the care of the feeble-minded.

The Jails and the Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

One hundred and twenty-three feeble-minded women have served terms in the Andrew Mercer Reformatory during the six years from 1901 to 1906. It is to be expected that in this investigation difficulties will arise on account of the different names and aliases assumed by these persons. Be ides, we expect to have reports of the same person appearing on the list of those known to the police and those who have served terms in the Mercer. There were eighteen such duplicate reports, and in many cases one supplemented the other. There were also numerous "aliases," which had to be carefully compared, so that this return might be as accurate as possible. When all these allowances have been made, it is found that 123 feeble-minded women above mentioned as being inmates of the Mercer in 1901-1906, have served a total of 244 terms in that Institution, either during that period, or for crimes committed by them previously. The largest number of terms served by any one feeble-minded woman is 13. As the average length of a term during that period is about six months, this means that the total time of maintenance is equal to 122 years. The average annual cost of an inmate during 1901-6 being $268.13, the total cost to the Province of the terms served by these feeble-minded women alone is $32,711.86.

Jails.

Thirty-seven of the feeble-minded persons reported have served terms in jails, sometimes for no offence. This is not approved of by our people. The sense of the community is against it. The Governors of the jails and other officials condemn it. On Nov. 4th, 1907, the Muskoka Grand Jury in their presentment to Chief Justice Falconbridge referred to the fact that

had found in the jail "a woman who is kept in jail, we understood, y because she has not reason and power to care for herself. This Grand ry emphatically and unanimously deplore that such treatment should ist in this so-called free and Christian Province of Ontario."

The thirty-seven feeble-minded persons who are reported as having erved terms in jails throughout the Province, are maintained at a cost 22 cents a day, and the average length of a sentence being 25 days, the al cost would be $203.50.

Permanent Residents in Institutions.

Besides, in many cases reported by Chief Inspector Archibald and ners, feeble-minded persons are simply in and out of jail or the Mercer, some other Government or Charitable Institution all the time. They e never anywhere else.

No. 58. B.M., age 38 years. "Good at housework if kept sober and from bad company." Many times, almost numberless times in jail. Has also been in Haven and House of Industry. Is nearly all her time in prison or in institutions.

No. 61. Mrs. W., age 70. In House of———— for thirty or forty years. Has three sons and three daughters. The family are all weak-minded and so are her grandchildren.

No. 76. M. L., age 26. Has been in jail, Mercer, House of ————, Haven, Infants' Home, F.V. Home, F.W. Home. Spent a good portion of her life in Institutions and should have spent it all. The L. family are all well-known, weak-minded, cunning criminals.

No. 435. R. D., age 19. In jail nearly all the time, but at present in the Mercer Reformatory. She let her child die at birth.

No. 64. A.W., age 45. Has been in Salvation Army Home, Haven, Mercer and Jail. Has spent much of her life in an Institution or in prison.

No. 62. G.W., age 30. Has been in Mercer, Jail, Salvation Army Home, Haven. Always in a Home or prison.

No. 81. H.T., age 26. Has been in Haven, Prisoners' Aid Home, Refuge, Jail and Mercer. Has spent a good part of her life in confinement.

No. 59. G.P., age 69. Has been in Jail, Mercer, House of ———, Haven, Prisoners' Aid Home, Salvation Army Home, every Charitable Institution that would receive her for the past 20 years. All her life is spent in prison or in Institutions.

No. 79. A.O., age 55. Has spent most of her life in prison or in an institution on charity.

No. 73. M.M., age 26. Spent most of her life in prison or in an institution. "Has had at least four illegitimate children and I do not know how many more."

No. 77. L.L., age 24. Spent most of her life in prison or in institutions, should never be let out.

No. 60. A.K., age 19. Has been in Mercer Reformatory, Toronto Jail, Industrial Refuge, Prisoners' Aid Home. Was always in a Home or Prison.

No. 70. M.H., age 50. Spent most of her life in institutions.

No. 51. L.H., age 30. She has been in Mercer Reformatory, Jail, Haven, Prisoners' Aid Home. Spent a good portion of her life in prison or in an institution.

No. 56. Mrs. H., age 65. Has always been in a prison or a subject of charity.

No. 68. A.C., age 19. Has been in Mercer Reformatory, Jail, Haven, Industrial Refuge Prisoner's Aid Home. Spent a good part of her life in prison or in charitable Institutions.

No. 51. M.H., age 26. Has been in Mercer Reformatory, Toronto Jail, Prisoners' Aid Home, Haven. Spent a good portion of her life in prison or some charitable institution.

Present day studies by Kraepelin and others prove that fully two-thirds of the petty thieves and tramps are mental defectives, and in 1905 the Inspector under the Inebriates' Act in Great Britain pointed out in his report that a majority of those confined in Reformatories for Chronic Inebriates are feeble-minded.

The Asylum at Orillia.

The expense of those feeble-minded children (not idiots) who have been unavoidably sent to the Asylum at Orillia because there was nowhere else for them to go is also very considerable. From the figures given in the Annual Report, it may be judged that exclusive of the exceptional cases who spend only a few months there, the average time spent in the Asylum by the inmates may be somewhere about eight years. This is probably too low an estimate for our present purpose, as the majority of cases of feeble-minded sent to Orillia of whom I have reports, went there at an early age. For example, W. B. who is Feeble-Minded and whose mother and grandmother were both Feeble-Minded was sent to Orillia in 1906 at the age of 11, and will probably be there for 40 or 50 years, a cost to the Province of about $4,000.00.

However, taking eight years as an estimate, I have records of twenty feeble-minded persons (chiefly children) sent to Orillia. The annual cost of each inmate is $85.71. The total expense then, of 20 for 8 years will be $13,713.60.

The Offspring of Feeble-Minded Persons.

The information on this part of the enquiry is, as might be expected, far from complete. In a great many cases little or nothing is known as to the children of a feeble-minded person, after a certain period has elapsed. True, where we have a record of those who are inmates of Rescue Homes, Maternity Hospitals, Infants' Homes, and other Charitable Institutions, the number of children is large. But after a few years these inmates and their children are lost sight of. The mother turns up perhaps in another City. Another Charitable Institution takes her in, her previous record is unknown, and another record of the very same character is made. An effort made to recover the record from the beginning is usually unsuccessful. "Do not know about the children." "Has had several children." "In the vicinity of this village, in the Township of ———, there have been living for years some families named A—— and B——. The tribe seem to increase rapidly and the progeny will certainly not make good citizens. All are more or less feeble-minded. It would, it seems to me, be well for the authorities to make enquiries about them."

Such statements as these, which are frequently repeated in the course of the present enquiry, show that this, as everyone recognizes, is the most serious aspect of the situation. In all, from the comparatively small proportion of cases where we have definite information about the children, and where

the statement or presumption is that the children are feeble-minded the number of children so reported is 234*. Quite a number of these are already in Government or Charitable Institutions, supported at the public expense.

Care was taken to exclude from this record as far as possible, normal children. There is very grave doubt as to whether the children of a feeble-minded mother are ever normal mentally. Those who have had most experience in dealing with the subject, while perhaps not prepared to deny the possibility that such children might be normal mentally, almost always reply, "Practically, you may say , No," and often add that they themselves do not know an instance of a feeble-minded mother with a normal child. Some such cases have been reported to me in this Province, and I am anxious to investigate them, but so far have not been able to do so.

Mentally Defective Children in our Schools.

The Department has communications from forty-five different people in the Province in reference to this branch of the enquiry. There can be no doubt that here is the place to concentrate our attention and energy. The problem must be studied in the school-room. Dr. Potts, one of the investigators specially appointed by the Royal Commission in Great Britain, examined 31,092 school children in the "Pottery Towns" of England. He found 185 of the number mentally defective, or about .59 per cent. Dr. Francis Warner in an examination of 100,000 children in London, showed that one per cent. were mentally defective, and other authorities have published statistics to show that about two per cent. of the elementary school children in certain large cities will never be able to manage their own lives successfully on account of mental deficiency. This seems appalling, and perhaps the most important lesson we can learn from it is the necessity of our dealing with the question now while we have nothing like that number. If we let this time pass and defer and delay to face the question, the number will inevitably increase until we lose the present opportunity and come to feel, as they do in England, that the problem is so utterly overwhelming that it cannot be dealt with successfully. From the statistics now before me, I have reason to think that the number of mentally defective children of school age in Ontario is somewhere between three and five per thousand, that is, .3 to .5 per cent. of the total population under 14 But it is difficult to form a correct estimate at present. We need very much a better enforcement of our Truancy Laws. It seems to be generally agreed that there are many children of school age who are not in school, and, of course one cannot wonder that the backward and mentally defective children, who feel they are not wanted there, and for whom nothing much is attempted to be done in our schools at present, are the first to stay away. It is very important to differentiate between a child who is only backward, and one who is mentally defective. "A mentally defective child would be abnormal for any age, whereas a backward child is merely abnormal for its own age." A child is often backward because he does not see well, or does not hear well, or does not breathe or develop well on account of adenoid growths almost closing the breathing passages and thus preventing the purifying of the blood. He may be backward because he works long hours out of school, or because he is not properly fed, or because he is not well. The School Doctor, when Medical Inspection of Schools, now permitted and advised in

*This number is in addition to the 612 mentioned above. They are not reckoned in the total because they may possibly be included already in the figures given for school children, etc

this Province, is carried out, will save and help many backward chi his and mentally defective children. But while skilled medical aid to sig st- hearing or breathing may and often does change a backward child i of normal child, no skill, no knowledge, no training—nothing—will change a mentally defective child into a normal child. What g be done is to make the most of the powers and capacities the menta a defective child has—to train the bodily powers, the hand, the eye,—the pc ll of working, and place the child who will always remain a child in m. though not in body, in the society of its equals, in a sheltered corner of world, that is, an Institution, where conditions are adapted to it. The history of the mentally defective children in our Public Schools to-day may written down in outline just as soon as their mental defect has been accurate recognized, or to speak medically, diagnosed. It may be predicted w will become of them, as in the following cases: A boy M—— and a g e N—— who had been in our public schools up to the age of 14. M—— v f a boy of sixteen, small for his age, not at all a bad boy, but showing mark mental defect. He could not write, he could read a little, he could no make change for a dollar. He had been in one place as an errand boy since leaving school, but his employer discharged him at the end of a week because he brought back the parcels, saying the people did not want them, etc., etc. He got his week's wages, but assured his mother, first that he had not received the money, and then that he had lost it. His father had beaten him repeatedly and severely, hoping thus to make him a good boy. He had already begun to get into trouble with the police through doing things at the bidding of other boys (very characteristic of the feeble-minded). His mother assured me that neither she nor his father ever had been told by the school authorities that he was mentally defective. Nor had they thought so themselves. If we had a farm colony for boys, such as the one at Sandlebridge in England, M—— would "fit" there. He is fond of such things. He could do a good deal of work, under constant supervision. As it is, he will remain unemployed. Nor is that the worst. He will commit or get the blame for some petty offence. At the age of 18 or 20 he will be a "Jail-Bird." And from that his career will be downward. It will cost us a good deal of money to secure his conviction, to pay the Policeman, the Magistrate, the Crown-Attorney, the Jailer, the Jail-van, and all the rest, and to keep him in Jail, or in some House of Refuge, or House of Correction, or as a tramp. And then we shall have no reason to be proud of our handi-work, when we are through. M—— will be a spoiled citizen and a spoiled man—a bad product. Instead of being nearly or quite self-supporting on a farm colony and being happy and useful and decent, what a failure his life will be! And that failure is our failure, not his. He is an irresponsible, but we are responsible.

I saw the girl N——, on the same day. Her home was with her married brother, about two miles northwest of the house where M—— lived, in the same city. She was fifteen years old. She was alone in the house, her brother's children being at school, and her sister-in-law out at work. She could not read or write at all or make change for a dollar. Yet she was not without a certain intelligence. She had been getting into trouble. She was apparently not unkindly treated and was evidently attached to her sister-in-law. But she belonged to a class that simply can not get on in the world. They must have a sheltered corner, a back-water of life to themselves where they are shielded from all the difficulties and temptations of life except those easy ones which can be met and conquered by a child of eight or nine years. Someone must always be at hand to "help them out," to exercise judgment and self control and the power of inhibition for them

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numl or girl, simple and silly, is already showing signs that she is going to
in G the path so familiar to all who know anything about the history of
cases. Left to herself, she will soon be an inmate of some Institution,
chil g lost her character and having before her an unhappy and harmful
mir
enc These pupils are undoubtedly, as a rule, recognized by the teachers
pos e school-room. It is only in very exceptional instances that the teacher
rej o out of sympathy with the pupil that mental defect is not recognized.
do the year 1905, the first letter received by me upon the subject of this
Sc uiry was from one of our Ontario Public School teachers, as follows:
to "It just occurred to me to speak to you of the feeble-minded. In my
rk of teaching here I have several times come in contact with feeble-
nded children and I invariably found that they were clever mechanically—
ll,—as clever as other children and sometimes much more so. They can
aw easily, and write, and do anything in the cutting line. I remember
ne child who could not speak so a stranger could understand him, and could
iot read a line nor spell a word though he was twelve years old, but he could
opy a head line splendidly and do the drawing better than any of the
other pupils.

"Do you not think, Doctor, that these children should be taken from the regular classes in the Public Schools, where they are only a drag, and be given special instruction along mechanical lines, wood carving, modelling, etc., so that they might develop and so enter into a larger life, through what might be said to be the only possible door of entrance for them?"

In the ordinary Public School class there is little that the best and kindest teacher can do for the mentally defective child,who is simply a "drag" on the rest of the class, and cannot learn by the ordinary methods. But in a small class of 12 or 15, specially planned for them, their relative progress is remarkable and encouraging to the teacher and to themselves. It is important to recognize also that children who are so far behind as to appear hopelessly defective, may, in such a special class, be recognized as only backward from some removable cause. Thus in an investigation undertaken in connection with the Second North School of Hartford, Conn., the first child that was examined was Nellie K——. Nellie was thirteen years old, had been in the first grade for seven years and could not read a complete sentence. This certainly looks like a mentally defective child. She did not breath through her mouth, but examination by a physician revealed the presence of large adenoid growths, and after medical and surgical treatment her mother's account of her was as follows:

"Nellie, she never talk to me before, she don't say nothing. She is so quiet. Now she come running in "Mamma, I kin sing, mamma I kin read, teacher says she will put me in another room" and she sing and play and so happy all the time." The saving of Nellie and a few children like her, by means of special classes would soon repay us for the small additional expense of establishing such classes. Yet only these children who are capable of intellectual improvement should be sent to a Public School. The Public School is not a Hospital, a place of detention, or a place of custodial care.

The finding and classifying of these children is not a difficult or unlovely task to one who realizes its importance. To one who is interested, nothing else is more worth while. It soon becomes a labor of love. In the first place, the teacher is prepared to meet such an one half-way and lend the all-powerful aid in such a situation that only a teacher can. "I am of the opinion," writes the leading education authority in one of the cities of Ontario, in a letter to this Department in reference to the present investigation, and enclosing a list of names of feeble-minded children in the schools under his charge,

"I am of the opinion that the visit to the city of one who would make it his business to visit each school-room and enquire of the teachers as to the existence of such (mentally defective) pupils, would result in the discovery of many more than the above."

For really helpful and successful work, however, in this as in everything else, the home is the strategic point. Many parents who would resent a request to take a child to a special class, or will pay no attention to an official notice, will, on the contrary, respond at once when you go to see them in a friendly way. One of the teachers in a school had arranged for special treatment for a defective child. In a burst of gratitude, the mother, who is a Russian, exclaimed "In my country, my children had just one mother, but here every teacher is a mother to them."

There are two main lines which work for feeble-minded children in schools has followed. First the "Special Class or Special School" attached to the public schools in cities and large towns where there are twelve or more backward or defective children. This is the place where we have what we need, "forward teachers for backward pupils." Here the "hard cases" which no one has succeeded with are sympathetically studied and "coached," if necessary by the educational expert. They are seen by the school physician and if merely backward, may be brought up near the average and may return to the ordinary classes. But mentally defective children need different treatment. They may be made "self-supporting, but never self-controlling." They cannot fight the battles of life, or meet its temptations. They will always be children and therefore must be cared for and helped in a permanent parental home where they are trained, taught useful employments, their powers made the most of and their earning capacity utilized for their own support and happiness. Thus we shall cut off the supply of probably 80 per cent. of the mentally defective for the next generation, and we shall save all the time and money we now waste by classifying them as paupers, prostitutes, criminals, tramps, when they are not anything but irresponsibles.

The most hopeful years for training feeble-minded children are from 3 to 13 and special classes for mentally-defective children are a part of the school system of England, the United States, France, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, etc. In Germany it is stated that there are 203 Special Schools, 31 of which are situated in Berlin. There are 116 German cities which have these schools and the total number of pupils is 13,100. Special Institutions called Parental Homes, Schools for the Feeble-Minded or known by other names are now established in all these countries. Their great value is preventive, educational, social and economic. They prevent pauperism, illegitimacy, unemployment, unhappiness and crime. They save money, trouble, and the birth of a new generation of feeble-minded.

England.

Private benevolence took up the matter of providing Homes, Refuges and Schools for the higher grades of the Feeble-Minded about 1887. The Board of Education, The Local Government Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, the Guardians of the Work-Houses, and other public bodies followed and all these have institutions or schools under their care. In 1892, Special Classes for Mentally Defective Children were opened in Leicester and afterwards in London. The number attending these special classes in London was given in 1906 as 5,070 and in 1906-7, 1,868 children examined for

admission to Special Classes were found mentally defective. Mrs. Burgwin, the Superintendent of Schools for the Feeble-Minded under the charge of the London County Council, says, in her report for 1906.

"The proper classification of the mentally deficient is, through lack of suitable accommodation, still far from ideal, and this must be so till some authority makes provision for the lower class, which is hardly capable of benefiting by instruction in a day school, and requires permanent custodial treatment."

In 1899, (62 and 63 Vict.) an Act was passed to enable a school authority "to make such arrangements as they think fit for ascertaining what children in their district, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are defective . . . . but not incapable by reason of such defect of receiving benefit from instruction in such special classes or schools as are in this Act mentioned." Revised Regulations and also a list of Certified Schools for Defective Children were published by the Government (Board of Education) in 1907 and under these acts and regulations a great many places, notably Manchester and Birmingham, have special schools and classes as an integral part of their School System. The Metropolitan Asylums Board, under an order from the Local Government Board of March 9th, 1903, is empowered to detain under custodial care mentally defective children up to the age of twenty-one years, and it is understood that on the issue of the coming Report of the Royal Commission, a movement will be made to extend the age limit to cover permanent custodial care, so necessary in these cases. The Star-Cross Institution and the Sandlebridge Schools are described elsewhere in this report.

United States.

The first Special Class for Mentally Defective Children in the United States was opened in Providence in 1894. In 1899 similar classes were opened in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia, and they are now established in many American cities. The Board of Education of Detroit appointed in December, 1907, a Commission to study the Mentally-Defective and Backward Children in the public schools, and in smaller places such as Aurora, Ill., a movement is now on foot to establish a special school for backward children. These special schools should of course act as "Clearing houses." It is gratifying that some called mentally defective may turn out to be merely backward when the underlying cause of their condition is discovered. They go back to the ordinary class. Another small number may fill a place in the community if the home care is excellent or ideal. The large number, about 65 or 75 per cent. need the permanent Home where they will always have supervision of a parental character. Of course a great deal depends on the teachers. The success of the special classes in England for instance, is accounted for whon one reads the report of the Official Inspection of Special Classes. "Earnest, gentle care is a marked characteristic of the teaching." "The treatment of the poor children by Miss ——, whilst thoroughly firm, is tenderly kind and her expert intelligence has produced results in a very short period which could hardly be expected."

The Hon. Robert N. Hubbard, Commissioner of Charities, New York City, has just appointed a Commission to consider the ways and means and practical methods of establishing a Normal School for teachers of mentally-backward children. It has for a long time been known that teachers of such schools were welcome at Waverly and Dr. Fernald has even established brief courses for their benefit. Indeed the national recognition of this problem in the United States was shown at the annual meeting of the

National Educational Association, in July 1907, at Los Angeles, when the Department of Special Education appointed a National Committee with Professor Groszmann as Chairman, whose duty it is to prepare and submit to the Annual Meeting in 1908 plans as to how the problem of the "exceptional" (including feeble-minded) child may be studied so as to provide not only for its suitable training but first of all for a better understanding of its status and its needs.

The work of these Special Classes in the east side of New York has been so helpful that at least fifty of these classes are now in operation. One of our own Ontario teachers who is at present in the United States and who is a teacher of a Special Class wrote to the Department almost as soon as the enquiry was begun expressing her interest in it, and describing her own Special Class.

"The Class is ungraded, and the ages of the children range from seven years to fifteen years. A good deal of time is spent on manual training and gymnastics. We have a work-shop in the school, and the boys are having training in wood-work from the special teachers in the work-shop.

"So far as the regular school subjects are concerned the work is conducted pretty much as it is in the ungraded schools in the country, but as I have an assistant and only fourteen pupils they get more attention than the country children usually do. Indeed, in one or two cases we have been able to return the boys to the regular classes after six or eight weeks' work. These cases were of course not really defective, but so deficient in their school work that in a large class they could not get any hold on the work the class was doing. The difficulty in dealing with most of the defective boys I have seen is in finding some way of rousing them to action without frightening them. They have been so frightened in the large classes that they have sat, not doing even the little they can do. I will give a little account of each boy separately." Then follows a brief sketch of each one of the fourteen boys, written with such a keen appreciation of the facts of each case, and displaying at the same time so much knowledge of and sympathy with their condition that one almost feels a personal interest in each boy. It is often the case that with these "left-behinds" we are so conscious of the obvious defects that we overlook or consider slightly the capabilities. In these sketches we find such interesting notes as these: "Very childish, but at the same time he has a strong sense of responsibilty and is quite accurate in giving messages."

In the Chicago Public Schools there was established in September, 1899, a Child-study Department under the care of Dr. D. P. MacMillan, whose work on the physical and mental condition of school children is so well known. One important part of the work of the Department is the study of "Sub-Normal" children. Sometimes these children are found to be "Custodial Cases" and are sent to state or private Institutions for such cases. If, however, there is a hope that they may be able to profit by special training in the public schools, they are sent to the ungraded rooms for sub-normal children, which form an integral part of the Public School System of Chicago.

Philadelphia has ten classes for backward children. There were in 1906 seven centres, and the number of children provided for was 200. The estimated number, however, in the city is 2,600, and a great effort is being made to increase the number of special classes and make attendance on them compulsory. This effort has been so far successful that in the twenty-sixth annual report (1907) it is announced that one special school has also been set apart for backward children. This will greatly increase the available accommodation.

One of the most important signs of recent progress is the appearance of *The Psychological Clinic*, a monthly journal devoted to the study and treatment of "Mental Retardation and Deviation." This is indeed, practically a monthly magazine, devoted to the study of mentally defective children. It is edited by Prof. Lightner Witmer, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, and is published at the University. The magazine has just completed its first year and is invaluable to all who are interested in the subject.

State Institutions.

When we consider the Institutions for the permanent care of the feeble-minded, the first, and we might also say, the greatest State Institution in America is the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-Minded at Waltham, Waverley P. O., Mass., of which Dr. Walter E. Fernald is the Superintendent. Dr. Fernald is known all over the world as one of the foremost authorities on the feeble-minded, and renown has been brought to the Institution by the great success of his methods in teaching and training them. It has about 700 inmates and there is a farm colony at Templeton, 50 miles distant from Waltham, where a tract of land three miles long by one mile wide affords scope for about 150 men. In April, 1907, the State of Massachusetts acquired a new property of 500 acres near the Town of Wrenham for another Institution for the feeble-minded. Physical efficiency is encouraged in every way and useful training is the key-note to the success of the Institution and the happiness of its inmates. Thus, the smaller boys, as soon as they are able, are taken out in the field in classes and learn to pick up stones from the hill-side, to dig ditches, to handle the hoe and shovel, etc. Then there are training classes for household occupations such as floor polishing, cleaning and polishing taps, cleaning knives, learning to dress and undress themselves, etc. They learn to sew, darn, sweep, make beds, wash dishes, peel vegetables, sort rags by color, etc., etc. All for whom a task can be found which involves useful manual labor are set to work, in the first place for their own improvement and training, but often with an economic result. It is not now the policy at Waltham to dismiss inmates. It is understood that they should stay.

The State of Maryland in 1888 granted a charter for a school for the feeble-minded and authorized the expenditure of $16,000.00 for a site and of $5,000.00 per annum for maintenance. A farm of 200 acres was originally purchased and the Institution, it is hoped, will shortly be able, when additions are made, to accommodate 500 inmates. The following extracts from an address by the President of Trustees, Hon. Herman Stump, well indicate the modern and progressive ideas by which the management is actuated:

"Every consideration of humanity, of wise statesmanship, of good public policy, combine to sanction and enforce the cause of the feeble-minded. Even upon the lowest and most practical consideration there is nothing, which, done rightly, will help so much to diminish the drain on the pockets of the taxpayers, as the wise and prudent care of these unfortunates.

It is calculated that eighty per cent. of the children of feeble-minded parents are feeble-minded, and the reproduction of these alarmingly increase, and whole families, generation after generation, are found in our Alms Houses. Many scarcely able to distinguish right from wrong, are incarcerated in our prisons, where I am informed that over one-third of those undergoing punishment show in their manner and physical deformities, unmistakable weakness of mind. Many go on developing more and greater mental deficiencies until an Insane Asylum becomes their home. Many are

in eleemosynary Institutions which receive aid from the state. Lastly, many are born to worthy, but poor devoted parents who fondly watch over and care for their imbecile offspring, day after day, unable to go forth to earn a precarious livelihood. This unhappy home, through no fault of the inmates, gradually becomes a burden upon the public unless relief is offered. Let us take these children from our Alms Houses, where the expense of keeping them is great, and send them to the feeble-minded Institution where they will be properly trained and cared for, nurse the ray of intellect that may be in them and the state will not have so many insane to care for. Let us gather the incipient criminal who is not able to fully understand what he should, and what he should not do, into a home where he might be educated to do what is right, and the expenses of your criminal courts will decrease and your prison houses will not have to be enlarged. Let private charity turn its benevolent eyes to other fields of usefulness. Let us free our public schools from imbeciles who are a stumbling block to both teachers and scholars, and most of all relieve poor struggling families, by giving to their feeble-minded children, a happy home prepared by the intelligent taxpayers, who will willingly contribute the cost.

Leaving more to the imagination than dwelling upon all the evils to which every community is liable, I reluctantly call your attention to the tendency, especially of feeble-minded females to lead dissolute lives, nearly all their offspring are illegitimate. It is intolerable to permit such creatures to become parents and perpetuate pauperism, idiocy, and crime.

It is impossible to calculate what even one feeble-minded woman may cost the public, when her vast possibilities for evil as a producer of paupers and criminals, through an endless line of descendants, are considered. If the state can seclude such a woman and thus at one stroke cut off the possibility of a never-ending and ever-widening record of evil and expense, should it not do so at once? Can it afford not to do it? The people cannot choose whether or not they will support the feeble-minded: that problem solves itself, always the same way. The feeble-minded must be supported by the public. The state itself is the only agency by which the feeble-minded may be humanely and mercifully, but firmly, taken in hand and placed where they can be utterly prevented from producing the evils touched upon. Does not every sentiment of humanity and pity and business demand that the state shall take this step? It would mean the expenditure of some money, it is true, but it would save in time to come so great a sum of money that the expenditures now needed to provide for these people would seem beside it, comparatively small.

Endowed with an affectionate disposition and cheerful nature, these children are easily made happy and contented, unmindful of the restraint placed upon them. No corporal punishment is necessary or allowed. The rapid progress made by those who have sufficient understanding to be educated in elementary principles is astonishing, and compares most favorably with children in the public schools. They are taught basket-making, lace weaving, sewing, laundry work, servants' duties, farm labor, road making, excavations, and other pursuits, and naturally diminish the expenses of the Institution.

All inmates admitted into this Institution and supported by the state, become wards of the state, subject to the custody and under the control of the Board of Visitors, and shall not be discharged therefrom until they shall cease to be a menace to society, and become mentally and physically capable of earning a livelihood.

If I may speak for the Board of Visitors and for Dr. Frank W. Keating, its able Superintendent, and for the Woman's Aid Society, I will say that

they take the greatest pride in this, one of the state's noblest and greatest Institutions, more useful, more philanthropic, more reforming, and more beneficial to the people of the state than any of its other public charities, and they invite the most critical inspection of the work they are doing."

Another great Institution for the feeble-minded is that at Elwyn, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The Superintendent, Dr. Martin W. Barr is the author of well known text-books on the Feeble-Minded and is a great authority on the subject. The number of inmates is over 1,000. There are similar Institutions in many of the other States of the Union, and new ones are established from time to time. In 1907, Rhode Island passed an Act which received the unanimous support of the Senate, establishing a State School for the Feeble-Minded. The Bill includes also custodial provision for the care of girls and women who may be eligible for the school. The plan is to purchase a small farm, and there begin in a quiet way to build up a farm Home for the feeble-minded on the Cottage System.

Progress.

The years 1907 and 1908 will probably be remembered in future as years of great progress in the study and care of the feeble-minded. In the year 1907 the Second International Congress of School Hygiene met in London, and one of its departments was wholly devoted to Feeble-Minded and Defective Children. In the year 1908, the Royal Commission on the Feeble-Minded is expected to report, and it is thought that this will mark a distinct epoch in the care of the feeble-minded.

CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED IN ENGLAND.

I have the honor to report further that in accordance with the permission and instructions of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, I have obtained the following information in England, as to the care of the feeble-minded, the most approved modern methods for studying and classifying them, and the consensus of expert practical opinion as to how they may be trained, educated and provided for with a view to making the most of their powers of mind and body, so that they may maintain themselves, wholly or in part, instead of being a burden on the community during their lives, and being the means of perpetuating and increasing that burden in the next generation.

The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble Minded appointed by His Majesty in August, 1904, finished the taking of evidence some time since, and are now laboring at their recommendations and conclusions which they hope to present to His Majesty and the Houses of Parliament early in 1908. Much is expected from the results of the labors of this Royal Commission, and it is said that legislation will probably be introduced shortly after the report is presented, giving effect to the conclusions and recommendations.

The Royal Commission was in session when I reached England on July 19th, and continued in session till August 2nd. These meetings take place at the Royal Commissions' House, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, opposite the Houses of Parliament, where, by invitation of the chairman, Lord Radnor, I had an opportunity of meeting the members of the Commission and receiving from them advice and direction how to proceed in the further

study of this matter. We are again indebted to Mr. W. P. Byrne, C.B., of the Home Office, Mrs. Hume Pinsent of Birmingham, Dr. Dunlop, Dr. Donkin, and other members of the Royal Commission, not only for personal assistance and information, but for the interest they take in the matter as affecting Canada, and especially the Province of Ontario. From these authorities on the subject, and others, I learned that the two most important institutions for me to visit were The Starcross Institution (Western Counties' Asylum) and the Sandlebridge Schools (Lancaster and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-Minded). I visited the first of these on August 2nd.

Starcross.

Starcross is in Devonshire on the River Exe, and about eight miles from Exeter by the Great Western Railway. The institution is about five minutes' walk from the railway station, and presents an attractive appearance, reminding one somewhat of the appearance of our own institution at Orillia. The building is situated in extensive and beautiful grounds, at the summit of a slight eminence from which the grounds slope down to the water in front.

Establishment and Management.

This institution is a voluntary one, and is under exactly the same Government supervision and inspection as the Government institutions, being inspected by the Commissioners in Lunacy. It was established in 1864 for the Western Counties of England, to meet the need for a school in which feeble-minded children could be taught and trained. It was founded by the late Mr. Locke, who made it his life work and a labor of love. It is now carried on by his son and daughter Mr. E. W. Locke and Mrs. Mayer, the Superintendent and Matron respectively, who possess the genuine interest, patience, kindness of heart and capacity for hard work which can alone make such an institution as happy and successful as Starcross is. The management is progressive. Several of the industries (e.g. weaving and Honiton lace-making) which I am about to describe have been introduced quite recently as experiments and carried on in some corner or perhaps an outhouse. Then when it is shown that the children can do the work, the Committee is persuaded to make room for the class in lace-making, weaving or whatever it may be.

Finances.

This is one of the strong points of the institution. It is well managed. The average cost per inmate per week is about 10s. 10d. Some years it is as low as 10s. 3d. per week. But when we remember that this sum includes repairs, salaries, cost of administration, etc., etc., that everything is kept up well, and that the children are well dressed and not stinted in food or in other directions the figure is gratifyingly low. All Boards of Guardians and County authorities sending children, pay for their maintenance at the rate of 10s. 6d. for west of England Counties, and 14s. for other Counties. The profit last year was about £1,223 16s. 4d.

The Inmates.

Children are admitted from 6 years of age and upwards. Girls and boys are of course kept separate. They look well, and from their appearance are evidently well fed. They are suitably and neatly dressed, the boys with an Eton collar and blue sweater, and the girls with plain dresses and

neat white aprons. The care of their hair, and all the little details of personal appearance of the children show good and systematic training and supervision. Nor did I see any child with the hopeless, dull, unoccupied, unhappy look so common in other institutions. Everybody I saw was doing something, but as far as I could ascertain, not under pressure. When spoken to about their work, the response was of course never normal, but there was always some response. Indeed sometimes there was a great contrast between the expression of the child's face, and the expression of the child's fingers, i.e., his or her work. This was especially noticeable in the wood-carving class and the Honiton lace class. The dormitories were airy and pleasant. The beds were made neatly and well by the children. In the little girls' room every child's doll was to be seen, neatly dressed, on the bed, and at a certain time in the afternoon the "dolls' hour" for play was given. The number of inmates on January 1st, 1906, was 269; 185 boys and 84 girls.

Training and Industries.

No inmate spends more than two hours a day in the school room, and of the 274 inmates,

248 can speak well,

111 can read books for their own amusement,

153 can write in copy-books,

115 can work the first four rules of arithmetic.

Drill and gymnastic exercises are also regularly taught.

The best authorities agree that attempting to teach "book-learning" to the feeble-minded is time, energy and money wasted. On the contrary, there are many things that the feeble-minded can learn. Some of them do almost anything under supervision, and all who belong to the higher grades of feeble-minded can do something. It is in this that Starcross is such a great object lesson, and so valuable to the student of the feeble-minded. No one who has had the privilege of spending even a few hours in the work-rooms and seeing how the small and undeveloped powers of the feeble-minded are trained and developed would easily forget the lesson.

These children do useful and profitable work. They do gardening, general housework, kitchenwork, baking, cooking, cleaning, laundry-work, sewing, knitting, tailoring, plumbing, painting, decorating, carpentering, building, wood-carving. They cane chairs and do repairs of all kinds. They make straw hats, ropes, mats, shoes, baskets, brooms, brushes, tweed, flannel, serge, Honiton lace, and they will soon be able to make blankets. In the girls' department last year the girls made 4,817 new articles, ranging from a necktie to a sheet, and repaired 18,404 articles.

Machines for knitting, weaving, shoemaking, etc., are all worked by the inmates under supervision. In introducing any industry, Mr. Locke's plan is to get a man to come from some good factory for a certain time, as long as may be necessary, and teach this particular trade, and the use of the machines to two of the regular staff, two of his own attendants or teachers. Then if one of these is ill or absent the other can take his duty. When the two members of the staff are fully competent, then they teach the trade, whatever it may be, to a certain number of boys. The inmates are not always kept at one trade. They learn more than one, and besides, they advance from one to another. A little boy comes in and perhaps can hardly learn rope-making. In a year or two he may be able to do wood-carving. The latest industry is Honiton lace-making, introduced by the personal efforts of Mrs. Mayer. It is to be remembered that all the things made at Starcross are useful. Thus the tweed and serge, and sweaters worn by

the boys are made in the house by themselves or by the girls, and this adds to the economy of the management of the institution. Indeed, it reminds me of an institution which has electric power developed on its own premises. The powers of the feeble-minded, properly utilized, directed by competent, but not expensive attendents, take the place of the electric power.

Admission and Discharge.

In the year 1906, 5 died, 50 were admitted, and 40 discharged. The unimprovable are of course not admitted, but it sometimes happens that there is little improvement for the first three or four years, and then the child begins to do better. There is not much improvement after 16 years of age. Inmates are sent by Boards of Guardians and their own friends, and are admitted from six years of age. They are kept as long as they can be improved. This means that, with the exception of a number of attendants and helpers who are retained to do the work of the institution, all these feeble-minded persons are discharged at the very age when they are for certain reasons most dangerous to the commnuity. Happy, industrious and successful as long as they are under care and supervision, no training will make them normal, or give them power to manage their own affairs or judgment to direct their lives. In discussing this point, both when being advised by members of the Royal Commission and other experts privately, and when the point was discussed publicly at the meetings of the section of the study of the feeble-minded at the International Congress, great stress was laid on this fact, that it is worse than useless to protect the feeble-minded for a part of their lives, propping them for a while, only that their fall may ultimately be more disastrous for themselves and for others

The point of view of the school-master is not the right point of view for the worker among the feeble-minded. The school-master thinks, and rightly thinks, that his work ends when his scholars are prepared by his care and training for entrance on the duties of independent and adult life. But this time never arrives for the feeble-minded. Their bodies grow up, but their minds never do. They always remain children and, therefore, they must have the care and supervision that we give to children, not till they are 14, or 16, or 18 years old, but all their lives. The true "Help-School" for the feeble-minded is a home for life. A few feeble-minded children with exceptionally good care at home (and how often is that home broken up before many years), may get along for a while and earn a little money in the world, but being away from skilled care, and in an environment not adjusted to his needs, the poor feeble-minded man (or woman) even if he has learned something about a trade, degenerates and forgets what he once knew. People lose patience with him, he gets into one trouble after another, and the last state of that man is worse than the first. This is one fo the important things proved by the work of the After Care Committees in Birmingham and elsewhere. The care of the feeble-minded must be a **permanent care.**

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Section on the Care of the Feeble-Minded.

On Saturday, August third, the day after visiting Starcross, I returned to London to attend the Second International Congress on School Hygiene,

section 7. This section was for "Special Schools for Feeble-Minded and Exceptional Children." There were ten other sections as follows:

"Medical and Hygienic Inspection in Schools." President, Dr. William Osler.

"The Physiology and Psychology of Educational Methods and Work." President, Sir James Chrichton Browne.

"The Hygiene of the Teaching Profession." President, Dr. MacNamara, M.P.

"Instruction in Hygiene for Teachers and Scholars." President, Sir William J. Collins, M.P.

"Special Schools for Blind, Deaf and Dumb Children." President, Sir John W. Byers.

"Out of School Hygiene. Holiday Camps, and Schools." "The Relation of Home and School." President, The Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

"Contagious Diseases, Ill Health and other Conditions Affecting Attenddance." President, Sir Shirley Murphy.

"Special Schools for Blind, Deaf and Dumb Children." President, The Right Hon. Earl of Crewe.

"Hygiene of Residential Schools." President, Dr. Clement Dukes."

"The School Building and its Equipment." President, T. E. Collcut.

By special command of His Majesty King Edward, the Congress was formally opened on August fifth by the Earl of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, and it would be a difficult, if not an impossible task, to convey in words an adequate idea of its magnitude, importance and success—a success that was only achieved by three years of self denying labor on the part of the President, Sir Lauder Brunton, and his assistants. This band of workers gave not only labor, but brains, enthusiasm, and personal devotion to the work of the Congress and everybody was willing to do anything to help.

The programme, a book of fifty pages, contains the names of almost all the authorities on the different branches of School Hygiene and covers a wonderfully wide range of subjects.

The eleven sections which met daily during congress week in the University of London, the Imperial Institute and the adjoining buildings, accomplished a vast amount of hard practical thinking, and thorough discussion. Seven official hand-books were prepared for the members of the Congress, including the official programme, the official list of members (a book of fifty-nine pages), a volume of abstracts of papers and communications, a hand-book to London, a hand-book of entertainments and excursions, etc., etc.

Many of the different countries who sent official delegates, presented also hand-books descriptive of the country, its schools and its status in School Hygiene. For instance, the Grand Duchy of Finland issued a handsome volume of one hundred and seventeen pages, printed in English at Helsingfors, which was distributed to the members of the Congress. In Finland there is one state school for sixty to seventy feeble-minded children, where pupils are "specially trained to husbandry on the vast farm of the establishment." In the towns there are "help-schools" belonging to the people's schools for intellectually undeveloped children. "Help-Schools" is a good name.

The weight of opinion, experience and thought represented by the two hundred and sixty-one papers delivered before the Congress and its eleven sections was impressive, but to the two or three thousand persons who had the privilege of attending, there was one thing more impressive, and that was the character of the audiences gathered to hear and discuss them. Not only did we see Turks, Russians, Greeks, Portuguese, Italians, Swiss, French,

Germans, Swedes, Australians, Egyptians, Persians, Hindus, Mohammedans, Hungarians, Norwegians, Japanese, Dutch, Finns, Danes, Bohemians, Americans, English, Welsh, Irish, Scotch, Afrikanders, New Zealanders, Canadians, sitting and working side by side, but we saw here an earl and there a small tradesman, here an Archdeacon and there a Poor Law Guardian, here a Lord Mayor, and there a Common Councillor, here a typical John Bull, and there a stately British matron or an author, or a society lady, or a nurse. Teachers, physicians, government officials, university professors, clergymen, ambassadors, head masters, business men, and a very large representation of the middle classes, and the leisure class, as well as people whose lives were evidently full of work and responsibility, gave a serious, dignified, business-like aspect to the Congress which no one could fail to observe. The distances these people had come, the duties they had left, the communities they represented, and more than all, the ideas they took away with them, are an evidence of the working of the health conscience of the world, and the growing conviction that in the school we must set about solving the problems of national health, mental and physical.

Three definite results of the Congress as a whole may be mentioned. It was unanimously affirmed that the principles and practice of Hygiene should form part of the education of every citizen. It was also unanimously resolved that all teachers should have, as part of their training, practical and theoretical instruction in personal and school hygiene. The third result was the stand taken on the Medical Inspection of Schools. This action of the Congress was awaited with interest. The British Government had announced this year that the Bill providing for the medical inspection of school children would be held in abeyance until the result of the deliberations of the Congress was made known.

Shortly after the passing of the following resolution by the Congress, the Bill for the Medical Inspection of School Children became law, and the government have now taken a farther step, and created a medical department in connection with the Board of Education, Dr. Newman and Dr. Alfred Eichholtz being appointed medical advisers.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas the maintenance and development of the health and vigor of school children is a matter of paramount importance, and whereas experience in all large cities has shown the importance of health inspection, be it

Resolved, that in every city and town adequate provision should be made, both for sanitary inspection of schools and for medical inspection of school children, the latter to include not only inspection for contagious diseases, but also of eyes, ears, nose, throat, and teeth and of general physical condition.

These results have a direct bearing on the problem of the feeble-minded, especially the last. As soon as medical inspection is introduced, we shall know definitely the number of children in our schools who are feeble-minded, and this will be the first step toward providing the special care and training which they need.

The organization of this great Congress was remarkable. Nothing seemed to have been forgotten, and the comfort and convenience which the delegates enjoyed could have been secured only by much hard work on the part of the officers and their assistants. It seemed that one had only to wear that beautiful bronze badge specially designed for the Congress, in order to find all doors open and all difficulties vanishing.

In the section devoted to the care of the feeble-minded sessions were held every day, and the proceedings were conducted in French, German and English according to the nationality of the speaker. The attendance was

large and satisfactory. With few exceptions all who are experts in this subject were present and took part in the discussions. I was there able to meet a number of persons whom I have known by correspondence for years, and whose advice and experience were invaluable. After the sessions were over for the day, I visited by invitation several Government Offices, and saw the chief official under whose supervision the feeble-minded are cared for, in connection with the Board of Education, and the Local Government Board. Among these officials I am specially indebted for advice and assistance to H. C. Munro, Assistant Secretary, Local Government Board, Whitehall; Dr. Alfred Eichholtz, H. M. Inspector of Special Schools; Mr. Horace E. Mann, Board of Education, Whitehall; Dr. Heath, Director of Special Enquiries, Board of Education, Whitehall; Dr. James Kerr, Chief Medical Officer of the London County Council, Education Committee; Mrs. Burgwin, Inspector of Special Classes under the London County Council, Education Committee.

The benefit derived from the papers and discussions at the meetings of the section on the feeble-minded was very great, and perhaps even more valuable were the many opportunities I had of personal discussion and conversation with the officials mentioned, and with those who read papers or led in the discussions.

The Sandlebridge Schools.

The International Congress closed on Saturday, August tenth, and on Monday, August twelfth, I went to Manchester to see the schools at Sandlebridge, with great expectations as to what I should learn and see there. These expectations had been aroused by the fact that all of my advisers upon the Royal Commission, and others, in mentioning the places and people that would be most important to see, had invariably mentioned, first, Miss Mary Dendy and the Sandlebridge Schools. In the words of one of the members of the Royal Commission, "When you have seen the Sandlebridge Schools you may feel, not only that you have seen the best institution for the care of the feeble-minded in Great Britain, but that you have seen an Institution which will compare favorably with the best institutions in any country in the world." These expectations were not disappointed, indeed they had hardly prepared me for what I saw. It was not that the buildings and grounds were expensive, or showy, or impressive. Everything was plain, simple, inexpensive (except the ground itself). But it was the real thing. Here I saw the seriously, even terribly, defective children mentally, the waste product of humanity, such as I have seen among ourselves in a helpless and hopeless condition, lost, fallen, outcast, criminal, unhappy, evil. But I saw them here clean, comfortable, happy, and at home. It is noteworthy that no one wishes to leave Sandlebridge, that they feel it belongs to them and do not wish to run away from their home any more than we do from ours.

As usual, we find here that some one good, kind, sensible person has been the real founder of the Institution, and has applied the motive power to start it running. At Starcross, that person was Mr. Locke; at Sandlebridge it was Miss Mary Dendy.

Sandlebridge is about sixteen miles from Manchester, and is reached from a station on the London and North Western Railway called Alderley Edge. When I reached Alderley Edge, I took a fly, and asked the driver to take me to the Sandlebridge Schools. "'Miss Dendy's Schools you mean? Yes," replied the driver, and Miss Dendy's Schools they are. A drive of two and a half miles along a beautiful English country road in fine harvest

weather brought me to a group of four brick buildings. One of these is a school, the other three are the homes and residences where the children live. Two were erected in 1901, and accommodate sixty children, the third has just been erected and is designed for sixty-five children. It cost four thousand eight hundred and five pounds, an expenditure of seventy-four pounds per bed, and is paid for. What strikes one is that the buildings are just right for the purpose. They are not expensive, but they are substantial, well-built and comfortable, and exceedingly well planned, giving evidence everywhere that the special needs of the children are kept in mind.

After going over all these buildings carefully, I saw the farm attached, Norbury House Farm. It was a pleasure to see how thrifty and thriving and tidy the whole place was. There were about thirty-five head of cattle, seventeen sheep, thirty-five pigs, two horses and much poultry. The farm is in charge of a man and his wife, and the big boys (over sixteen) sleep here and work under the farmer's supervision.

Finally, I saw Warford Hall Estate.* This was purchased last year. It was in the market, it was near the original property, it was very suitable for the work of the school, and it consisted of seventy-seven acres, upon which were fine buildings including a large conservatory. It was bought by the governing body for nine thousand three hundred and fifty pounds, and a good part of the price has already been paid, one friend giving a thousand pounds and another five hundred pounds, so as to secure the property. It was taken possession of just in time to get the crops in, which I saw being harvested. Four hundred tomato plants were put in the greenhouse, which have brought in a lot of money, the flowers have also done well, thousands of small potted plants being supplied to the Manchester School Board, another good source of income. All this work is done by the children under supervision, for instance, boys who have just come and cannot do anything else, are set to carry the empty pots to those who are potting, and to carry them back again when the plants are put in them. This large property, with its valuable buildings and equipment belongs to the Lancashire and Cheshire Society for the Permanent Care of the Feeble-Minded, which was founded eight years ago. About ten years ago Miss Dendy, who had done years of work among the poor, was co-opted a member of the Manchester School Board, that is, the elected members of the Board who have power to elect some woman to work with them as a member of the Board, chose or co-opted, Miss Dendy. Visiting the schools in connection with her new responsibilities, Miss Dendy saw in the class-rooms a number of children whom she considered mentally defective. By the authority of the Board, she made an inspection of the Manchester schools, and found between one and two per cent. mentally defective. Her results were confirmed by Dr. Ashby (a great authority) who, upon examination did not find one normal child among those whom Miss Dendy reported as feeble-minded. Public meetings were held, which Miss Dendy addressed. The interest of the community was aroused, the Archbishop of York and Mrs. Maclagan, some members of the aristocracy and a large number of citizens of all denominations united in forming the Society.

It was incorporated, and soon received several valuable gifts from the executors of estates and others, which enabled the governing body to secure the original property and put up the first building. Miss Dendy is the Honorary Secretary of the Society, and lives at Manchester, coming out to

*Since my return it has been necessary to take Warford Hall as a residence for the older girls. There was no money for it, so two generous friends gave £1,000 each for this purpose!

Sandlebridge twice a week or oftener, and taking the general direction of affairs, with the assistance of other members of the governing body. She herself met me at Sandlebridge by appointment, and accompanied me over the whole place, explaining everything to me. During our inspection the time for the evening meal arrived and the boys and girls whom we had seen and spoken to here and there made their way home to tea. On entering the house they all put on their slippers, and their shoes were placed in a row to be cleaned by those to whom the duty is assigned after tea. We went first to the boys' dining room. Here there were three tables, one for the eight to ten big boys who work on the farm and sleep there, but have their meals here. The other two tables held the other thirty-five boys. They all sat there quietly waiting for the late-comers, who came in one by one. There were three or four of the Staff present, who helped a few of the boys to take their seats and arrange their napkins, etc. But nobody made the least disturbance. Miss Dendy spoke to several by name, each one being individually known to her, and when after singing the usual children's grace, they began to eat, their table manners were somewhat wonderful. Each had a mug of milk, the big boys had cocoa, and in front of every third or fourth boy was a large plate heaped with bread and butter or bread and jam, the bread being about 1½ inches thick. The boy before whom the plate was set always lifted the plate carefully, and helped both of his neighbors before helping himself. I never saw a more touching sight than the efforts of some of the weakest mentally, to fold their hands together to say grace. Those familiar with the powers of the feeble-minded will not need to be told that this is a task for them. Slowly, and with difficulty, but finally with success, they brought their fingers together, the attendants encouraging them, and not till all were ready was the grace said.

Great attention is paid to the diet, which is specially supervised by the medical officer. It is plain, simple, and nutritious, little or no meat being used, and no tea or coffee, but plenty of milk and cocoa. The big boys were put through a catechism by Miss Dendy as to matters on the farm. This was her first visit after a holiday in Switzerland. "How many horses have you, boys?" Chorus, "Don't know, Miss Dendy." "Why, how is this? Surely you know how many horses you have?" "Yes, Miss Dendy, but then there's the education horses." We found out afterwards that upwards of sixty horses had been "boarded out" at the farm by the Manchester Board of Education, and hence were known as the "Education Horses." Apparently none of the boys had sufficient enterprise to count them up—a rather significant fact.

Talking over different individuals afterwards, Miss Dendy remarked to me, "These boys of eighteen and nineteen would all have been fathers by this time if they had been living out in the world."

Others were pointed out to me who had already become known to the police, and were certainly fast becoming criminals. They would have been in gaol if there had been no Sandlebridge.

A visit to the girls' dining-room and cloak-room was equally interesting and instructive. The most important and promising thing about the Sandlebridge Schools is that they are intended to be the permanent home of all who come there. The confidence felt in the schools may be seen by the fact that ninety different education authorities have made application to enter children there. The children are, of course, paid for by the education authority who sends them.

The total number of inmates is eighty-six; boys forty-five, girls forty-one. The grant earned by the day school is one hundred and ninety-seven pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence. The institution is under govern-

ment inspection, and has received high commendation from the government officials. The maintenance charges are as follows:

Cost per head for	£	s.	d.
Food (inclusive of officers)	10	0	0
Clothing	1	15	3
Day School Instruction	2	10	0

I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks, the great kindness and assistance and hospitality, that I received from the Royal Commission, the President, Officers and Committees of the Second International Congress of School Hygiene, and the authorities and officials at Starcross and Sandlebridge. Whenever I mentioned the object of my visit, and said that I came from Canada, I received every possible kindness and help.

Summary.

I. The only satisfactory and thorough method of dealing with the problem of the feeble-minded is to recognize mental defect in children, train them in so far as they can be taught and trained and give them all through life the care and supervision that will enable them to earn at least a part of their living, and protect them from the crimes and evils that threaten them in the outside world. Special classes in the public schools and special Institutions for those needing permanent care are required for this. This matter is being considered by leading educationists in Ontario and the Board of Education in Toronto, on motion by Dr. John Hunter, has ordered a return to be prepared giving the number of backward children in the Toronto Public Schools, and showing what means could be adopted to ascertain and remove if possible the cause of such backwardness.

II. In cities and centres of population, where there are enough feeble-minded children to form a special class, (and about twelve or fifteen of such children are as many as can be managed to advantage by one teacher), these classes, as an integral part of the school system, have been found a great benefit. From these special classes the children are transferred to a special Institution such as a Parental School or Home with a colony attached when they have been sympathetically and thoroughly studied by the teacher and an expert (the school physician), if they are found to belong to the mentally defective and therefore dependent class. This is one of the great advantages of the special class for mentally defective children. The special class is a clearing house. Children will be put into it sometimes who are laboring under such serious physical defects of sight, hearing, speech, etc., as to appear defective mentally when they are normal. The expert knowledge of the physician enables him or her to understand the real state of affairs, and point out the remedy. The teacher of the special class gives the children individual attention, and the child goes back before long to his rightful place with other normal children. Other children find their way to the special class whose mental defect is so slight that they will not necessarily be dependents but may, especially if they have a good home, fill a place in the world, though a small and sheltered one, successfully.

III. Where special classes have been tried, and they have been established now for many years in Great Britain, on the Continent of Europe and in the United States, it is found that more than two-thirds of the children who are in them are seriously defective mentally and will always be dependents. From the special schools, then, as a rule, they should go very soon to

a special Institution as their permanent home—a place where they can be taught to be useful and happy, and where their powers and capacities may be made the most of for their own good and the good of the community.

IV. These children should be taken charge of about the age of six or seven (which is the age of admission at most of the successful Institutions for the feeble-minded). Those who can be taught to read, write, and do arithmetic, should have about one or two hours' teaching in these subjects every day, and many of them can learn music. The rest of their time, except when they are playing, drilling, or otherwise taking fresh air and recreation should be spent in learning various useful trades and occupations including housework, laundry work, farm work and every profitable and useful employment that they can learn. As they grow older, they should be treated somewhat differently and any of them who can act as helpers, attendants and members of the staff of the Institution should by all means be placed in these positions, but the really feeble-minded should never, under any circumstances be allowed to go out into the world, and it is quite possible to make them so happy and contented and interested in their home that they will never think of leaving it. No training, no education, no care, no supervision, will ever change a defective mind into a normal mind.

Boys and girls should be in separate buildings, or in entirely separate parts of the same building, and little children should not be with older ones. Careful classification is important.

V. The consequence of not providing for feeble-minded children in our schools so as to enable them to do something to earn their living under the permanent supervision of the government, is that we are compelled to care for them later on, when it is not only too late to train them in industrial pursuits, but when they are in some cases, criminal, in some cases vicious, in many cases fallen and the parents of feeble-minded children, and in nearly all cases unhappy and useless, a burden, a danger, and a great expense to the Province.

VI. Custodial care is urgently required for the class so often brought to the attention of the Government by the National Council of Women and others, namely, those feeble-minded girls and women who are so frequently found in Homes, Refuges, County Poor Houses, Maternity Hospitals, etc. Dr. Lamont, one of the medical officers for the City of London of the Local Government Board, informs me that such women and girls frequently come under his notice and that they are committed by him to the asylums, under section 24 of the Lunacy Act of 1890. In giving evidence before the Royal Commission this mode of proceedure was favorably commented on, and there can be no doubt of the wisdom of making the best use we can of all existing Institutions until we have a separate Institution where the custodial care of such feeble-minded persons may be secured in such a way as to utilize their undoubted capacity for doing good work of many different kinds, thus partly or wholly maintaining themselves. Laundry work, dairy work, work in gardens and conservatories, the work of the Institution itself, sewing in all its branches, lace making, weaving, basket-making, and many other occupations are suited to them and are carried on in such Institutions all over the world.

VII. But, for two reasons, to provide for such feeble-minded girls and women alone is not a satisfactory solution of the problem. First, no provision is made for feeble-minded men and boys. It appears to be generally agreed that the number of feeble-minded boys born is larger than the number of feeble-minded girls born. Second, by the policy of doing nothing till these girls and women become inmates of some Institution, (and that means

in most cases till they are mothers), we have lost the chance of training them to lead happy, useful and honest lives, paying all or part of the cost of their maintenance. Besides, we have then to deal with their children, who should never have been born, and we thus instead of solving the problem, pass it on, in a still worse and more insoluble form, to the next generation. This is a waste of money and of more than money.

VIII. It is always to be remembered, in discussing this problem, that in providing for the care of the feeble-minded the government and the people are not taking up a new burden. We pay the cost of the maintenance of the feeble-minded now, and we pay it all, instead of the feeble-minded themselves, (who are in many cases good workers if they are taken hold of and trained in early youth), paying their own way, partly or wholly, by working under supervision.

The jails, the Mercer Reformatory, the hospitals, the rescue homes, the refuges, the county poor houses, all of which Institutions are supported now by the government or get large government grants, have a number of feeble-minded persons as inmates. At least two-thirds of the inmates of the Industrial Refuge at Toronto are feeble-minded, and about the same proportion is to be found in the Mercer Reformatory, and there are none of the county houses of refuge that have not a considerable number of feeble-minded persons among their inmates.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL COST OF CARING FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ONTARIO.

TOTAL ANNUAL COST	$50,000 00
I. THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO PAY EVERY YEAR:	
For the 206 feeble-minded persons cared for in charitable Institutions	$23,308 90
For the feeble-minded persons cared for in county houses of refuge	20,000 00
II. THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO HAVE PAID:	
For 37 feeble-minded persons confined in jails, $203.50, (either in 1906-7 or immediately previous thereto) or per annum approximately	101 75
For 123 feeble-minded women in the Andrew Mercer Refuge, $32,711.86, (during the last 6 years and including previous sentences in a few cases) or per annum approximately	5,000 00
III. THE PEOPLE OF ONTARIO WILL PAY:	
For 20 feeble-minded children sent to Orillia Asylum, $13,713.60. (Calculated on a basis of eight years' residence for each inmate).	
Per annum approximately	1,714 20
	$50,124 85

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

January 31st, 1908.

HELEN MACMURCHY.

Feeble-minded woman ; inmate of a maternity hospital.

Neglected feeble-minded girl and offspring.

Return

To an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor praying that there be laid before the House copies of all papers and correspondence regarding the settlement of the Indian claim of Northern Ontario known as Treaty No. 9, together with a copy of the Treaty as finally agreed upon.

Presented to the Legislative Assembly,

By Command,

W. J. Hanna,

Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, April 6th, 1906.

OTTAWA, April 30th, 1904.

SIR, I have the honor to state that this Department proposes at as early date as possible to negotiate a treaty with the Indians whose habitat lies north of the height of land between the boundaries of the tract surrendered by the Robinson Treaties of 1850, and the Northern and Eastern boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

This action is rendered necessary by claims urged by the aborigines of this large district to the extinguishment of their title in the domain in accordance with the established practise of the Government of the Dominion. As the successful negotiations of the treaty will remove the shadow of the Indian title from this tract of country, which comes within the limits of your Province, you are inherently interested in the compensation to be offered these Indians for abandonment of their acknowledged title. The following are the main stipulations upon which the treaty would be based:

It is proposed to offer the Indians a maximum annuity of $4.00 a head and a gratuity at the first payment of the same amount once and for all. It is further proposed to set apart reserves of sufficient area in localities chosen by the Indians with special regard for their needs, which reserves should be held in trust by this Department, free of any claims of the Province for timber upon, or base or precious metals in, upon or under the soil. These Reserves should be surveyed and confirmed by the Ontario Government within one year after selection by the Indians, or at any time after the expiry of one year upon the request of this Department. It is proposed to provide the ordinary educational facilities afforded by day schools to be established upon Reserves. It is contended that as the entire area of the land will, by this treaty, remain with the Province free for all Indian claims, the financial responsibility, as well as the provisions of reserves, should rest with the Province of Ontario.

Preliminary census of the Indians inhabiting the tract proposed to be treated for, shows that the population of 2,365 is divided as to localities as follows:—

SCHEDULE OF POPULATION.

Missinabie	100
Biscotasing	125
Fort Hope	100
Osnabrugh	100
Martens Falls	60
Albany	150
English River	50
Long Lake	50
Moose Factory	500
New Fort or New Post	40
Abitibi	400
Rupert's House	40
Waswanaby	150
Mattogami	200
Flying Post	100
New Brunswick House	200
Total	2,365

Accurate enumeration may have the result of increasing or diminishing this number, but it is thought to be approximately correct. As the causes which render it advisable to negotiate this treaty are important I beg to ask that the question be reviewed by your Government without delay and a decision arrived at as soon as possible in order that the preliminary steps may be taken to provide for the negotiation. It is desired to meet the Indians some time during the approaching Autumn.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Dpty. Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

HON. E. J. DAVIS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto.

233,225.

OTTAWA, April 30th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor to state that this Department proposes at as early a date as possible to negotiate a treaty with the Indians whose habitat lies north of the height of land between the boundaries of the tract surrendered by the Robinson Treaties of 1850, and the Northern and Eastern Boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

This action is rendered necessary by claims urged by the Aborigines of this large district to the extinguishing of their title in the domain in accordance with the established practice of the Government of the Dominion. As the successful negotiation of the treaty will remove the shadow of the Indian title from this tract of country which comes within the limits of your Province, you are inherently interested in the compensation to be offered these Indians for abandonmnt of their title.

The following are the main stipulations upon which the treaty would be based:

It is proposed to offer the Indians a maximum annuity of $4.00 a head, and a gratuity at the first payment of the same amount once for all. It is further proposed to set apart reserves of sufficient area in localities chosen by the Indians with special regard for their needs, which reserves should be held in trust by this Department, free of any claims by the Province for timber upon, or base or precious metals in, upon or under the soil. These Reserves should be surveyed and confirmed by the Ontario Government within one year after selection by the Indians, or at any time after the expiration of one year upon the request of this Department. It is proposed to provide the ordinary educational facilities afforded by day schools to be established upon Reserves. It is contended that as the entire area of land will, by this treaty, remain with the Province free of all Indian claims, the financial responsibility, as well as the provision of reserves, should rest with the Province of Ontario.

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Total	2,365

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Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

14,495-04.

TORONTO, May 7th, 1904.

SIR,—I have the honor of acknowledging by direction your letter of the 30th of April with reference to the proposed Treaty with the Indians north of the Height of Land in the Province of Ontario, and to say that the same will receive the early attention of the Commissioner.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE.
Assistant Commissioner.

FRANK PEDLEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Supt. General Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, Ont.

15,827-04.

Toronto, 17th May, 1904.

Aubrey White, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of 14th inst. enclosing letter of the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of 30th of April last to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, relating to the negotiation of a treaty with the Indians to obtain the surrender of their land to the north of the height of land, and informing me that the Hon. the Executive Council had directed that I might draft a suitable reply to be sent from your Department. I beg leave respectfully to state that I am addressing myself to this work and I wish to be allowed a day or two for consideration. Meanwhile, I return you file No. 14,495-1904, which you had sent me.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) Æmilius Irving.

Toronto, 23rd May, 1904.

Aubrey White, Esq.,

Assistant Commissioner Crown Lands.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 14th May, enclosing letter from Mr. Pedley, Deputy Supt. Indian Affairs, on the subject of negotiating a new Treaty with the Indians North of the Height of Land which I acknowledged on the 19th inst. I now beg to hand you a draft of letter to Mr. Pedley which I trust will meet your instructions.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) Æmilius Irving.

Toronto, May – , 1904.

Draft of a letter prepared by A. Irving, under instructions contained in a letter of 14th May, 1904, Mr. Aubrey White to A. Irving.

The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands to Frank Pedley, Deputy Supt. Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—Your communication of the 30th of April, upon the subject of an early negotiation with the Indians inhabiting that part of this Province, north of the height of land between the tract surrendered by the Robinson Treaties and the Northern and Eastern boundaries of the Province has been under consideration by the Government of Ontario, and I have to call your attention to certain matters which seem to this Government pertinent to the discussion raised by your communication.

By the sixth paragraph of the agreement made on the 16th of April, 1894, between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario it is provided "that any future treaties with the Indians in respect of terri-"tory in Ontario to which they have not hitherto surrendered their claim "aforesaid (as in the agreement stated) shall be deemed to require the con-"currence of the Government of Ontario."

By another agreement between Counsel on behalf of the Dominion and Ontario "acting under authority from their respective Governments," upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Ontario Mining Company v. Setbold et al., made on the 7th of July, 1902, it is among other matters provided that the Dominion agrees to hold the proceeds of all Treaty Indian Reserves in Ontario which have been or shall be duly surrendered by the Indians, when to so far as they have been converted into money upon the extinction of the Indian interests, therein, subject to such rights of Ontario thereto as may exist by law, and that the question as to whether Reserves in Ontario other than such as may be duly confirmed to be held for the benefit of the Indians within the territory surrendered by North West Angle Treaty No. 3, include the precious metals, is to depend upon the instruments and circumstances and law affecting each case respectively.

The Government of Ontario does not concede that without its concurrence (and the tenor of your letter may not so imply) the department of Indian Affairs can promote a treaty as well as the providing of reserves upon the Province.

Is your letter to be taken as an invitation to consider beforehand, the terms which it is fair and proper should be secured to the Indians? Or is it an announcement by your Department of the terms on which the surrender is intended to be made? Ontario bearing the burden without having a vote in determining the conditions? In the absence of any distinct statement of the rights which the Indian Department deems within its power to exercise, the Government of Ontario deprecates the taking of any steps towards the negotiation of a Treaty without a clear understanding as to the responsibility, if any, which Ontario is prepared to recognize, as otherwise expectations on the part of the Indians may be formed, which may not be realized.

You are fully aware that an action is now pending in the Court of Exchequer of Canada wherein the Dominion of Canada is plaintiff and the Province of Ontario is defendant and wherein a definition is sought of the rights and obligations of the parties under the B.N.A. Act, with special regard to the terms of Treaty No. 3, dated 3rd October, 1873. The Dominion and the Province are making every endeavour to obtain a decision in this action without delay.

The determination of the rights and liabilities of the respective parties in that action will, it is believed, necessarily govern the responsibilities to arise under the Treaty outlined in your letter. Until, therefore, a decision upon these rights and liabilities has been reached in that action, it seems to the Government of Ontario be preamature to enter into the negotiation which your letter suggests. Meanwhile the Government of Ontario asks to be informed by you of the important causes which render it presently advisable to negotiate the Treaty.

Respectfully submitted for consideration,

(Sgd.) Æmilius Irving.

23rd May, 1904.

TORONTO, May 30th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Your communication of 30th April, upon the subject of an early negotiation of a treaty with the Indians inhabiting that part of this Province north of the height of land, between the tract surrendered by the Robinson Treaties and the northern and eastern boundaries of the Province, has been under consideration by the Government of Ontario, and I have to call your attention to the discussion raised by your communication.

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The Government of Ontario does not concede that without its concurrence, (and the tenor of your letter may not so imply). The Department of Indian Affairs can promote a treaty with Indians, placing the financial responsibility undertaken, as well as the providing of reserves upon the Province.

Is your letter to be taken as an invitation to consider before hand the terms which it is fair and proper should be secured to the Indians? Or is it an announcement by your Department of the terms on which the surrender is intended to be made, Ontario bearing the burden without having a voice in determining the conditions? In the absence of any distinct statement of the rights which the Indian Department deems within its power to exercise, the Government of Ontario deprecates the taking of any step towards the negotiation of a Treaty without clear understanding as to the responsibility, if any, which Ontario is prepared to recognize, as otherwise expectations on the part of the Indians may be formed, which may not be realized.

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Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt.-General, Department Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

14,495-04.

TORONTO, May 30th, 1904.

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Is your letter to be taken as an invitation to consider before held the terms which it is fair and proper shsould be secured to the Indians? Or is it an announcement by your Department of the terms on which the surrender is intended to be made, Ontario bearing the burden without having a voice in determining the conditions? In the absence of any distinct statement of the rights which the Indian Department seems within its power to exercise,

the Government of Ontario depreciates the taking of any step towards the negotiation of a treaty without clear understanding as to the responsibility, if any, which Ontario is prepared to recognize, as otherwise expectations on the part of the Indians may be formed, which may not be realized.

You are fully aware that an action is now pending in the Court of Exchequer of Canada, wherein the Dominion of Canada is plaintiff and the Province of Ontario is defendant, and wherein a definition is sought of the rights and obligations of the parties under the B.N.A. Act, with special regard to the terms of Treaty No. 3, dated 3rd of October, 1873. The Dominion and the Province are making every endeavour to obtain a decision in this action without delay.

The determination of the rights and liabilities of the respective parties in that action will, it is believed, necessarily govern the responsibilities to arise under the Treaty outlined in your letter. Until therefore, a decision upon these rights and liabilities has been reached in that action, it seems to the Government of Ontario to be premature to enter into the negotiation which your letter suggests. Meanwhile the Government of Ontario asks to be informed by you of the important causes which render it presently advisable to negotiate the Treaty.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Aubrey White,
Assistant Commissioner.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Dept. Supt.-General, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, Ont.

235,225.

Ottawa, 23rd June, 1904.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ult., contents of which have been noted.

The documents which you quoted in your letter and the case known as Treaty No. 3 pending before the Exchequer Court have not been overlooked in their bearings on the question under discussion, *i.e.*, the advisability of obtaining a cession of the Indian title to that part of the Province of Ontario north of the height of land. The purpose of my communication of the 30th April, was to lay the matter fully before your Government with the hope of obtaining concurrence in the proposed action. The terms laid down upon which the treaty might be based are the maximum terms which would, in any event, be offered to the Indians. They are in effect the same as those fixed by the Robinson treaty, and the Government interested might be considered fortunate to cancel the Indian title at this time by considerations which were thought adequate in the year 1850. The further purpose of the communication above referred to was to invite approval by your Government of these maximum conditions. It is not thought advisable by the Government of the Dominion to enter into this Treaty without clear understanding with your Province. At the same time it is obvious that there is a degree of urgency in the matter and that it is in the best interests of the Dominion generally as well as the Province of Ontario that the treaty should be speedily concluded.

It is the fixed policy of this Government to pave the way for exploration, location and construction of railway lines by the extinction of all aboriginal rights in the territory to be exploited: and as great interest now centres in this northern part of the Province of Ontario, which is not covered by a treaty, it is important to have a definite and clear understanding with your Government upon all points involved and to negotiate a treaty at an early date.

With due appreciation of the position of the Province of Ontario with reference to rights and responsibilities which are not yet clearly defined and which are held in abeyance pending the final outcome of litigation, the opinion might be advanced that the simple concurrence by the Government of Ontario in the maximum terms to be offered under the new treaty and an extension of good will in carrying out these stipulations would be all that this Government could at present expect. Such an action by your Province would make it possible for the two Governments acting in harmony to meet the Indians.

Although no definite arrangements have been made it is clear that during the month of August next, it will be possible to treat with the Indians of Biscotasing, Metogami, Flying Post, Missinabie, New Brunswick House and Long Lake. The adherence to the treaty by the remaining Indians of the district could be taken during the summer of 1905. In order to render action this summer possible, it is necessary to be in a position to give notice to the Indians of the intention of the Government during the first week in July, and I would therefore ask your best consideration for the propositions herein contained.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY.

AUBREY WHITE, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

14,495-04.

TORONTO, August 17th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—I enclose you herewith, a letter from the Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, bearing date 11th of July, 1904, respecting the Indian title in this Province north of the height of land.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

EMILIUS IRVING, Esq., K.C.,
Cor. King and Jordan Sts.,
City.

Encl.

14,495-04. 235,225.

TORONTO, August 17th, 1904.

SIR,—In reply to yours of the 11th ult., with reference to the Indian Title in that part of the Province of Ontario north of the height of land.

The matter has been before the Attorney-General of this Province for some time. I have forwarded him your letter of the 11th ultimo.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

14,495-04.

TORONTO, August 26th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence in connection with Treaty with the Indians inhabiting that part of this Province north of the height of land, Mr. White instructs me to say that he has had an interview with the Honourable the Attorney-General and has discussed the matter with him. The Attorney-General stated that he would like to have a personal interview with you in the matter if you could make it convenient to call upon him.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

EMILIUS IRVING, K.C.,
Cor. King and Jordan Sts.,
City.

OTTAWA, December 10th, 1904

DEAR SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 11th of July, and your reply thereto, of the 17th August last, may I ask you to be good enough to advise this Department if it is not possible for us to come to an arrangement at an early date so that we may proceed with the making of the Treaty without further delay.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

AUBREY WHITE, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands,
Toronto, Ont.

14,495-04.

Toronto, December 15th, 1904.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 10 inst. in which you call attention to your previous letter of the 11th of July last with reference to negotiating a Treaty with the Indians north of the height of land. I have to say that I have brought the matter to the attention of the Commissioner, and I will inform you as to his conclusion in a few days.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Aubrey White,
Assistant Commissioner.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

This letter refers to an application made by the Department of Indian Affairs that we should consent to their negotiating a Treaty with the Indians north of the Height of Land through the region where the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is to be constructed. The correspondence was referred to the Attorney-General's Department and I think the Attorney-General's Department referred it to Æmilius Irving, who looks after these matters for the Government.

I am not in a position to do anything more in this matter than to acknowledge the letter at the present time as I do not know what the intentions of the Government are. I think I made a memorandum for the information of the Attorney-General when I forwarded the papers to that Department.

It may be that the Government will not be able to take this matter up at the present time, but I put it before you in order that you may give any instructions you desire in the premises.

The letter has been answered.

(Sgd.) Aubrey White,
Assistant Commissioner.

December 15th, 1904.

Toronto, December 16th, 1904.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Frank Pedley, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, writes under date of December 10th asking that we should consent to the Department of Indian Affairs negotiating a treaty with the Indians north of the Height of Land in the region through which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is being constructed.

Apparently certain correspondence in this matter has already been received by your Department, and I understand that the matter is now in the hands of Mr. Æmilius Irving. I think among the papers will be found a memo by the assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the information of the Department. It may be well that the matter cannot be taken up at present, but it might be well to write Mr. Pedley explaining any delay that may occur.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) A. G. McKay.

Hon. F. R. Latchford,
Attorney-General,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

235,225.

Ottawa, February 27th, 1905.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 15th December and previous correspondence in respect to the proposed negotiation of a treaty with the Indians north of the Height of Land, I have the honor to request that you will kindly state whether any progress has been made in the matter. I may remind you that it is most desirable that the necessary arrangements may be made between the Dominion and the Ontario Governments in order that the making of the treaty may be proceeded with, without delay.

May I request you to say whether your Government is inclined to accept the terms set forth in my letter of the 30th April, 1904: If not, what are the terms and conditions which they would propose to the Dominion Government. I would be glad to know when your Government will be disposed to discuss the matter; it is to be hoped that it will be at an early day. It will be necessary to give notice to the Indians of the dates of the negotiations before long.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Frank Pedley,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Aubrey White, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner, Crown Lands,
Toronto, Canada.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSIONER.

Part of the territory lying north of the height of land on the Hudson Bay slope, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is about to be built, a considerable area of which is known as the Clay Belt of Ontario, has not yet been surrendered by the Indians. Some time ago the Department of Indian Affairs wrote this Department, stating that the Government of Canada was anxious to make a treaty with the Indians for the surrender of their rights to this territory and asking our position with respect to the matter. The undersigned then made a memorandum for the Commissioner, pointing out that with respect to Indian Reserves, the matters had, he understood, been placed under the surveillance of Mr. Æmilius Irving and

expressed the opinion that he might draft a suitable reply to be sent to the Department. Accordingly the Attorney-General directed that the papers should be sent to Mr. Irving, who drafted a reply, of which I annex a copy to this memorandum because Mr. Irving's letter sets out the position of affairs and the attitude of the Province with respect to the negotiation of treaties in that region.

Nothing has been done since, although one or two letters have been received from the Department of Indian Affairs. To-day another letter has been received in which we are asked if any progress has been made in the matter as the Department of Indian Affairs desires that the necessary understanding between the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario be arrived at so that the making of a treaty can be proceeded with without further delay. The letter also asks us to state if the Government of Ontario is inclined to accept the terms set forth in the letter from the Department of Indian Affairs of date 30th April, 1904, copy of which I attach hereto, and if not, what terms and conditions the Government of Ontario would propose as an alternative. The Department of Indian Affairs states that they would be glad to be informed if the Government of Ontario would be disposed to discuss the matter so that some conclusion might be arrived at, as it will be necessary to give notice to the Indians of the date of the negotiations before long.

The undersigned submits this memorandum in order that the Commissioner may be seized of the position of affairs and direct what reply, if any, shall be made to the Department of Indian Affairs.

(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Toronto, March 2nd, 1905.

TELEGRAM.

AUBREY WHITE,
35 Admiral Road.

March 18th, 190 .

From Ottawa,—Highly important that opportunity be given to discuss New Indian Treaty, Ontario. Kindly make appointment for me with Commissioner on Monday. Wire reply.

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY.

March 22nd, 1905.

DEAR MR. IRVING,—I had a talk with Mr. Foy after I saw you this morning and he says he will see you and Mr. Pedley to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. There is a caucus of the Government Members at 11 o'clock to-morrow, and therefore it will be necessary, I suppose, to be on time. I will notify Mr. Pedley.

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner.

EMILIUS IRVING, ESQ.,
19 Russell Street,
City.

235,225.

CONFIDENTIAL.

OTTAWA, June 5th, 1905.

SIR, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st of June, with enclosure.

Upon submission, the draft Order-in-Council, as amended by your Government, has been accepted and a memorandum to His Excellency in Council has been prepared following the wording adopted in that document. I beg to request that similar action shall be taken by your Government and a memorandum prepared for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. When the Orders-in-Council pass, copies may be exchanged.

I have to request that you will at once consider the appointment of your representative on the Commission. It is probable that the party will leave Biscotasing during the first week in July, and it is highly important that all preliminary arrangements should be made without delay.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Supt.-General Indian Affairs.

HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer, Ontario,
Toronto, Canada.

235,225.

OTTAWA, 12th June, 1905.

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of a draft of the proposed James Bay Treaty. I have to draw your attention specially to the clause with reference to reserves and to ask whether these meet with your approval.

As all these preliminaries should be arranged with the greatest dispatch may I ask you to expedite consideration of this draft so that we may have an early reply.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Supt.-General Indian Affairs.

TREATY NO. 9.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at the several dates mentioned therein, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five, between His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, by his Commissioners

of the one part:

and the Ojibeway and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and Headmen hereinunto subscribed, of the other part:—

Whereas the Indians inhabitating the territory hereinafter defined have been convened to meet a Commission representing His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada at certain places in the said territory in this present year of 1905, to deliberate upon certain matters of interest to His Most Gracious Majesty, of the one part, and the said Indians of the other.

And whereas the said Indians have been notified and informed by His Majesty's said Commission that it is His desire to open for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining, lumbering, and such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and to obtain the consent thereto, of His Indian subjects inhabitating the said tract, and to make a treaty and arrange with them, so that there may be peace and good will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence.

And whereas the Indians of the said tract, duly convened in Council, at the respective points named hereunder, and being requested by His Majesty's Commissioners to name certain chiefs and Headmen who should be authorized on their behalf to conduct such negotiations and sign any treaty to be founded thereon, and to become responsible to His Majesty for the faithful performance by their respective bands of such obligations as shall be assumed them, the said Indians have therefore acknowledged for that purpose the several Chiefs and Headmen who have subscribed hereto.

And whereas the said Commissioners have proceeded to negotiate a treaty with the Ojibeway and others Indians, inhabiting the district hereinafter defined and described, and the same has been agreed upon and concluded by the respective bands at the date mentioned hereunder, the said Indians do hereby cede, release, surrender and yield up to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, for His Majesty the King and His successors forever, all their rights, titles and privileges whatsoever, to the lands included within the following limits, that is to say:—

That portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario bounded on the South by the Height of Land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario, and defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3: the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less.

And also the said Indian Rights, titles and privileges whatsoever to all lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

To have and to hold the same to His Majesty, the King and his successors forever.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees with the said Indians that they shall have right to pursue their usual vocations of hunting, trapping, and fishing throughout the tract surrendered as heretofore described, subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Government of the Country, acting under the authority of His Majesty, and saving and excepting such tracts as may be required or taken up from time to time for settlement, mining, lumbering, trading or other purposes.

And His Majesty the King hereby agrees and undertakes to lay aside reserves for each band, the same not to exceed in all one square mile for each family of five, or in that proportion for larger or smaller families: and the location of the said reserves having been arranged between His Majesty's Commissioners and the Chiefs and Headmen as described in the schedule of Reserves hereto attached, the boundaries thereof to be hereafter surveyed and defined, the said reserves when confirmed shall be held and administered by His Majesty for the benefit of the Indians free of all claims, liens, or trusts by Ontario or any other Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Provided, however, that His Majesty reserves the right to deal with any settlers within the bounds of any lands reserved for any band as he may see fit: and also that the aforesaid reserves of land, or any interest therein, may be sold or otherwise disposed of by His Majesty's Government for the use and benefit of the said Indians entitled thereto with their consent first had and obtained: but in no wise shall the said Indians, or any of them, be entitled to sell or otherwise alienate any of the lands allotted to them as reserves.

It is further agreed between His Majesty and his said Indian subjects that such portions of the reserves and lands above indicated as may at any time be required for public works, buildings, railways, or roads of whatsoever nature may be appropriated for that purpose by His Majesty's Government of the Dominion of Canada, due compensation being made to the Indians for the value of any improvements thereon, and an equivalent in land, money or other consideration for the area of the reserve so appropriated.

And with a view to show the satisfaction of His Majesty with the behaviour and good conduct of his Indians, and in extinguishment of all past claims, he hereby, through his commissioners, agrees to make each Indian a present of eight dollars in cash.

His Majesty also agrees that next year, and annually afterwards, forever, he will cause to be paid to the said Indians in cash at suitable places, and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, four dollars, the same, unless there be some exceptional reason, to be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

Further His Majesty agrees that each Chief, after signing the treaty, shall receive a suitable flag and a copy of this treaty to be for the use of his band.

Further His Majesty agrees to pay such salaries of the teachers to instruct the children of said Indians, and also to provide school buildings and educational equipment as may seem advisable to His Majesty's Government of Canada.

And the undersigned Ojibeway and other Chiefs and Headmen, on their own behalf and on behalf of all the Indians whom they represent, do hereby solemnly promise and engage to strictly observe this Treaty, and also to conduct and behave themselves as good loyal subjects of His Majesty the King.

They promise and engage that they will, in all respects, obey and abide by the law; that they will maintain peace between each other, and between themselves and other tribes of Indians, and between themselves and others of His Majesty's subjects, whether Indians, Half-breeds, or Whites, this year inhabiting and hereafter to inhabit any part of the ceded

territory: and that they will not molest the person or property of any inhabitant of such ceded tract, or of any other district or country, or interfere with or trouble any person passing or travelling through the said tract or any part thereof, and that they will assist the officers of His Majesty in bringing to justice and punishment any Indians offending against the stipulations of this Treaty or infringing the law in force in the country so ceded.

In witness whereof, His Majesty's said Commissioners and the said Chiefs and Headmen have hereunto set their hands at the places and times set forth in the year herein first above written.

235,225.

OTTAWA, 16th June, 1905.

SIR,—I beg to confirm the following telegram forwarded to you last night.—"Confidential. We are completing arrangements for Treaty nine and would like name in full of your Commissioner. Letter follows."

Arrangements are being made with the Hudson's Bay Co., to furnish transport and maintenance of the Treaty Party throughout the trip. The itinerary fixed provides for leaving Dinorwic on the line of the C.P.R. on the 1st. July. The members of the commission who leave Ottawa intend to leave by the C.P.R. at 1.15 p.m. on the 28th, which will bring them to Dinorwic on the morning of the 30th June. Your Commissioner should be guided accordingly and should arrive on the same day. It will not be necessary for him to furnish any equipment except his personal baggage as the comfort of the party will be fully assured by the arrangements of the Hudson's Bay Co.

As it is a matter of importance that the full name of the Commissioner should be presented to the Department at a very early date in order that the name may be incorporated in the Order-in-Council to be passed appointing the Commission, and as the success of the trip depends much upon the preliminary arrangements and a favorable start, may I ask you to give these matters your earnest and immediate attention.

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto, Ont.

235,225.

Ottawa, 16th June, 1905.

Sir,—I beg to confirm the following telegram forwarded to you this morning—"With reference my letter twelfth instant. Kindly wire approval of text of treaty which must be engrossed."

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Frank Pedley,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. J. Matheson,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

42,072—05.

Toronto, June 23rd, 1905.

Dear Sir,—I regret that there has been some delay in the matter of the Indian Treaty to be negotiated. The Committee of Council thought it well to take the advice of the counsel, and we have been strongly advised that in order to prevent future litigation an agreement should be made between the Dominion and the Province defining the liability of the Province in respect to the Treaty.

I enclose herewith draft of amended Order-in-Council, and draft of agreement between the Province and the Dominion.

I will be in Ottawa on Tuesday and Wednesday next, and will return here on Wednesday night. If the enclosed Order-in-Council and draft agreement are confirmed, I can have the Order-in-Council passed on Thursday next on my return, and we could arrange that the Comissioners should proceed on the date mentioned. If the Order-in-Council is passed by both Governments, the agreement could be subsequently engrossed and executed.

As to the draft treaty with the Indians, I do not see any objection to it, except that it might be well to refer to the agreement between the Province and the Dominion in it. The effect of the agreement between the Province and the Dominion is practically that the Province should pay over to the Dominion the amount of the annuities and shall agree to the setting aside of the reserves, but all further payments and expenses shall be at the expense of the Dominion.

I trust that you may be able to close the matter on this basis, but I will try and see you on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. Matheson,
Provincial Treasurer.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa, Ont.

Extract from a Report of the Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by the Governor-General on the 9th June, 1905.

On a report dated 5th June, 1905, from the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, submitting that an agreement was entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the Government of the Province of Ontario, represented by the Honourable John M. Gibson, dated the 16th day of April, 1894, in pursuance of the Statute of Canada, passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth year of her Majesty's reign, chaptered five and intituled "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario, respecting Indian Lands," and the Statute of Ontario passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered three, and intituled "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario, respecting Indian Lands."

The Minister observes that the sixth clause of the said agreement provides "That any future Treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario."

The—

The Honourable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

The Minister states that it has now become necessary to obtain extinction of the Indian title to certain portions of the said Province hereinafter mentioned and described, in order to maintain the friendly relation which has existed between the Government of Canada and the Indian tribes, and to promote quiet settlement and colonization, and to forward the construction of railroads and highways within the Northern part of the Province of Ontario, and it is expedient that negotiations should be with the Indians inhabiting these territories for the cession of all their right and title thereto.

The Minister therefore recommends that authority be given for such negotiations and for the conclusion of a treaty with the chief men of the tribes interested upon the following terms and conditions held to be fair and just.

That the land which is to be ceded may be described as follows:—

That portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario, bounded on the South by the Height of Land and the Northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less.

The consideration to be offered, and, in the event of a treaty being signed, to be granted to the Indians, may be as a maximum:—

1st. An annuity of four dollars per head to themselves and their descendants forever, and a gratuity at the first payment once for all of four dollars per head.

2nd. The setting apart and location of reserves not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the Commissioners negotiating the said Treaty. One of the said Commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, the said selection to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council.

3rd. The provision of day schools when it is thought necessary to establish them upon reserves.

The Minister further recommends,—in view, however, of the provisions of clause six of the agreement of the 16th April, 1894, above quoted, under which any further treaties to be made in respect of territory in Ontario, require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario,—that the authority to so negotiate and to conclude any such treaty be subject to the passage of an Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council expressing the concurrence of the Government of Ontario and its consent to the conclusion of a treaty upon the above terms.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, 23rd June, 1905.

No. 235,225.

SIR,—With reference to previous correspondence, I beg to enclose herewith copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated the 9th instant, approving the terms of Treaty No. 9.

I have to inform you that the Hudson's Bay Company has made all arrangements for the transport of the party. The departure should take place from Dinorwic, on or about the 1st July, as any delay will entail considerable expense. I have to request that the preliminaries on your part may be arranged early in the week. As you were informed in my letter of the 16th instant, our party is prepared to leave here on the 28th instant. The Indians have been notified of the dates upon which the Commissioners expect to reach the various posts and it is desirable that the conferences at these points should not be delayed.

For the information of your Commissioner, I beg to enclose a copy of itinerary, as arranged by the Hudson's Bay Co. You will observe that the trip from Biscotasing begins as of the first of the month but of course that date will be affected by the length of the first trip and by the date of arrival at Biscotasing.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

Approximate Time Table.

Dinorwic, Lac Seul, Osnaburgh, Fort Hope, Martin's Falls, English River, Albany, Moose, New Post, Abitibi.

	Dates of arrival.
Leave Dinorwick, 1st July.	
Reach Lac Seul in two and one-half days	3rd.
Leave Lac Seul on the 5th.	
Arrive Osnaburgh in four days	8th.
Leave Osnaburgh on the 10th.	
Arrive Fort Hope in four days	13th.
Leave Fort Hope on the 15th.	
Arrive Marten's Falls in three and one-half days ..	18th.
Leave Marten's Falls on the 20th.	
Arrive English River in four days	23rd.
Leave English River on the 25th.	
Arrive Albany in four and one-half days	29th.
Leave Albany on the 31st.	
And reach Moose in from three to seven days or say.	5th.
Leave Moose on the 8th.	
Arrive New Post in three days	10th.
Leave New Post on 12th.	
Arrive Abitibi in seven days	18th.
Leave Abitibi on the 20th.	
Arrive Haileybury in three days and Mattawa in one day more.	

The Hudson's Bay Co.,
Winnipeg, 29th March, 1905.

Approximate Time Table.

Biscotasing, Metogami, Flying Post, Missanabie, New Brunswick, Long Lake.

Dates.	
1-2	Biscotasing.
5-6	Metogami.
9-10	Flying Post.
14	Returning Biscotasing.
15	Missanabie.
17-18	New Brunswick.
20	Missanabie to Heron Bay.
20-6	Heron Bay to Long Lake.
27	Long Lake.
28-30	Return to the Railway at Heron Bay.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Honour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 3rd day of July, A. D. 1905.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that Daniel George McMartin, of the Town of Perth, Esquire, be nominated to the Government of the Dominion as Commissioner on behalf of the Province of Ontario, to act with the Commissioners appointed by the Dominion in negotiating Treaty No. 9 with the Indians settled in that part of the Province north of the height of land, and of the territory ceded by the Robinson Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson Huron Treaty of 1850 and east of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3.

Certified,

(Sgd.) Lonsdale Capreol,
Clerk, Executive Council.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by His Houour the Administrator of the Government of the Province of Ontario, the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1905.

Referring to the Agreement entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the Government of the Province of Ontario represented by the Honourable J. M. Gibson, dated, 16th day of April, 1894, in pursuance of the Statute of Canada, passed in the 54th and 55th years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 5, and intituled "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario, respecting Indian Lands" and the Statute of Ontario, passed in the 54th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 3, and intituled "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario, respecting Indian Lands," the Honourable the Treasurer states that the sixth clause of the said Agreement provides that any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario, to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid, shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario. The Treasurer further states, that it has now become necessary to obtain the extinction of the Indian Title to certain portions of the said Province in order to maintain the friendly relations which has existed between the Government of Canada and the Indian tribes, and to promote quiet settlement and colonization, and to forward the construction of railroads and highways within the northern part of the Province of Ontario, and that it is expedient that negotiations should be had with the Indians inhabiting these territories for the cession of all their right and title thereto. The Treasurer recommends that authority be given for such negotiations and for the conclusion of a treaty with the chief man of the tribes interested, upon the following terms and conditions which are the maximum terms and conditions held to be fair and just, to be in accordance with the draft Agreement hereunto annexed, and made between the Honourable the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on the part of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable the Minister of Lands and Mines on the part of the Province of Ontario.

The land which is to be ceded may be described as follows:

That portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the Height of Land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850 and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850 and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario, as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3, the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less.

The consideration to be offered, and in the event of a Treaty being signed, to be granted to the Indians may be as a maximum.

1st. An Annuity of Four Dollars ($4) per head to themselves and their descendants forever, and a gratuity at the first payment once for all of Four Dollars ($4) per head.

2nd. The setting apart and location of reserves not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the Commissioners negotiating the said Treaty one of the said Commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and said selection to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

In view, however, of the provisions of clause six of the Agreement of 16th April, 1894, above referred to, under which any further Treaties to be made in respect of territory in Ontario require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario, the Treasurer further recommends that the authority to so negotiate and to conclude any such Treaty be subject to the passage of an Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council expressing the concurrence of the Government of the Province of Ontario, and its consent to the conclusion of a Treaty upon the above terms.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendations of the Treasurer, and advise that the same be acted on.

The Committee further advise that a copy of this Order be sent to the Secretary of State for Canada for submission to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Certified,

(Sgd.) Lonsdale Capreol,
Clerk, Executive Council.

This agreement made on the day of in the year of our Lord, 1905, between The Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Canada, of the one part, and The Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines of the Province of Ontario, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, on the other part.

Whereas, His Most Gracious Majesty, the King of Great Britain and Ireland, is about to negotiate a Treaty with the Ojibeway and other Indians, inhabitants of the territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their Chiefs and head men for the purpose of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other pur-

poses as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned, and of obtaining the consent thereto, of his Indian subjects inhabiting the said tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered and yielded up to His Majesty the King and his successors, forever, so that there may be peace and good will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that his Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows: that is to say: all that portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the Height of Land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850 and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3, the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles, more or less, said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights and privileges whatsoever, of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba or the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas, by the agreement made the 16th day of April, 1894, entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the Government of the Province of Ontario, represented by the Honourable John M. Gibson, in pursuance of the Statute of Canada, passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered Five and intituled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands," and the statute of Ontario passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered Three, and intituled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian lands," and by the sixth clause of the said Agreement, it is provided, "That any further treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario," and by the said intended treaty it is signified and declared, that His Majesty show his satisfaction with the behavior and good conduct of his Indian subjects and in extinguishment of all their past claims through his Commissioners will make to each Indian a present of Eight Dollars in cash, and will also next year and annually afterwards forever cause to be paid to each of the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, the sum of Four dollars, and that unless there be some exceptional reason, such sums will be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

It is therefore agreed by and between the Governments of Canada and of Ontario as aforesaid, as follows:

That subject to the provisions contained in the hereinbefore recited agreement of 16th April, 1894, and also the agreement made on 7th July, 1902, by Counsel on behalf of the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario intervening parties, upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the suit of The Ontario Mining Company *v.* Seybold *et al* (Ont. S. P. 1904, No. 93), a copy whereof is hereto attached, and the surrender of the Indian title within Ontario to the entire territory herein defined and described duly obtained.

The Government of the Province of Ontario hereby gives consent and upon the following conditions concurs in the terms proposed to be entered into, made and agreed by the said Treaty in so far, that the said Government of Ontario, on and after the payment to the Indians of the above mentioned present of Eight Dollars, and thereafter the payment annually of Four Dollars to each Indian, forever, as above specified, promises and agrees to pay the said sums to the Government of Canada, upon request when and as the same are paid to the Indians, upon proof, when required, of such payments—such payments to be free from any expense at the cost of Ontario attendant upon distribution of the said sums of money.

And the Government of Ontario, subject to the conditions aforesaid, further concurs in the setting apart and location of Reserves within any part of the said territory, as surrendered or intended to be surrendered, in area not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the Commissioners, negotiating the said Treaty, one of the said Commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, and the selection of the said Reserves, to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

And the Government of Ontario stipulates no part of the expense of survey and location of the said Reserves to be at any time at the cost of the Government of Ontario.

And further, that no site suitable for the development of water power exceeding five hundred horse power shall be included within the boundaries of any reserve.

It is also agreed between the parties hereto that no part of the cost of negotiating the said Treaty is to be borne by the Province of Ontario.

In witness whereof these presents have been signed and sealed on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and on behalf of the Government of Ontario, by the Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the Honourable Frank Oliver in the presence of

and by the Honourable Francis Cochrane in the presence of

Agreement between Counsel on behalf of the Dominion and Ontario, intervening parties upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Ontario Mining Company *vs.* Seybold *et al.*

As to all Treaty Indian Reserves in Ontario (including those in the territory covered by the North West Angle Treaty, which are or shall be duly established pursuant to the Statutory Agreement of One thousand eight hundred and ninety-four) and which have been or shall be duly surrendered by the Indians to sell or lease for their benefit, Ontario agrees to confirm the titles heretobefore made by the Dominion and that the Dominion shall have full power and authority to sell or lease and convey title in fee simple or for any less estate.

The Dominion agrees to hold the proceeds of such lands, when or so far they have been converted into money upon the extinction of the Indian Interest therein, subject to such rights of Ontario thereto, as may exist by law.

As to the reserves in the territory covered by the North West Angle Treaty which may be duly established as aforesaid, Ontario agrees that the precious metals shall be considered to form part of the Reserves and may be disposed of by the Dominion for the benefit of the Indians to the same extent and subject to the same undertaking as to the proceeds, as heretofore agreed with regard to the lands in such Reserves.

The question as to whether other Reserves in Ontario include precious metals to depend upon the instruments and circumstances and law affecting each case respectively.

Nothing is hereby conceded by either party with regard to the constitutional of legal rights of the Dominion or Ontario, as to the sale or title to Indian Reserves of precious metals or as to any of the contentions submitted by the cases of either Government herein, but it is intended that as a matter of policy and convenience, the Reserves may be administered as hereinbefore agreed.

Nothing herein contained shall be considered as binding Ontario to confirm the titles heretobefore made by the Dominion to portions of Reserves 38 B., already granted by Ontario as appearing in the proceedings.

(Sgd.) E. L. Newcombe, for the Dominion
(Sgd.) Edward Blake, for Ontario

Dated 7th July, 1902.

ABSTRACT.

PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

Under Treaty No. 9.

Band.	Ontario.			Dominion.		
	Men.	Total Number.	Amount paid.	Men.	Total number.	Amount paid.
English River	13	47	$376.00	64	278	$2,224.00
Fort Albany	26	97	776.00			
Moose Factory	73	337	2,696.00			
New Post	11	38	304.00			
Osnaburg	26	113	872.00	53	262	1,736.00
Fort Hope	9	35	280.90	71	355	2,840.00
Martens Falls	7	27	216.00	21	77	616.00
	165	694	$5,520.00	209	972	$7,416.00

Ontario	163	694	$5,520.00
Dominion	209	972	7,416.00
Total	374	1,666	$12,936.00

Absentees:

Ontario	3	$24.00
Dominion	45	360.00
	48	$384.00

July to October of 1905. Indians at Abbittibbi and north of Biscolaring to be dealt with in 1906.

PAY-LIST OF OSNABERG FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.									
1	Charles Anne way Kessic	1	1	2	3	7	56 00			
2	Benjamin Annung	1	1			2	16 00			
3	Joseph Ash	1	1		1	3	24 00			
4	Robert Ash	1	1			2	16 00			
5	William Bighead	1	1			2	16 00			
6	Chickaway	1	1	1		3	24 00			
7	Thomas Cook	1	1		2	4	32 00			
8	Jane Emon		1	2	1	4	32 00			
9	John Intickquayapeck	1				1	8 00			
10	Mary Intickquayapeck		1			1	8 00			
11	Clara Intickquayapeck		1			1	8 00			
12	William Çathkin	1	1		1	3	24 00			
13	Keesicoquay		1	1		2		16 00		
14	Keeway Keesicquayosh	1		2	2	5	40 00			
15	Ketash	1	1	3	2	7	56 00			
16	Kichense	1	1		1	3	24 00			
17	Keesicquayosh		1	2		3	24 00			
18	Kwewesash		1	1	1	3	24 00			
19	Kwiash	1	3	6	7	17	136 00			
20	John Dastkeels	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
21	James Dastkeels	1				1	8 00			
22	Emily Loon		1			1	8 00			
23	Jane Loon		1		1	2	16 00			
24	Mishenene		1			1	8 00			
25	Charles Mishenene	1	1	1		3	24 00			
26	William Mishenene	1	1			2	16 00			
27	Masukeyash	1	1	1	3	6		48 00		
28	Masukeypash, Charles	1	1			2		16 00		
29	Masukeyash, Thomas	1	1			2		16 00		
30	Muckuck		1	3	1	5	40 00			
31	Nahokeesic	1	1	1	4	7	56 00			
32	Naskey	1	1			2		16 00		

33	Nayothcekeesic	1	1		2	4	32 00		
34	Naytuhokeesic	1	1	1	2	5	40 00		
35	Oombash	1	1	4	2	8	64 00		
36	Oombash, David	1	1		2	4	32 00		
37	Panacheese		1	1		2	16 00		
38	Panacheese, Thomas	1	1			2	16 00		
39	Peekwankekam	1	1	1		3	24 00		
40	Henry Lawson's wife		1			1	8 00		
41	Peeshekense	1	1	2	1	5	40 00		
42	James Ruben	1		2	1	4	32 00		
43	Juliet		1			1		8 00	
44	Shewiscow	1	1		3	5	40 00		
45	Shingebois		1	4	2	7	56 00		
46	George Skunk	1	1	4	1	7	56 00		
47	John Skunk	1	1	3	1	6	48 00		
48	Josephine Wahpeogema		1	1		2	16 00		
49	Joseph Skunk	1				1	8 00		
50	David Sugarhead	1	1	2		4	32 00		
51	Tuzhway Kee	1	1			2		16 00	
52	Josiah Sugarhead	1				1	8 00		
53	Tatootay	1	1	1		3		24 00	
54	Teetayook	1	1		1	3	24 00		
55	John Treboye	1	1		2	4	32 00		
56	Wavy		1	1	1	3		24 00	
57	Whiskey Jack	1	1		2	4	32 00		
58	Shaywaishay	1	1	2	1	5	40 00		
59	Missabay	1				1	8 00		Chief.
60	Missabay, Thomas	1				1	8 00		
61	Peter Moquans	1				1	8 00		
62	Auomugay	1				1	8 00		
63	Ogemaossinoenene		1	1	1	3	24 00		
64	Ogemaossinoenene, Maggie		1	2		3	24 00		
65	Gayput	1	1	3	1	6	48 00		
66	Manitou		1		2	3	24 00		
67	Thomas Billet	1				1	8 00		
68	Joe Carpenter	1	1	3	2	7	56 00		
69	Alex. Lawson's wife		1			1	8 00		
70	Jacob Ash	1	1	1	1	4		32 00	
71	Minitikwap	1	1	1	2	5		40 00	
72	Peetway Keesiconse		1			1		8 00	
73	Shoomin	1	1	1		3		24 00	
74	Tooshenan	1	1	1	1	4		32 00	
75	Tooshenan, Mary		1			1		8 00	
76	Enneway Keesics		1	1	2	4		32 00	
77	Agemaquay		1			1	8 00		

PAY-LIST OF OSNABERG FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.- *Concluded.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.—Continued.									
115	Anjequay	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
117	Wapekeesic	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
		53	71	70	68	262	1,736 00	360 00		
	Ontario Indians.									
78	Anna Ash	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
79	Attick	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
80	Attickonse	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
81	Bootaygaosoon	1	.....	1	2	4	32 00	.....		
82	Cheepankwayenene	1	1	4	2	8	64 00	.....		
83	Chickeehoo, James	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
84	Chickeehoo, Charles	1	1	.....	1	3	24 00	.....		
85	Kakekiskung	1	2	4	2	9	72 00	.....		
86	Kakekayabunoke	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
87	Katchemokomon	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
88	Kaykwake, James	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
89	Kaykwake, Eliza	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
90	Kaykwake Mary	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
91	Kaykwake, John	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
93	Mooniahenene	1	2	3	3	9	72 00	.....		
94	Moosecheise	.....	1	1	1	3	24 00	.....		
95	Muzzenecootchegayenene	1	.....	1	1	3	24 00	.....		
96	Tatcheketass	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8 00		
97	Ashayokiesic	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	16 00		
98	Okittick	1	1	3	3	8	64 00	.....		
99	Oshepeegayenene	1	1	2	2	4	32 00	.....		
100	Owassowan	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
101	Shaywaiskung	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
102	David Skunk	1	.....	.....	2	3	24 00	.....		

103	Clara Skunk		1	1		2	16 00		
104	Simon Skunk	1	1	4	3	9	72 00		
105	Thomas Skunk	1	1		2	4	32 00		
106	Ameha Swampy		1			1	8 00		
107	Wassay Keesic	1	1	1	2	5	40 00		
108	George Waywaashkung	1	1		1	3	24 00		Councillor.
109	Philip Skunk	1	1			2	16 00		
110	Wassay Keesic's mother		1			1	8 00		
111	Papsay		1		1	2	16 00		
112	Moosewayass	1	1		2	4	32 00		
113	Minuaywuyzuzhee		1			1	8 00		
114	Annie Samson		1		1	2	16 00		
116	Charlotte Carpenter		1	1	1	3	24 00		
		26	30	26	31	113	872 00	32 00	
	Dominion Indians	53	71	70	68	262	1,736 00	360 00	
	Total	79	101	96	99	375	2,608 00	392 00	
	Absentees deducted	13	17	9	10	49			
	Total	66	84	87	89	326	2,608 00		

PAY-LIST OF FORT HOPE FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.									
1	Akees	1	1	2	1	5	40 00			
2	Ashpanaquesh, Kum									
3	" Dan									
4	" Philip	1				1	8 00			
5	" John A	1	1		3	5	40 00			
6	" John B									
7	" Samuel	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
8	" David	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
9	" Thomas	1	1		1	3	24 00			
10	" Widow									
11	Attookan, Abraham	1	1	2	2	6	48 00			
12	" David	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
13	" Isaac	1				1	8 00			
14	" Isiah	1	1	1		3	48 00			
15	" James	1	1	3		5	40 00			
16	" John									
17	" Mikinack	1		2	1	4	32 00			
18	" Maria		1	1	1	3	24 00			
19	" Widow		1			1	8 00			
20	Cathin, Philip									
21	"									
22	" Widow									
23	Shewayabick									
24	Drake	1		1	1	3	24 00			
25	" Archibald	1	1			2	16 00			
26	" Charles	1	1	2		4	32 00			
27	" Herod (Allan)	1	1	4		6	48 00			
28	" Wenagasie	1	1	1	3	6	48 00			
29	Goodwin, Joe	1	1	3	3	8	64 00		Councillor.	
30	" John	1	1		2	4	32 00			
31	Carpenter, James	1	1	2	3	7	56 00			
32	Ritch, Frances		1			1	8 00			

33	Harper, Gilbert							
34	Ieetakugabo	1	1	3		5	40 00	
35	Jakapay, William	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	
36	" Widow		1			1	8 00	
37	Katchaug	1	1			2	16 00	Chief.
38	Katahoos							
39	Kitche Keeshik							
40	Manougitch	1				1	8 00	
41	Meguanawap	1	1	3		5	40 00	
42	" Francois	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	
43	" Oombash	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	
44	" Pharaoh	1	1			2	16 00	
45	" Sakanee							
46	Mequanoo	1	1	2		4	32 00	
47	" Thomas	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	
48	" Widow		1		2	3	24 00	
49	Mikenack, Kitche							
50	" Paul							
52	Menwapay Bois	1	1	4	3	9	72 00	
53	Mishakekaus	1				1	8 00	
54	Mishell	1	1		2	4	32 00	
55	Missewace, Ned	1	1	3		5	40 00	
56	" Orphans				1	1	8 00	
57	Moonias	1	1	5	2	9	72 00	
58	" Antoine	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	
59	" Jim	1	1	2	3	7	56 00	
60	" Muson							
61	" Joe	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	
62	" William	1	1	2	2	6	48 00	
63	" Paul							
64	" Pierre	1				1	8 00	
65	" Moses	1		3	1	5	40 00	
66	" Ombick	1	1			2	16 00	
67	" Joseph							
68	Mooneahwininnine							
69	Mukookan, Thos. (Kishkile)	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	
70	Nayanookishik, James	1	1		1	3	24 00	
71	Neeau							
72	Rayshewan Neeau							
73	Neshinapaise, Ayonneyayre	1			1	3	24 00	
74	" Cheche							
75	" David							
76	" James	1	1	3		5	40 00	
77	" Netumekesic							
78	" Noah	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	

PAY-LIST OF FORT HOPE FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Continued.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.—Continued.									
79	Neshinapaise, Nasagnay	1	1	1	3	6	48 00			
80	Widow No. 1 of Nashenapaise, Moses		1	2	1	4	32 00			
81	" No. 2 " "		1	1	2	4	32 00			
82	Oyama, James	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
83	Ooskinugish, Benjamin									
84	" Harry	1	1		4	6	48 00			
85	" Thomas									
86	" William	1	1	1		3	24 00			
87	" Widow No. 1		1			1	8 00			
88	" " No. 2		1			1	8 00			
89	Oosawaostekum, John									
90	" William									
91	Papah	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
92	Papoonaches	1	1	5		7	56 00			
93	" Joseph									
94	Peepidineekay Wininne	1	1	1		3	24 00			Boy an orphan.
95	" Kitchimek	1		3		4	32 00			
96	Quinnal, Sam									
97	" David	1	1			2	16 00			
98	" Harry		1		1	2	16 00			
99	" Joseph									
100	Quiooes, George	1	1	2	2	6	48 00		Councillor.	
101	" Joseph									
102	Roundhead, Charles									
103	" Newsky									
104	Putchoo	1	2	1		4	32 00			
105	Safeu									
106	Saganaquet, Joseph									
107	Sagutch, Seiiagahoo	1	1	1	5	8	64 00			
108	" George									
109	" John	1	1	1		3	24 00			
110	" Sagabay	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			

111	" Widow No. 1 of James		1		2	3	24 00		
112	" " No. 2 "		1			1	8 00		
113	Saguteheway	1	1	4	4	10	80 00		
114	Sapay, James	1	1	1	2	5	40 00		
115	Shapway, Keskik								
116	" Abel								
117	Shawayahamasisk								
118	" son of								
119	Shawinimash								
120	" Apees								
121	" John								
122	Smallman, George								
123	Spence								
124	" David								
125	" Joseph								
126	" Widow,								
127	Sugarhead, James	1	1	2	1	5	40 00		
128	" Widow		1			1	8 00		
129	Troutlake, Peter								
130	Wapaas								
131	" John								
132	" Thomas								
133	Wasera								
134	" David								
135	Whiskey, Jack	1	1	4	2	8	64 00		Councillor.
136	Yesno	1	2		3	6	48 00		
137	" William	1	1	2	1	5	40 00		
138	" Peter	1	1	1		3	24 00		
139	Salt, Jacob	1	1	1		3	24 00		
140	" Widow		1			1	8 00		
141	Pool, Emma		1			1	8 00		
160	Snipe, David	1	1			2	16 00		
161	Ooshag, Isiah	1	1	1		3	24 00		
162	Segutch, Maria		1			1	8 00		
163	Wabino, widow		1	1		2	16 00		
164	Wapogona, widow								
165	Meguanawap, widow		1	1	1	3	24 00		
166	Anamakeesic, Mary, widow		1			1	8 00		
167	Kasookway, widow		1			1	8 00		
		71	84	105	95	355	2,840 00		

PAY-LIST OF FORT HOPE FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Concluded.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Ontario Indians.									
142	Mamag, George	1	1			2	16 00			
143	Neepawick	1	1	2	1	5	40 00			
144	Ruffyhead, Thomas	1				1	8 00			
145	" Widow		1		1	2	16 00			
146	Head, David									
147	" John									
148	" Widow		1	1	1	3	24 00			Paid daughter.
149	" Mary									
150	Napooseninne	1	1		1	3	24 00			
151	" Jacob (Rabbit)	1	1	3	3	8	64 00			
152	" Audabay	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
153	Shawaskwangie	1	1			2	16 00			
154	" Newach Anday Kiskic									
155	" Tatapakees	1				1	8 00			
156	" Widow									
157	Wenawa, James	1	1			2	16 00			
158	" Thomas									
159	" Widow		1			1	8 00			
		9	10	7	9	35	280 00			
	Dominion Indians	71	84	105	95	355	2,840 00			
	Fort Hope Band total	80	94	112	104	390	3,120 00			

PAY-LIST OF MARTENS FALLS FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.									
1	Achneepnaskum									
2	" Andrew	1				1	8 00			
3	" Charles	1	1			2	16 00			
4	" Daniel	1	1	3	1	6	48 00			
5	" George									
6	" Joseph	1	1	1		3	24 00			
7	" Josiah									
8	" Noah									
9	" William									
10	" James	1				1	8 00			
11	Cheeway, Savia	1	1			2	16 00			
12	" John	1				1	8 00			
13	Ice, William	1	1	3	1	6	48 00			
14	Kakayehewan, Daviel	1				1	8 00			
15	" James	1				1	8 00			
16	" Jeremiah	1				1	8 00			
17	" John	1	1			2	16 00			
18	" Shapia	1	1			2	16 00			
19	Kapayshwet, David	1	1	2	4	8	64 00			
20	" Thomas	1	1		3	5	40 00			
21	Kanshaqnaskum, Widow		1		1	2	16 00			
22	" " No. 2		1			1	8 00			
23	Astasmas, Long Tom	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
24	" Peter									
25	Nusticokinine									
26	Sheebkishikoisine									
27	Akemenak									
28	Ashakahen									
29	Autwayatick									
30	Autwaynaman									
31	Snipe, William	1	1		3	5	40 00			
32	Ween-Jack, James	1				1	8 00			

PAY-LIST OF MARTENS FALLS FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Continued.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family. Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
	Dominion Indians.—Continued.									
33	Ween-Jack, William	1	1	3	3	8	64 00			
34	Mattnas, Charles	1	1	1		3	24 00			Boy stepson.
35	Babi, Widow		1		2	3	24 00			
36	Margaret, Widow		1			1	8 00			
37	Jane, Widow		1			1	8 00			
38	Ween-Jack, Widow		1			1	8 00			
47	Philip Wynne	1	1			2	16 00			
48	Ieerhoff, Hannah		1			1	8 00			
49	Cheeway, Sophia		1			1	8 00			
50	Achneepwaskum, Maggie		1			1	8 00			
		21	23	14	19	77	616 00			
	Ontario Indians.									
39	Coaster, William	1	1			2	16 00			
40	" Henry	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
41	Longback, James	1	1		1	3	24 00			Orphan girl.
42	" Joseph	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
43	Ashaskapay, Widow		1	1	2	4	32 00			
44	Whitehead, William	1	1	4	1	7	56 00			
45	" Simon	1				1	8 00			
46	Hughie, James	1				1	8 00			
		7	6	7	7	27	216 00			
	Dominion Indians	21	23	14	19	77	616 00			
		28	29	21	26	104	832 00			

PAY-LIST OF ENGLISH RIVER FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Ontario Indians.									
1	Abraham Innuss	1	1	1	.....	3	24 00	.....		
2	Patrick Innuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
3	Joseph Innuse	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....	....	Woman, Mother.
4	Robert Innuse	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
5	John Marten	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	.....		
6	Peter Neywatban	1	1	.....	1	3	24 00	.....		
7	William Neywatban	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
8	David Ruben	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
9	Shakanaquet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
10	Shakanaquet James	1	.....	.....	3	4	32 00	.....	.....	Wife belongs to Michipicotan band.
11	Shakanaquet John	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
12	Edward Taylor	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
13	John Taylor	1	1	3	1	6	48 00	.....		
14	Shuchuck	1	1	1	.....	3	24 00	.....		
15	Widow Martinas Mary	.....	1	.....	2	3	24 00	.....		
16	Assumpshun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
17	Joseph Rutan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
18	John Feries	1	1	4	5	11	88 00	.....		
19	George Chuchuck	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
		13	10	10	14	47	376 00	.....		

PAY-LIST OF FORT ALBANY FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount Paid.	Amount returned to Dept for absentees.	Signature of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.									
1	Noah Nitowahgestkum (Williams)	1	1	.....	1	3	24 00	.....		
2	Matinas	1	.....	.....	1	2	16 00	.....		
3	Matinas, Jacob	1	1	2	.....	4	32 00	.....		
4	Xavier Bird	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	.....		
5	John Bull	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
6	Charles Carpenter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
7	Jack Carpenter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
8	James Chaksin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
9	John Chaksin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
10	Josiah Chuckswan	1	1	.....	2	4	32 00	.....		
11	John Chookomoolin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
12	Joseph Chookomoolin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
13	James Fireman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
14	Peter Fireman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
15	George Friday	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	.....		
16	George Goodwin	1	1	3	3	8	64 00	.....		
18	Lake Goodwin	1	1	3	4	9	72 00	.....		
19	James Gow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
20	Thomas Gow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
21	Xavier Gow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
22	David Hookemahwillilline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
23	Peter Hookemahwillilline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
24	James Hookemahwillilline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
25	John Hookemahwillilline	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
26	Andree Aookemahwininne	1	1	.....	1	3	24 00	.....		
27	James Aookemahwininne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
28	Joseph Hookematwininie	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....	.....	Woman, his mother.
29	Panace Hookematwininie	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
30	Jacob Iahtail	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
31	John Innishinapay	1	1	2	3	7	56 00	.....		
32	Joseph Iahtail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
33	Kamalatisit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

34	Kamalatisit, David							
35	Kamalatisit, James							
36	Kamalatisit, Widow John							
37	Kamalatisit, William							
38	David Kataquapit	1	1	1	3	24 00		Woman, his mother, Boy an Orphan.
39	Jacob Kataquapit							
40	James Kataquapit							
41	Joseph Kataquapit							
42	John W. Kataquapit							
43	Patrick Kataquapit	1		2	3	24 00		
44	Kaysook Kataquapit							
45	Soloman Kataquapit							
46	Weiseecapay Haysook							
47	William Haysook							
48	David Keebokee							
49	John Keebokee							
50	Thomas Kootachin							
51	Chas. Longpeter							
52	Jas. Longpeter							
53	John Longpeter							
54	Chas. Martinas							
55	Jos. Martinas							
56	Tanass Martinas							
57	Andree Metatway Kesickquiet							
58	John Metatswabin							
59	Sandy Metatswabin							
60	Chas. Mistmusk							
61	Jos. Mug							
62	Wm. Nakooche	1	1	1	3	6	48 00	
63	John Napayshish	1	1		2	4	32 00	
64	Widow Neepin							
65	John G. Neeswapit							
66	Thomas Neeswapit	1	1	2	1	5	40 00	
67	Soloman Neeswapit	1	1	2	1	5	40 00	
68	Geo. Linklater							
69	James Linklater	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	
70	Alex. Nashtootaway							
71	Isiah Nashtootaway							
72	James Nashtootaway							
73	William Louttet	1	1		1	3	24 00	
74	Benjamin Noah							
75	Joseph Noah							
76	John Hunter	1	1	4	3	9	72 00	
77	Baneeson Ookitechquls	1	1			2	16 00	

PAY-LIST OF FORT ALBANY FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Continued.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.—Continued.									
78	Noah Ookitechquas									
79	Wm. Ookitechquas									
80	David Panace									
81	Koostachin Panace									
82	Thos. Pishien	1	1			2	16 00			
83	Thos. Poonace									
84	Jos. Rose									
85	Wm. Allan	1	1			2	16 00			
86	John Ruben	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
87	Sandy Ruben	1	1	3	1	6	48 00			
88	Frank Rickard									
89	James Scott									
90	John Scott									
91	Jos. N. Scott	1	1	2	2	6	48 00			
92	Samuel Scott	1				1	8 00			
93	William Scott									
94	Jacob Shakeegumeegashish									
95	Jos. Shakapaywaywootin									
96	David Shiskeesh									
97	Jas. Shiskeesh	1	1	1	3	6	48 00			
98	Geo. Soloman	1		3	1	5	40 00			
99	Richard Soloman	1	1	1		3	24 00			
100	Old Soloman	1	1			2	16 00			
101	Spence									
102	Spence, Xavier									
103	Spence, James									
104	Spence, John									
105	Patrick Stephen	1			4	5	40 00			
106	Thos. Stranger									
107	Chas. Sutherland									
108	David Sutherland	1				1	8 00			
109	John Sutherland									

110	Long John Sutherland	1	1	4	2	8	64 00	
111	Wm. Sutherland							
112	John Tippeneskum	1	1			2	16 00	
113	Noah Tippeneskum							
114	Widow Tippeneskum							
115	Widow Jos. Tippeneskum		1		3	4	32 00	
116	Widow Peter Bluff		1	1	2	4	32 00	
117	James Lookate							
118	John Lookate							
119	Thos. Toomaskatick							
120	Widow Turtle							
121	Umbuckquance							
122	David Wabano							
123	Chas. Wabano	1				1	8 00	
124	George Wabano							
125	Jacob Wabano							
126	John Wabano							
127	Patrick Wabano							
128	Peter Sackaney	1	1			2	16 00	
129	Abel Wesley							
130	Alex. Wesley	1	1		3	5	40 00	
131	Andrew Wesley	1	1		3	5	40 00	
132	Chas. Wesley							
133	David Wesley	1	1	2	4	8	64 00	
134	James Wesley							
135	John Wesley	1	1		1	3	24 00	
136	Moses Wesley	1	1	2	2	6	48 00	
137	Simeon Wesley							
138	Fredrick Wesley	1				1	8 00	
139	Valentine Wesley	1				1	8 00	
140	Widow Wesley		1	2		3	24 00	
141	Thos. Whisk	1	1			2	16 00	
142	Wm. Whisk	1	1	2	2	6	48 00	
143	Thos. Williams	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	
144	Solomon Willy	1				1	8 00	
145	David Hugie	1				1	8 00	
146	John Hugie	1	1		1	3	24 00	
147	Thos. Hugie	1	1		2	4	32 00	
173	Widow Willy (Peter)		1		1	2	16 00	
174	Patrick Faries	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	
175	Widow Nashtoolonay					1	8 00	
176	Widow John Longback		1		1	2	16 00	
177	Jos. Bird	1			1	2	16 00	
179	Wm. Friday	1				1	8 00	
181	Sophie Hootemahwillilline		1	1	1	3	24 00	

PAY-LIST OF FORT ALBANY FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Continued.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Dominion Indians.—Continued.									
182	Old Sackeny	1		1		2	16 00			
183	Widow Wm. Kataquapit		1	3		4	32 00			
186	James Williams	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
187	Widow Kecokee Margaret		1			1	8 00			
188	Sophie Okitcpas, Widow		1		1	2	16 00			Girl, orphan, adopted.
190	Widow Lazarus Wesley		1	3	1	5	40 00			
191	Widow Nanie Iserhoff		1			1	8 00			
192	Geo. Louttet	1				1	8 00			
193	Widow Peter Fireman		1			1	8 00			
194	Sophie Napayshisk		1			1	8 00			
195	Swanson Tookato	1	1	3	2	7	56 00			Orphan.
196	Widow Ben Linklater		1			1	8 00			
197	William Etherington	1	1	2	1	5	40 00			
198	Thos. Ishtail	1				1	8 00			
199	Chas. Iserhoff	1				1	8 00			
200	Louttit Peter	1	1	4	2	8	64 00			
201	Margaret Hunter		1			1	8 00			Paid at Moose Factory.
		64	63	69	82	278	2,224 00			
	Ontario Indians.									
17	John Goodwin	1		1	1	3	24 00			Mistake, entering on Dominion list.
148	Geo. Archibald	1	1	2	5	9	72 00			
149	Jos. Archibald	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
150	Ashamock	1	1	2	1	5	40 00			
151	John Kooseces	1	1	2		4	32 00			
152	Wm. Goodwin	1	1			2	16 00			
153	Sandy Lazarus	1	1		3	5	40 00			
154	Henry Lazarus	1				1	8 00			

PAY-LIST OF FORT ALBANY FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Continued.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Ontario Indians.—Continued.									
155	Alex. Lazarus	1				1	8 00			
156	David A. Nawatapan	1				1	8 00			
157	Neepineskum	1	1		1	3	24 00			
158	David Neepineskum	1			1	2	16 00			
159	Thos. Neepineskum	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
160	Alphens Soloman	1				1	8 00			
161	David Soloman	1	1	2	3	7	56 00			
162	John Soloman									
163	Chas. Stephen	1	1		1	3	24 00			
164	Richard Stephen	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
165	Simeon Stephen	1				1	8 00			
166	Thos. Stephen	1	1	2	3	7	56 00			
167	Walter Stephen	1	1			2	16 00			
168	David G. Wynne	1	1	2		4	32 00			
169	Jas. G. Wynne	1		1	1	3	24 00			
170	John G. Wynne	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
171	Wm. Wynne	1	1	1		3	24 00			
172	Widow Wynne		1			1	8 00			
178	Shakebugishkum	1	1	1	1	4	32 00			
180	Ham Shakebugishkum	1	1	2	1	5	40 00			
184	Maggie Goodwin, Widow		1			1	8 00			
185	Elizabeth Goodwin, Widow		1			1	8 00			
186	Mary Koosees, Widow		1			1	8 00			
		26	22	22	27	97	776 00			
	Dominion Indians	64	63	69	82	278	2,224 00			
	Total in Band	90	85	91	109	375	3,000 00			

PAY-LIST OF MOOSE FACTORY FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Ontario Indians.									
1	Achimish Benjamin	1	.....	2	.....	3	24 00	.....		
2	Alisanbie, Elijah	1	1	2	1	5	40 00	.....		
3	Alisanbie, George	1	1	3	2	7	56 00	.....		
4	Alisanbie, John's Widow	.....	1	3	2	6	48 00	.....		
5	Alisanbie, Simeon	1	1	4	1	7	56 00	.....		
6	Caunasish, James	1	1	1	.....	3	24 00	.....		
7	Chieckow, Charles	1	1	3	2	7	56 00	.....		
8	Chieckow, William	1	.....	1	2	4	32 00	.....		
9	Cheena, David	1	1	2	1	5	40 00	.....		
10	Cheena, Simon	1	1	5	2	9	72 00	.....	.....	One boy is an orphan.
11	Alfred Chum	1	1	1	3	6	48 00	.....		
12	Angus Chum	1	1	.....	3	5	40 00	.....		
13	James and Bro. Chum	2	.....	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
14	Dick John	1	1	3	1	6	48 00	.....		
15	Fletcher, Patrick	1	1	1	2	5	40 00	.....	.....	One girl, his orphan sister.
16	Fletcher, Thomas	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
17	Hardisty, Peter	1	1	2	4	8	64 00	.....		
18	Hardisty, George	1	1	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....		
19	Hardisty, Abraham	1	1	2	.....	4	32 00	.....		
20	Hughie, William	1	.....	3	2	6	48 00	.....		
21	Intaka, Philip	1	1	2	.....	4	32 00	.....	.....	One boy is an orphan.
22	Jeffries, Henry	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	Paid his father.
23	Jeffries, John and Son	1	.....	2	2	5	40 00	.....	.....	One girl his grandchild.
24	Job, James	1	2	.....	1	4	32 00	.....	.....	One woman is his mother-in-law.
25	Job, Mark	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	Paid brother-in-law, No. 71.
26	Leask, Andrew	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....		
27	Leask Mark	1	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	Paid his father.
28	Nakogee, Joseph	1	1	1	1	4	32 00	.....		
29	Nakogee, John	1	1	.....	1	3	24 00	.....	.....	Girl, John's niece.

30	Nakogee, Noah	1				1	8 00		
31	Napashe, John	1	1	1		3	24 00		
32	Nichoshee, John	1	1	3		5	40 00		Paid father.
33	Nichoshee, William	1	1	2		4	32 00		Two boys are orphan grand children.
34	Ouskan, Andrew	1	1	2	2	6	48 00		
35	Ouskan, Herbert	1	1	1	1	4	32 00		
36	Pans, Tom	1	1		1	3	24 00		
37	Peereweet Saunders	1	1			2	16 00		
38	Pisquotch, William	1		1	1	3	24 00		
39	Quatchaquam, Simon	1	1	4	2	8	64 00		
40	Ruben, John	1				1	8 00		
41	Sack, Stephen	1	1	2	2	6	48 00		
42	Sailor, Archie	1	1		3	5	40 00		
43	Sailor, Henry	1		1	2	4	32 00		
44	Sailor, Samuel	1		1	1	3	24 00		
45	Sakabuckiskum, David	1	1	1	2	5	40 00		
46	Widow Jane Rose		1			1	8 00		
47	Widow Charlotte Sakabuckiskum		1			1	8 00		
48	Sappatan Cephas	1	2		1	4	32 00		One woman is his mother.
49	Shequan Cephas	1		1	1	3	24 00		Orphan brother & sister.
50	Smallboy, John H	1	1		1	3	24 00		
51	Smallboy, Simon	1	1	1		3	24 00		
52	Tappaise, George	1		2	2	5	40 00		
53	Tappaise, Widow		1	4	4	9	72 00		
54	Tappaise, James	1	1	2		4	32 00		
55	Tibbaie, Edward	1	1	1	1	4	32 00		
56	Tibbaie, James	1	1		1	3	24 00		
57	Tibbaie, John	1	1		1	3	24 00		
58	Wamistakoosh Ritchie	1	1			2	16 00		
59	Ward, James	1	1		1	3	24 00		
60	Widow Wesley		1			1	8 00		
61	Pisquotch, Mariah		1			1	8 00		
62	Eliza		1		1	2	16 00		
63	Widow Mathew Chum		1			1	8 00		
64	" Hardisty		1	1	3	5	40 00		
65	" Wanistagoose		1			1	8 00		
66	" Tom Job		1	2		3	24 00		
67	" Sally Sailor		1	2		3	24 00		
68	Nichschee Orphans								Paid with No. 33.
69	Widow Poth		2	1		3	24 00		One woman, her daughter with illegitimate boy.
70	" Sack		1			1	8 00		
71	Wascowin, Daniel	1	1	1	2	5	40 00		
72	Sutherland, James								Paid with No. 84.

PAY-LIST OF MOOSE FACTORY FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.—*Continued.*

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Ontario Indians.—Continued.									
73	Sutherland, Samuel	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
74	" John	1	1	4	3	9	72 00			
75	Chuchow, Joseph	1	1	2		4	32 00			
76	" Alfred	1	1	3	2	7	56 00			One boy, an orphan, adopted.
77	Beck	1				1	8 00			
78	Cachegee, John	1	1	1	3	6	48 00			Boy is an orphan
79	Mrs. Wm. McLeod		1			1	8 00			
80	Mark James	1	1			2	16 00			Paid brother No. 84.
81	Mary Wynne		1			1	8 00			
82	Uttapp, Henry	1	1	2	2	6	48 00			
83	Tom Mark	1	1	2	3	7	56 00			
84	Fred "	1	1	4	1	7	56 00		Chief.	One boy an orphan.
85	Widow Peereweet		1	1		2	16 00			
86	Fletcher, John	1				1	8 00			
87	" William	1				1	8 00			
88	Wynne, James	1	1	1	2	5	40 00			
89	Leask, Willie	1				1	8 00			
90	Sutherland, Enoch	1				1	8 00			
91	Luke, James	1	1	3		5	40 00			
92	Makogee, Mary		1			1	8 00			
93	Marks, Sophia		1			1	8 00			
		73	73	104	87	337	2,696 00			

PAY-LIST OF NEW POST FOR TREATY PAYMENT, 1905.

Band No.	Names.	Number in family.					Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.	Signatures of recipients.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
	Ontario Indians.									
1	Angus Weenusk	1	1			2	16 00			
2	Gull, William	1				1	8 00			
3	Luke, John	1	1	1		3	24 00			Boy, adopted son.
4	Omakess, Esau	1	1	2	2	6	48 00		Chief.	
5	Squirrel, Daniel	1	1	3		5	40 00			
6	" Donald	1	1		1	3	24 00			
7	" William	1	1	2	1	5	40 00			
8	" Widow Harriet		1			1	8 00			
9	Oustan, William	1				1	8 00			
10	Sutherland, Thomas	1	1			2	16 00			
11	" Lucy		1			1	8 00			
12	Nakogee, Bertie	1				1	8 00			
13	" Isabel, Widow		1			1	8 00			
14	Weenusk, Cecile		1			1	8 00			
15	Wynne, David	1	1		2	4	32 00			
16	Waskaigan, Mary		1			1	8 00			
		11	13	8	6	38	304 00			

RECAPITULATION OF PAY-LIST OF TREATY PAYMENT.

Name of Band.	Number on Pay-List.					Amount payable.	Amount paid.	Amount returned to Dept. for absentees.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Osnaberg	79	101	96	99	375	3,000 00	2,608 00	392 00
Fort Hope Band	80	94	112	104	390	3,120 00	3,120 00	.....
Martens Falls Band	28	29	21	26	104	832 00	832 00	.....
English River Band	13	10	10	14	47	376 00	376 00	.....
Fort Albany Band	90	85	91	109	375	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Moose Factory Band	73	73	104	87	337	2,696 00	2,696 00	.....
New Post Band	11	13	8	6	38	304 00	304 00	.....
	374	405	442	445	1,666	13,328 00	12,936 00	392 00
Absentees Osnaberg Band	13	17	9	10	49	.....	.....	.....
Total	361	388	433	435	1,617	13,328 00	12,936 00	392 00

DECLARATION OF INDIAN AGENT.

County of Carleton, Province of Ontario.

To Wit:

We Duncan C. Scott, Samuel Stewart and Daniel G. MacMartin, of Ottawa and Perth, Ontario, do solemnly declare that we are Indian Treaty Commissioners, etc.

That the money set down on annexed pay-list as having been paid for Gratuities, 1905, was so paid by us to each Indian or his or her legal representative, or to the Hudson Bay Co., as shown by the pay sheets.

That to the best of our knowledge and belief each Indian named in this pay-list is entitled to the amount set opposite to his or her name, and that each Indian head of a family has correctly stated the number of the members thereof whose moneys are payable to him or her.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and *knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act,* 1893."

Declared before me at The City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario this twelfth day of October, A.D. 1905.

Indian Agent.

235,225.

OTTAWA, 14th July, 1905.

DEAR MR. MATHESON,—In compliance with the verbal request made by you when recently in Ottawa, I beg to inform you that an Order of His Excellency in Council has been passed, dated the 3rd instant, authorizing negotiations for the cession of territory in what is known as Treaty No. 9, on the terms and conditions set forth in the draft agreement, which will be engrossed in due time and submitted for signature.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Supt.-General.

HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer,
Toronto, Ont.

OTTAWA, 1st December, 1905.

DEAR COLONEL MATHESON,—The copy of the agreement between the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario was duly received with your communication of November 17th. The date has been filled in as of the 3rd of July, and the official seal has been affixed to Hon. Mr. Oliver's signature. I think it preferable that this Department should be the custodian of the Treaty until it is completed. However, if you would like your copy in the meantime, I shall of course be pleased to send it.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer,
Province of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

(Copy).

TORONTO, Dec. 5, 1905.

DEAR MR. PEDLEY,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant as to the agreement respecting Treaty No. 9.

I would be obliged if you would send me one of the copies of the agreement, but, as you suggest, I think it would be better that you should keep the Treaty itself until it is completed.

I will write you in a day or two as to the matter of reserves under Treaty No. 3. I am sorry that you cannot meet our proposals.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

235-225/1.

Ottawa, 6th December, 1905.

Dear Colonel Matheson,—I have pleasure in transmitting herewith one copy of the Agreement in connection with Treaty No. 9.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Frank Pedley,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Hon. Colonel A. J. Matheson,
Provincial Treasurer,
Province of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

This agreement made on the Third day of July, in the year of Our Lord, 1905, between The Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Canada, of the one part, and The Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines of the Prvince of Ontario, on behalf of the Government of Ontario, on the other part.

Whereas, His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland, is about to negotiate a Treaty with the Ojibeway and other Indians, inhabitants of the Territory within the limits hereinafter defined and described, by their chiefs and head men for the purpose of opening for settlement, immigration, trade, travel, mining and lumbering, and for such other purposes as to His Majesty may seem meet, a tract of country bounded and described as hereinafter mentioned and of obtaining the consent thereto of His Indian subjects inhabiting the said Tract, and of arranging with them for the cession of the Indian rights, titles and privileges to be ceded, released, surrendered, and yielded up to His Majesty the King and his successors for ever, so that there may be peace and good will between them and His Majesty's other subjects, and that His Indian people may know and be assured of what allowances they are to count upon and receive from His Majesty's bounty and benevolence, which said territory may be described and defined as follows, that is to say: all that portion or tract of land lying and being in the Province of Ontario, bounded on the south by the Height of Land and the northern boundaries of the territory ceded by the Robinson-Superior Treaty of 1850, and the Robinson-Huron Treaty of 1850, and bounded on the east and north by the boundaries of the said Province of Ontario, as defined by law, and on the west by a part of the eastern boundary of the territory ceded by the North West Angle Treaty No. 3; the said land containing an area of ninety thousand square miles more or less, said treaty to release and surrender also all Indian rights nd privileges, whatsoever, of the said Indians to all or any other lands wherever situated in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba or the District of Keewatin, or in any other portion of the Dominion of Canada.

And whereas, by the agreement made the 16th day of April, 1894, entered into between the Government of the Dominion of Canada, represented by the Honourable T. Mayne Daly, and the Government of the Pro-

vince of Ontario, represented by the Honourable John M. Gibson, in pursuance of the Statute of Canada, passed in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered Five and intituled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Lands," and the Statute of Ontario, passed in the fifty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered Three and intituled, "An Act for the settlement of certain questions between the Governments of Canada and Ontario respecting Indian Lands," and by the sixth clause of the said Agreement, it is provided, "That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of Territory in Ontario, to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid, shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario," and by the said intended Treaty, it is signified and declared that His Majesty show his satisfaction with the behaviour and good conduct of His Indian subjects and in extinguishment of all their past claims through His Commissioners will make to each Indian a present of Eight Dollars in cash, and will also next year, and annually afterwards forever, cause to be paid to each of the said Indians in cash, at suitable places and dates, of which the said Indians shall be duly notified, the sum of four dollars, and that unless there be some exceptional reason, such sums will be paid only to heads of families for those belonging thereto.

It is therefore agreed by and between the Governments of Canada and of Ontario as aforesaid, as follows:

That subject to the provisions contained in the hereinbefore recited agreement of 16th April, 1894, and also the agreement made on 7th July, 1902, by Counsel on behalf of the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario intervening parties, upon the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the suit of the Ontario Mining Company *v.* Seybold *et al*, (Ont. S. P., 1904 No. 93), a copy whereof is hereto attached; and the surrender of the Indian title within Ontario to the entire territory herein defined and described, duly obtained.

The Government of the Province of Ontario hereby gives consent and upon the following conditions concurs in the terms proposed to be entered into, made and agreed by the said Treaty, in so far, that the said Government of Ontario, on and after the payment to the Indians of the above-mentioned present of eight dollars, and thereafter the payment annually of four dollars to each Indian, forever, as above specified, promises and agrees to pay the said sums to the Government of Canada, upon request when and as the same are paid to the Indians, upon proof, when required, of such payments—such payments to be free from any expenses at the cost of Ontario attendant upon distribution of the said sums of money.

And the Government of Ontario, subject to the conditions aforesaid, further concurs in the setting apart and location of reserves within any part of the said territory, as surrendered or intended to be surrendered, in area not greater than one square mile for each family of five, or in like proportion, at points to be chosen by the Commissioners negotiating the said Treaty, one of the said Commissioners to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, and the selection of the said reserves to be subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council;

And the Government of Ontario stipulates no part of the expense of survey and location of the said Reserves to be at any time at the cost of the Government of Ontario;

And further, that no site suitable for the development of water power exceeding 500 horse-power shall be included within the boundaries of any reserve.

It is also agreed between the parties hereto, that no part of the cost of negotiating the said Treaty is to be borne by the Province of Ontario.

In witness whereof, these presents have been signed and sealed on behalf of the Government of Canada, by the Honourable Frank Oliver, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and on behalf of the Government of Ontario by the Honourable Francis Cochrane, Minister of Lands and Mines.

Signed, sealed and delivered by The Honourable Frank Oliver, in presence of
(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY,
and by The Honourable Francis Cochrane, in the presence of
(Sgd.) GEORGE W. YATE.

(Sgd.) FRANK OLIVER.
(Sgd.) F. COCHRANE.

TORONTO, December 8, 1905.

DEAR MR. COCHRANE,—I enclose herewith duplicate copy of the Agreement made between yourself and the Hon. Frank Oliver, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, for the negotiating of Indian Treaty No. 9.

I asked that our copy of the Agreement should be sent up, but the arrangement made is that our copy of the Treaty between the Dominion and the Indians, and also the schedule of Reserves in Treaty No. 9 should remain at Ottawa, until it is completed next year, when one copy will be forwarded to us to attach to the enclosed Agreement.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer.

THE HONOURABLE FRANK COCHRANE,
Minister of Lands and Mines,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

OTTAWA, September 2nd, 1905.

To the Honourable Superintendent-General,
Indian Affairs.

DEAR SIR,—As medical attendant to the Indians with commission of Treaty IX, I beg to submit this report:

Having obtained a supply of medicines and instruments necessary for emergencies and general surgical purposes, I visited the following bands of Indians:

1. Osnaburgh. 2. Fort Hope. 3. Marten's Falls. 4. Albany. 5. Moose Factory. 6. New Post and 7. Abitibi.

On arrival at an encampment with my interpreter, enquiry was made and attention immediately given to those who were so ill as to be confined to tents. Afterward a "surgery" was equipped where the Indians came with their families for medical examination, treatment and vaccination.

In this region the adult Indian is far below the average size and weight of the white man. He is of a spare type, about 5 ft. 7 inches, and weighs 125 lbs. Muscles and bones undeveloped. Stature stooping, with a long, narrow, thin chest. The appearance of the face is expressive of a lack of energy and sluggishness. The forehead is broad and prominent, the eyes sunken, the nose large, lips full and the lower jaw heavy and thick. The hair is black and of strong growth. Intelligence and reasoning powers of a low state. However, a few exceptional, sturdy specimens of man were met with.

The children to 6 years of age show an abundance of subcutaneous fat, are well developed and very healthy. This condition no doubt is due to their extra natural food supply, the mothers nursing every child to six.

From 6 to 15 lack of development is noticed, the death rate is high. Tuberculosis and infectious diseases acting acutely. From 15 to 25 same conditions exist, except diseases are better resisted and become more chronic. Of the large number in families (average about 13) only one-third reach adult life.

Throughout the journey tuberculosis and dyspeptic derangements are found to be prevalent. Overlooking intermarriage and heredity, the chief causes are due to aborigines being vulnerable to contagious diseases and to their mode and means of living. Although apparently remaining in pure, fresh air, they are very lacking in cleanliness, overcrowded in wigwams or tents, poorly clothed and exposed to wet and cold. Excepting the small amount of provisions obtained from the fur-traders, they are wholly dependent on fish and game as a food supply. In a territory where both these are so variable, it is almost a constant state of semi-starvation or overfeeding. These irregularities lead to malnutrition, hence there is very little resisting power, which leaves them an open prey to all the contagious diseases. These conditions in the very worst aspect occur among the inland Indians, of the Albany waters, where they have very little chance to come in contact or imitate the white man, and the missionaries have practically just commenced their valuable work among these bands. Besides spiritual teachings, hygienic principles are energetically taught and readily put into practice; the result is obvious among those on James Bay coast and on the Abitibi waters, where years of missionary labor and schools show a much better developed, both intellectual and physical, man. For the welfare of the Indians, everything should be done to aid and encourage these good men in their noble efforts.

The following is "list of conditions" present at the cases in which medicine and treatment were given at:

1. *Osnaburgh.*

Ojibiways.—Never had any medical help, the whole band in very unhealthy condition.

Tuberculosis actively present in	65%
Acite ulcerative Eudocarditis	1
Cholera Infantum	17
Meningitis, T.B.C.	1
Chlorisis	12
Otitis Media	2
Cataract	4
1. Scabies 2. Pediculi	The whole Band

Impetigo Contagious	30
Teeth extracted	12
Vaccinated	107

Lacerated wound of hand.

2. *Fort Hope.*

Tuberculosis	35%
Scrobutus	1
Hernia	1
Chlorisis	5
Peritonitis Acute	1
Cholera Infantum	5
Taenia	28
Ulcerative Stomatitis	1
Erysipelas	1
Herpes Zooster	2
Teeth extracted	17
Vaccinated	201

Removed a Darmoid cyst from face.

3. *Marten's Falls.*

Tuberculosis	45%
Peritonitis acute	1
Otitis media	1
Taenia	3
Epilepsy	1
Desentery	5
Prolapsus Ani	2
Vaccinated	47
Teeth extracted	3

Aspirated a pleurisy.

4. *Albany.*

Here the sick are attended by four Grey Nuns, graduate nurses of Ottawa General Hospital. There are two large airy wards for patients in the convent. A supply of drugs on hand which are liberally dispensed, not only to the coast Indians, but to the inlanders from Fort Hope and Marten Falls, who come down the river for H. B. Co's supplies.

Tuberculosis	20%
Ascities	1
Pneumonia	1
Otitis Media	2
Iritis	1
Gonorrhœa	3
Taenia	13
Synovitis Elbow	1
Teeth extracted	20
Vaccinated	268

Removed one finger due to septic infection.

Removed Tuberculosis Fluid from Abdomen, 2.

5. *Moose Factory.*

Previous to five years ago several physicians had practised here. I found about 40% of all the children vaccinated. The English Church Mission has a neatly equipped Hospital with Miss Johnston, a very competent nurse, in charge. There is ample room for 7 patients. Both this hospital and the one at Albany deserve great credit as to the state of health among the Indians. During the recent epidemics of "La Grippe" and Measles, the death rate was practically reduced to nil as a result of the splendid assistance rendered by these institutions.

Tuberculosis	20%
Stomatitis	1
Taenia	11
Meningitis	1
Epilepsy	1
Scurvy	1
Circumcision	1
Infected Hand	1
Ecthyma	1
Herpes	1
Prolapsus Ani	3
Teeth extracted	17
Vaccinated	146

6. *New Post.*

Small band well developed and comparatively healthy.

Tuberculosis	10%
Synovitis	1
Impetigo	5
Vaccinated	23
Teeth extracted	3

7. *Abitibi.*

Tuberculosis	10%
Epilepsy	1
Hernia	1
Synovitis	1
Infected arm	1
Vaccinated	98
Teeth extracted	9

Tuberculosis was found in various tissues, especially in the lungs, serous membranes, lymphatic glands, bones and skin. The chronic ulcerative and fibroid types of infection in the lungs were the most common forms.

TORONTO, Dec. 11th, 1905.

DEAR COLONEL MATHESON,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of duplicate copy of the agreement between Honorable Frank Oliver, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, and myself for the negotiating of Treaty No. 9. I am having this agreement made an official document for purposes of reference.

Yours sincerely,

F. COCHRANE,
Minister of Crown Lands.

HONOURABLE COLONEL MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer,
The Buildings.

After a very close inquiry and observation, I am glad to report an almost total absence of veneral disease in any form. Another very striking feature was the variety of rheumatism or its sequences.

In conclusion, as to the future good health of those Indians, may I add a few suggestions. There must be an improvement in their ways of living. Hygienic principles, (cooking, regularity in food, clothing, ventilation, etc., etc.,) shown and taught will necessarily show marvelous results; this can best be accomplished by the opening of schools or through the missionaries.

Finally, to alleviate the present sufferers, considerable medical attendance can be rendered by keeping a good supply of medicines with the nurses at Albany and Moose Factory.

Yours obediently,

(Sgd.) A. G. MEINDL.

42,076—05.
(Seal.)

OTTAWA, 6th November, 1905.

SIR,—Since the Treaties known as the Robinson Treaties were signed in the autumn of the year 1850 no cession of the Indian title to lands lying within the defined limits of the Province of Ontario had been obtained. By these Treaties the Ojibeway Indians gave up their right and title to a large tract of country lying between the height of land and Lakes Huron and Superior. In 1870, by the North-West Angle Treaty, (Treaty No. 3), the Saulteaux Indians ceded a large tract east of Manitoba, part of which now falls within the boundaries of the Province of Ontario. The first mentioned Treaty was made by the Province of *Canada*, the second by the Dominion.

Increasing settlement, activity in mining and railway construction in that large section of the Province of Ontario north of the Height of Land and east of the Albany River rendered it advisable to extinguish the Indian titles. The undersigned were, therefore, appointed by Order of His Excellency in Council on the 29th June, 1905, as Commissioners to negotiate a Treaty with the Indians inhabiting the unceded tract. This comprised about 90,000 square miles of the provincial lands drained by the Albany and Moose River systems.

When the question first came to be discussed it was seen that it would be difficult to separate the Indians who came from their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany River to trade at the Posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to treat only with that portion which came from the eastern or Ontario side. As the cession of the Indian titles in that portion of the North-West Territories which lies to the west of the Albany River would have to be consummated at no very distant date, it was thought advisable to make the negotiations with Indians whose hunting grounds were in Ontario serve as the occasion for dealing upon the same terms with all the Indians trading at Albany River Posts, and to add to the community of interest which for trade purposes exists amongst these Indians a like responsibility for Treaty obligations. We were, therefore, given power by Order of His Excellency in Council of the 6th July, 1905, to admit to Treaty any Indian whose hunting grounds cover portions of the North-West Territories lying between the Albany River, the District of Keewatin and Hudson's Bay and to set aside reserves in that territory.

In one essential particular the constitution of the Commission to negotiate the Treaty differed from that of others which undertook similar service in the past. One member* was nominated by the Province of Ontario under the Provisions of Clause 6 of the Statute of Canada 54-55 Vic., Chap. V., which reads, "That any future treaties with the Indians in respect of territory in Ontario to which they have not before the passing of the said Statutes surrendered their claim aforesaid shall be deemed to require the concurrence of the Government of Ontario." The concurrence of the Government of Ontario carried with it the stipulation that one member of the Commission should be nominated by and represent Ontario.

It is important also to note that under the provisions of Clause 6 just quoted, the terms of the Treaty were fixed by the Governments of the Dominion and Ontario; the Commissioners were empowered to offer certain conditions but were not allowed to alter or add to them in the event of their not being acceptable to the Indians.

After the preliminary arrangements were completed, the Commissioners left Ottawa for Dinorwic, the point of departure for Osnaburgh, on the 30th June, and arrived there on the 2nd July.

The party consisted of the undersigned, A. G. Meindl, Esq., M.D., who had been appointed to carry out the necessary work of medical relief and supervision, and James Parkinson and J. L. Vanasse, Contables of the Dominion Police Force. At Dinorwic the party was met by T. C. Rae, Esq., Chief Trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, who had been detailed by the Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company to travel with the party and make arrangements for transportation and maintenance en route. Mr. Rae had obtained a competent crew at Dinorwic to take the party to Osnaburgh. The head man was James Swain, an old Albany River guide and mail carrier who is thoroughly familiar with the many difficult rapids of this River.

The party left Dinorwic on the morning of the 3rd July, and after crossing a long portage of nine miles, first put the canoes into the water at Big Sandy Lake. On the 5th of July we passed Frenchman's Head Reservation and James Bunting, Councilor in charge of the Band, volunteered the assistance of a dozen of his stalwart men to help us over the difficult Ishkaqua Portage, which was of great assistance as we were then carrying a great weight of supplies and baggage. On the evening of the

* Mr. D. G. MacMartin.

5th the waters of Lac Seul were reached and on the morning of the 6th the party arrived at Lac Seul post of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here the Commission met with marked hospitality from Mr. J. D. McKenzie in charge of the Post who rendered every assistance in his power. He interpreted whenever necessary for which task he was eminently fitted by reason of his perfect knowledge of the Ojibeway language.

The hunting grounds of Indians who traded at this post had long ago been surrendered by treaty No. 3, but it was thought advisable to call at this point to ascertain whether any non-treaty Indians had assembled there from points beyond Treaty No. 3 but adjacent to it. Only one family, from Albany River, was met with. The case was fully investigated and the family was afterwards attached to the new treaty.

The afternoon of the 6th was spent in a visit to the Lac Seul Reserve in an attempt to discourage the dances and medicine feasts which were being held upon the reserve. The Indians of this Band were well dressed and for the most part seemed to live in a state of reasonable comfort. Their hunting grounds are productive.

The party left Lac Seul on the morning of the 7th July en route for Osnaburgh, passing through Lac Seul, and reached the Height of Land, via Root River, on the 10th July. Thence by the waters of Lake St. Joseph, Osnaburgh was reached on the 11th.

This was the first point at which Treaty was to be made and we found the Indians assembled in force, very few being absent of all who traded at the Post. Those who were absent had been to the Post for their usual supplies earlier in the summer and had gone back to their own territory in the vicinity of Cat Lake.

Owing to the water connection with Lac Seul, these Indians were familiar with the provisions of Treaty No. 3, and it was feared that more difficulty might be met with at that point than almost any other on account of the terms which the Commissioners were empowered to offer not being quite so favorable as those of the older Treaty.

The annuity in Treaty No. 3 is $5 per head and only $4 was to be offered in the present instance. The proposed Treaty did not provide for an issue of implements, cattle, ammunition or seed grain.

As there was, therefore, some uncertainty as to the result, the Commissioners requested the Indians to select from their number a group of representative men to whom the Treaty might be explained. Shortly after, those nominated presented themselves and the terms of the Treaty were interpreted. They were then told that it was the desire of the Commissioners that any point on which they required further explanations should be freely discussed, and any questions asked which they desired to have answered.

Missabay, the recognized Chief of the Band, then spoke expressing the fears of the Indians that if they signed the Treaty they would be compelled to reside upon the reserve to be set apart for them and would be deprived of the fishing and hunting privileges which they now enjoy.

On being informed that their fears in regard to both these matters were groundless, as their present manner of making their livlihood would in no way be interfered with, the Indians talked the matter over among themselves, and then asked to be given till the following day to prepare their reply. This request was at once acceded to and the meeting adjourned.

The next morning the Indians signified their readiness to give their reply to the Commissioners and the meeting being again convened the Chief spoke stating that full consideration had been given the request made to them to enter into Treaty with His Majesty, and they were prepared

to sign as they believed that nothing but good was intended. The money they would receive would be of great benefit to them, and the Indians were all very thankful for the advantages they would receive from the Treaty.

The other representative having signified that they were of the same mind as Missabay, the Treaty was then signed and witnessed with all due formality and payment of the annuities was at once proceeded with.

The election of Chiefs also took place, the Band being entitled to one Chief and two Councillors. The following were elected: -Missabay, John Skunk and George Wawaashkung.

After this the feast which usually accompanies such formalities was given by the Indians. The presentation of a flag, one of the provisions of the Treaty, which was to be held by the Chief for the time being as an emblem of his authority. Before the feast began this was presented to Missabay, the newly elected Chief, with words of advice suitable for the occasion. Missabay received the flag and made an eloquent speech in which he extolled the manner in which the Indians had been treated by the Government; advised the young men to listen well to what the white men had to say and to follow their advice and not to exalt their own opinions above those of men who knew the world and had brought them such benefits. Missabay, who is blind, has great control over his Band, and he is disposed to use his influence in the best interests of the Indians.

At Osnabrugh the civilizing work of the Church Missionary Society was noticeable. A commodious church was one of the most conspicuous buildings at the Post, and the Indians held service in it every evening. This Post was in charge of Mr. Jabez Williams, who rendered great service to the party by interpreting whenever necessary. He also gave up the commodious residence of the Post-master for the use of the party.

On the morning of the 13th July the question of the location of the reserves was gone fully into and the Indians showed great acuteness in describing the location of the land they desired to have reserved for them. Their final choice is shown in the Schedule of Reserves which is annexed to this report.

We left Osnaburgh on the morning of the 13th July and entered the Albany River which drains Lake St. Joseph, and, after passing many rapids and magnificent lake stretches of this fine river, we reached Fort Hope at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 18th. This important Post of the Hudson's Bay Company is situated on the shore of Lake Eabamet and is the meeting point of a large number of Indians, certainly 700, who have their hunting grounds on both sides of the Albany and as far as the head waters of the Winisk River. The Post was in charge of Mr. C. H. M. Gordon.

The same course of procedure was followed as at Osnaburgh. The Indians were requested to select representatives to whom the business of the Commission might be explained, and on the morning of the 19th the Commissioners met a representative number of Indians in the Hudson's Bay Company's house. Here the Commissioners had the benefit of the assistance of Reverend Father F. X. Fafard, of the Roman Catholic Mission at Albany, whose thorough knowledge of the Cree and Ojibeway tongues was of great assistance during the discussion.

A more general conversation in explanation of the terms of the Treaty followed than had occurred at Osnaburgh. Noonias, one of the most influential Chiefs, asked a number of questions. He said that ever since he was able to earn anything, and that was from the time he was very young, he

had never been given something for nothing; that he always had to pay for everything that he got, even if it was only a paper of pins. "Now," he said, "you gentlemen come to us from the King offering to give us benefits for which we can make no return. How is this?" Father Fafard thereupon explained to him the nature of the Treaty, and that by it the Indians were giving their faith an allegiance to the King and for giving up their title to a large area of land of which they could make no use, they received benefits which served to balance anything which they were giving.

"Yesno," who received his name from his imperfect knowledge of the English language, which consisted altogether in the use of the words "yes" and "no," made an excited speech in which he told the Indians that they were to receive cattle and implements, seed-grain and tools. Yesno had evidently travelled and had gathered an erroneous and exaggerated idea of what the Government was doing for Indians in other parts of the country, but, as the undersigned wished to guard carefully against any misconception or against making any promises which were not written in the Treaty itself, it was explained that none of these issues were to be made, as the Band could not hope to depend upon agriculture as a means of subsistence; that hunting and fishing, in which occupations they were not to be interfered with, should for very many years prove lucrative sources of revenue. The Indians were informed that by signing the Treaty they pledged themselves not to interfere, with white men who might come into the country surveying, prospecting, hunting or in other occupations; that they must respect the laws of the land in every particular and that their reserves were set apart for them in order that they might have a tract in which they could not be molested and where no white man would have any claims with the consent of their tribe and of the Government.

After this very full discussion the Treaty was signed and payment was commenced. The payment was finished on the next day and the Indian feast took place at which the Chiefs selected were Katchang, Yesno, Joe, Goodwin, Benj. OOskinegisk, and George Quisees. The newly elected chiefs made short speeches expressing their gladness at the conclusion of the Treaty and their determination to be true to its terms and stipulations.

It is considered worthy of record to remark on the vigorous and manly qualities displayed by these Indians throughout the negotiations. Although undoubtedly at times they suffer from lack of food owing to the circumstances under which they live; yet they appeared contented and enjoy a certain degree of comfort. Two active missions are established at Fort Hope, the Anglican under the charge of Rev. Mr. Richards, who is resident, and the Roman Catholic under the charge of Rev. Father Fafard who visits from the mission at Albany.

Fort Hope was left on the morning of the 21st July, and after passing through Eabamet the Albany was reached again, and after three days' travel we arrived at Martin's Falls at 7.35 on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th July,

This is a very unimportant Post of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Mr. Samuel Isahrof. A number of Indians were awaiting the arrival of the Commission. The first glance at the Indians served to convince that they were not equal in physical development to those at Osnaburgh or Fort Hope, and the comparative poverty of their hunting grounds may account for this fact.

The necessary business at this Post was transacted on the 25th. The Treaty, after due explanation, was signed and the payment made immediately. Shortly before the feast the Indians elected their Chief, Wm. Whitehead, and two Councillors, Wm. Coaster and Long Tom Oatesames.

At the feast Chief Whitehead made an excellent speech in which he described the benefits which would follow the Treaty and his gratitude to the King and the Government in extending a helping and protecting hand to the Indians.

The reserve was fixed at a point opposite the Post and is described fully in the Schedule of Reserves.

The commodious Roman Catholic Church situated on the high bank of the river overlooking the Hudson's Bay Company's buildings was the most conspicuous object at this Post.

Martin's Falls was left on the morning of Wednesday the 26th July. Below this point the Albany flows toward James Bay without any impediment of rapids or falls but with a swift current which is a considerable aid to canoe travel.

The mouth of Kenogami River was reached at 2.45 on the afternoon of the 27th July. This river flows in with a large volume of water and a strong current. It took two days of heavy paddling and difficult tracking to reach the English River Post which is situated about sixty miles from the mouth of the River and near the Forks. We found many of the Indians encamped along the river, and they followed us in their canoes to the Post where we arrived on the afternoon of the 29th July.

This is a desolate Post of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Mr. G. B. Cooper. There are very few Indians in attendance at any time; about half of them were assembled, the rest having gone to "The Line," as the Canadian Pacific Railway is called, to trade.

Compared with the number at Fort Hope or Osnaburg there was a mere handful at English River and it did not take long to explain to the Indians the reason why the Commission was visiting them. As these people cannot be considered a separate Band, but a branch of the Albany Band, and it was not thought necessary to have them sign the Treaty and they were merely admitted as an offshoot of the larger and more important Band.

The terms of the Treaty having been fully explained, the Indians stated that they were willing to come under its provisions, and they were informed that by the acceptance of the gratuity they would be held to have entered Treaty, a statement which they fully realized. As the morrow was Sunday and as it was important to proceed without delay, they were paid at once.

We left the English River Post early on Monday morning and reached the mouth of the river at 6 o'clock. Coming again into the Albany we met a number of Martin's Falls Indians who had not been paid and who had camped at the mouth of the river expecting the Commission. After being paid they camped on the shore near us, and next morning proceeded on their way to Martin's Falls with their York boats laden with goods from Fort Albany. The next day a party of Albany Indians were paid at the mouth of the Cheepy River, and the Post itself was reached on the morning of August 3rd at 9.30. Here the Commissioners had the advantage of receiving much assistance from Mr. C. M. Cockram, who was just leaving the Post on his way to England, and Mr. A. W. Patterson, who had just taken charge in his room.

In the afternoon the chief men selected by the Indians were convened in a large room in the Hudson's Bay Company's store, and an interesting and satisfactory conversation followed. The explanations that had been given at the other points were repeated here, and two of the Indians, Arthur Wesley and Wm. Goodwin, spoke at some length expressing on their own behalf and on behalf of their comrades the pleasure they felt upon being brought into Treaty and the satisfaction they experienced on receiving

such generous treatment from the Crown. Some of the Indians were away at their hunting grounds at Attawpiskat River and it was thought advisable to postpone the election of Chiefs until next year. The Indians were paid on the 4th and 5th August.

During the afternoon the Hudson's Bay Steamer "Innenew" arrived with Rev. George Holmes, the Anglican Bishop of Moosonee, on board.

On Saturday the Indians feasted and presented the Commissioners with an address written in Cree Syllabic, of which the following is a translation:—

"From our hearts we thank thee, O Great Chief, as thou hast pitied us and give us temporal help. We are very poor and weak. He (the Great Chief) has taken us over, here in our own country, through you (his servants)."

"Therefore from our hearts we thank thee, very much, and pray for thee to Our Father in Heaven. Thou hast helped us in our poverty."

"Every day we pray, trusting that we may be saved through a righteous life; and for thee we shall ever pray that you mayst be strong in God's strength and by His assistance."

"And we trust that it may ever be with us as it is now; we and our children will in the church of God now and ever thank Jesus."

"Again we thank you (Commissioners) from our hearts."

Fort Albany is an important Post of the Hudson's Bay Company and there are two flourishing Missions, one of the Roman Catholic and one of the Church of England. Father Fafard has established a large Boarding School which accommodates twenty Indian pupils in charge of the Grey Nuns from the parent house at Ottawa. Here assistance is given to sick Indians in the hospital ward and a certain number of aged people who cannot travel with their relatives are supported each winter. The church and presbytery are commodious and well built, and the whole mission has an air of prosperity and comfort. The celebration of mass was well attended on Sunday. The Church of England Mission is also in a flourishing condition. The large church was well filled for all Sunday services conducted by Bishop Holmes, and the Indians took an intelligent part in the services.

We left Albany on the morning of Monday, the 7th of August, in a sail boat chartered from the Hudson's Bay Company; and the wind being strong and fair we anchored off the mouth of Moose River at seven o'clock the same evening. Weighing anchor at daylight on Tuesday morning, we drifted with the tide and a light, fitful wind and reached Moose Factory at 10.30. We had been accompanied on the journey by Bishop Holmes, who, immediately upon landing, interested himself with Mr. J. G. Mowat in charge of this important Post of the Hudson's Bay Company to secure a representative meeting of Indians on the morrow.

On the morning of the 9th a meeting was held in a large room placed at our disposal by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians who had been chosen to confer with us seemed remarkably intelligent and deeply interested in the subject to be discussed. When the points of the Treaty were explained to them they expressed their perfect willingness to accede to the terms and conditions. Frederick Mark, who in the afternoon was elected Chief, said that the Indians were all delighted that a treaty was about to be made with them; they had been looking forward to it for a long time and were glad that they were to have their hopes realized and that there was now a prospect of law and order being established among them. John Dick remarked that one great advantage the Indians hoped to derive from the Treaty was the establishment of schools wherein their children might receive an education. George Teppaise said they were

thankful that the King had remembered them and that the Indians were to receive money which was very much needed by many who were poor and sick. Suitable responses were made to these gratifying speeches by ourselves and Bishop Holmes, and the Treaty was immediately signed. Payment commenced next day and was rapidly completed.

It was a matter of general comment that the Moose Factory Indians were the most comfortably dressed and best nourished of the Indians we had so far met with.

On the evening of Thursday the Indians announced that they had elected the following Chief and Councillors:—Frederick Mark, James Job, Simon Quatchequan and Simon Cheena. As they were to have their feast in the evening, it was decided to present the flag to the Chief on that occasion. The feast was held in a large work-shop placed at the disposal of the Indians by the Company; and before this hall, just as night was coming on, the flag was presented to Chief Mark. In many respects it was a unique occasion. The gathering was addressed by Bishop Holmes, who began with a prayer in Cree, the Indians making their responses and singing their hymns in the same language. Bishop Holmes kindly interpreted the address of the Commissioners, which was suitably replied to by Chief Mark. It may be recorded that during our stay at this point a commodious church was crowded every evening by interested Indians and that the good effect of the ministrations for many years of the Church Missionary Society were plain not only at Moose Factory but after the immediate influence of the Post and the Missionaries had been left. The crew from Moose Factory which accompanied the Commissioners as far as Abitibi held service night in camp, recited a short litany, sang a hymn and engaged in prayer. A fact we think worthy of remark, as in the solitude through which we passed this Christian service made a link with civilization, and the best influences at work in the world which had penetrated even to these remote regions. On Friday, August 11th, the question of a reserve was gone into and settled to the satisfaction of ourselves and the Indians. A description is given in the Schedule of Reserves.

During our stay we had the opportunity of inspecting Bishop's Court, at one time the residence of the Bishop of Moosonee, but which the present incumbent of the office intends to convert into a boarding school for Indian children. The hospital under the supervision of Miss Johnson was also inspected. A report upon the work performed there and the manner of its performance will be found in Dr. Meindl's report which is attached hereto.

On Saturday, August 12th, we left Moose Factory at 12.30. For one week we were engaged with the strong rapids of the Moose and Abitibi Rivers and did not reach New Post, our next point of call, until 12.30 on Saturday the 19th. New Post is a small and comparatively unimportant post of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is situated on a beautiful bend of the Abitibi River and commands an excellent hunting country. The Post is in charge of Mr. S. B. Barrett, and nowhere was the Commission received with greater consideration and hospitality than at this place. The New Post Indians, although few in number, are of excellent character and disposition. They met us with great friendliness. The Treaty was concluded on Monday the 21st, and the Indians were at once paid. The reserve question was also discussed and the location finally fixed as shewn by the schedule of reserves. One of the leading Indians, Esau Omakess, was absent from the reserve during the negotiations. He, however, arrived dur-

ing the time the payments were being made and signfied his approval of the action taken by his fellow Indians. He was subsequently chosen unanimously as Chief of the Band.

We started for Abitibi on Tuesday morning, August 22nd. On the previous evening the Chief had announced to the Commissioners his intention of accompanying the party with five companies to assist in passing the difficult series of portages which lie immediately above New Post. One unacquainted with the methods of travel in these regions will not perhaps realize the great assistance this was to the party. At a moderate estimate it saved one day's travel: and this great assistance was to be rendered, the Chief said, without any desire for reward or even for maintenance on the route (they were to bring their own supplies with them), but simply to show their goodwill to the Commissioners and their thankfulness to the King and the Government for the treatment which had been accorded them. They remained with us until the most difficult portages were passed and left on the evening of August 24th with mutual expressions of goodwill. As we ascended the Abitibi evidences of approaching civilization and of the activity in railway construction and surveying which had rendered the making of the Treaty necessary were constantly met with. Surveying parties of the Transcontinental Railway, the Toronto Northern Ontario Railway and Ontario Township Surveyors were constantly met with.

On the morning of August 29th we reached Lake Abitibi, camped at the Hudson's Bay winter post at the Narrows on the same evening and arrived at Abitibi Post the next night at dusk. We did not expect to find many Indians in attendance, as they usually leave for their hunting grounds about the first week in July. There were, however, a few Indians who were waiting at the Post in expectation of the arrival of the Commission. These were assembled at 2.30 on the afternoon of the 31st August and the purpose of the Commission was carefully explained to them. Until we can report the successful making of the Treaty, which we hope to accomplish this year, we do not think it necessary to make any further comment on the situation at this Post. A full list of the Indians was obtained from the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, Mr. George Dreaver. Mr. Dreaver has thorough command of the Cree and Ojibeway languages, which was of great assistance to the Commissioners at Abitibi, where owing to the circumstance of the Indians belonging to the two Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, it was necessary to draw a fine distinction, and where the explanations had to be most carefully made in order to avoid future misunderstanding and dissatisfaction. Mr. Dreaver cheerfully undertook this difficult office and performed it to our great satisfaction.

We left Abitibi on the morning of the 1st of September with an excellent crew and made Klock's Depot without misadventure on Monday, September 4th. We reached Haileybury on the 6th and arrived at Ottawa on the 9th of September.

In conclusion we beg to give a short resume of the work done this season. Cession was taken of the tract described in the Treaty comprising about 90,000 square miles, and, in addition, by the adhesion of certain Indians whose hunting grounds lie in a northerly direction from the Albany River which may be roughly described as territory lying between that river and a line drawn from the northeast angle of Treaty No. 3 along the height of land separating the waters which flow into Hudson Bay by the Severn and Winisk from those which flow into James Bay by the Albany and Attawapiskat comprising about 40,000 square miles. Gratuity was paid altogether to 1,617 Indians, representing a total population, when all the absentees are paid and allowance made for names not on the list, of

2,500 approximately. Throughout all the negotiations we carefully guarded against making any promise over and above those written in the Treaty which might afterwards cause embarrassment to the Governments concerned. No outside promises were made and the Indians cannot, and we confidently believe do not, expect any other concessions than those set forth in the documents to which they gave their adherence. It was gratifying throughout to be met by these Indians with such a show of cordiality and trust and to be able fully to satisfy what they believed to be their claims upon the Governments of this country. The Treatment of the reserve question, which in this Treaty was most important, will, it is hoped, meet with approval. For the most part the reserves were selected by the Commissioners after conference with the Indians. They have been selected in situations which are especially advantageous to their owners and where they will not in any way interfere with railway development or the future commercial interests of the country. While it is doubtful whether the Indians will ever engage in agriculture, these reserves, being of a reasonable size, will give a secure and permanent interest in the land which the indeterminate possession of a large tract could never carry. No valuable water powers are included within the allotments. The area set apart is, approximately, 374 square miles in the North-West Territories and 150 square miles in the Province of Ontario. When the vast quantity of waste and at present unproductive land surrendered is considered, these allotments must, we think, be pronounced most reasonable.

We beg to transmit herewith copy of the original of the Treaty signed in duplicate; Schedule of Reserves, and the report of Dr. A. G. Meindl upon the health and physical characteristics of the Indians.

We have the honour to be, Sir.

Your obedient servants,

DUNCAN SCOTT,
SAMUEL STEWART,
DANIEL G. MACMARTIN,
Treaty Commissioners.

The Honourable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

42,076—05.

(Seal.)

SCHEDULE OF RESERVES: TREATY No. 9.

Osnaburgh.

In the Province of Ontario, beginning at the Western entrance of the Albany River, running westward a distance estimated at four miles, as far as the point known as "Sand Point" at the eastern entrance of Pedlar's Path Bay, following the shore of this point southwards and around it and across the narrow entrance of the Bay, to a point on the eastern shore of the outlet of Paukumjeesenaneseepee, thence due south, to comprise an area of twenty square miles.

In the North Western Territories, beginning at a point in the centre of the foot of the first small bay west of the Hudson's Bay Company Post, thence west a frontage of ten miles and north a sufficient distance to give a total area of fifty-three square miles.

Fort Hope.

In the North West Territories, beginning at Ktchesagi on the north shore of Lake Eabamet, extending eastward along the shore of the Lake ten miles. Lines to be run at right angles from these points to contain sufficient land to provide one square mile for each family of five, upon the ascertained population of the band.

Marten's Falls.

In the North West Territories, on the Albany River beginning at a point one-quarter of a mile below the foot of the rapid known as Marten's Falls down stream a distance of six miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of thirty square miles.

English River.

In the Province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the Kenogami or English River, three miles below the Hudson's Bay Company post, known as English River Post, on the east side of the river, thence down stream two miles and with sufficient depth to give an area of twelve square miles.

Port Albany.

In the North West Territories, beginning at the point where the North River flows out of the main stream of the Albany, thence north on the west side of the North River a distance of ten miles and of sufficient depth to give an area of one hundred and forty square miles.

Moose Factory.

In the Province of Ontario, beginning at a point on the east shore of Moose River at South Bluff Creek, thence south six miles on the east shore of French River, and of sufficient depth to give an area of sixty-six square miles.

New Post.

In the Province of Ontario, beginning at a point one mile south of the northeast end of the eastern arm of lake known as Taquahtagama, or Big Lake, situated about eight miles inland south from New Post on the Abitibi River, thence in a northerly direction about four miles, and of sufficient depth in an easterly direction to give an area of eight square miles.

The reserves are granted with the understanding that connections may be made for settlers' roads wherever required.

Duncan C. Scott,
Samuel Stewart,
Daniel G. MacMartin,
Treaty Commissioners.

Ottawa, February 26th, 1906.

Dear Mr. White.—In reply to your enquiry by telephone this morning I have to give you the following information regarding Treaty No. 9 Indians. The following statement will give you the numbers paid by the Commissioners at the points where they made treaty, and approximately the number of absentees:—

Osnaburgh	Paid	326	Absent	49
Fort Hope	"	390	"	244
Marten's Falls	"	104	"	42
English River	"	47	"	20
Albany	"	375	"	364
Moose Factory	"	337		...
New Post	"	38		...
		1,617		719

Of the number actually paid, 690 belong to Ontario and 927 to the North West Territories. The Dominion of course pays the annuity of the last mentioned. You will observe that the largest number of absentees are Indians who hunt in the North West Territories. They only come to Fort Hope with their fur catch, and leave immediately for the interior. They would be classed as Dominion Indians and paid by the Dominion. At Fort Albany the absentees hunt in the vicinity of the Attawapiskat River. The remark made with reference to Fort Hope Indians applies to them also.

Next season the Commissioners propose to make treaty at Abbittibi, Matatchawan, Metagami, Flying Post, New Brunswick House and Long Lake. They also expect to meet and pay a number of Indians who have come from Moose Factory and are located along the line of railway. It is somewhat difficult to make an accurate estimate of the Indians yet to be met with, but this statement may be taken as approximately correct.

Abbittibi	127	Indians
Matachawan	102	"
Matagami	150	"
Flying Post	100	"
New Brunswick House	200	"
Long Lake	100	"
Scattered	200	"
Total	979	"

The Commissioners found that the numbers given in the preliminary census prove to be incorrect and therefore too much reliance cannot be placed upon these figures with the exception of those given as the population of Abbittibi and Matatchwan and Long Lake. Of course, whatever Indians are met with this summer will be Ontario Indians as they, generally, do not reside near the boundaries of the Province.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) FRANK PEDLEY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HON. PROVINCIAL TREASURER.

The following are the posts at which payments were made under Treaty Number 9, the number of Indians paid, and the number of absentees:—

Osnaburgh	Paid	326	Absent	49
Fort Hope	"	390	"	244
Marten's Falls	"	104	"	42
English River	"	47	"	20
Albany	"	375	"	364
Moose Factory	"	337	"	...
New Post	"	38	"	...
		1,617		719

Of the number acutually paid, 694 belonged to Ontario and 927 to the North West Territories. The Dominion pays the annuities of the last mentioned. The largest number of absentees occurred at Fort Hope and Albany. At Fort Hope the absentees are all Dominion Indians and the same may be said of the Indians at Albany. The total number of absentees was 719, of which 608 would be Dominion Indians beyond question, leaving 111 as the number of absentees Ontario would have to provide annuities for. I am not absolutely sure that all absentees at Osnaburgh or Marten's Falls would be Ontario Indians, but I suppose there would be no harm in assuming for the purposes of voting money that they are. The 694 who were paid, plus 111 absentees or in all 805, would be the number for whom you would have to take a vote for annuities.

AUBREY WHITE,

Deputy Minister.

February 27th, 1906.

TORONTO, 3rd March, 1906.

DEAR COLONEL,—You said to me the other day that you would like to have the figures with respect to Indian population at the points in Ontario not visited by the Treaty Commissioners last summer. I give you now the figures sent me by the Indian Department at Ottawa.

Abbittibi	127	Indians
Matachwan	102	"
Metagami	150	"
Flying Post	100	"
New Brunswick House	200	"
Long Lake	100	"
Scattered	200	"
Total	979	"

Mr. Pedley in sending this information says that the numbers given in the preliminary census were found to be incorrect, and that the present figures cannot be relied upon as accurate. He thinks that so far as Abbittibi, Matatchwan and Long Lake are concerned the figures are pretty nearly right.

Yours very truly,

AUBREY WHITE,
Deputy Minister.

HON. A. J. MATHESON,
Provincial Treasurer.

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HOUSE.

Shewing a classified statement of annual payments of all kinds made by the Province to the University of Toronto and the School of Practical Science, for salaries, erection of buildings, maintenance, or for any other purpose whatever for and during the period of the past six years.

W. J. HANNA,
Provincial Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, April 10th, 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING RECEIPTS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

From the Province of Ontario, during the six years 1902-1907 inclusive.

I. *Revenue Account.*

1. Received under Legislative Grant, 60 Vict., Cap. 59 :—

Year ending 30th June, 1902,	$7,000 00
1903,	7,000 00
1904,	7,000 00
1905,	7,000 00
1906,	7,000 00
1907,	7,000 00
	$42,000 00

(NOTE.—These payments and the land grant mentioned in paragraph 2, as the preamble of the Act recites, were made in satisfaction of claims of the University against the Province.)

2. Received from Wild Lands Sales under 60 Vict., Cap. 59 :—

Year ending 30th June, 1902,	$2,874 87
1903,	2,014 76
1904,	1,347 86
1905,	1,647 72
1906,	1,186 06
1907,	1,079 40
	$10,150 67

3. Received from Wild Lands Sales under 3 Edward VII., Cap. 36, as amended by 5 Edward VII., Cap. 36 :—

Year ending 30th June, 1907, $3 00

4. Received for maintenance of departments under 1 Edward VII, Cap. 41 :—

Year ending 30th June, 1902,	$30,444 75
1903,	36,144 90
1904,	42,433 18
1905,	47,632 49
1906,	53,819 37
	$210,474 69

(NOTE.—By 1 Edward VII., Cap. 41, the Province undertook the charge of maintaining out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund the departments of Chemistry, Physics, Mineralogy, and Geology from and including the University's financial year which closed on 30th June, 1901, and the payments under this head were for the maintenance of these departments.

Since the University Act, 1906, these payments have ceased.)

5. Received for annual deficits on general account :—

Year ending 30th June,	1902,	$10,353 02
	1903,	14,669 47
	1904,	30,207 54
	1905,	39,122 68
	1906,	60,953 68
		$155,306 39

(NOTE.—These payments represent the sums by which the annual revenue of the year fell short of meeting the annual expenditure, and since the University Act, 1906, they have ceased.)

6. Received towards the conduct of examinations in Agriculture and Degrees of B. S. A.:—

Year ending 30th June,	1902,	$425 00
	1903,	425 00
	1904,	425 00
	1905,	425 00
	1906,	425 00
	1907,	425 00
		$2,550 00

7. Received for ground rent of site of School of Practical Science :—

Year ending 30th June,	1902,	$925 00
	1903,	925 00
	1904,	925 00
	1905,	925 00
	1906,	925 00
		$4,625 00

(NOTE.—These payments ceased with the year 1906, because the School of Practical Science in that year became an integral part of and maintainable by the University.)

8. Received for rent of rooms occupied by Provincial Board of Health:—

Year ending 30th June, 1902,	$200 00
1903,	200 00
1904,	500 00
1905,	500 00
1906,	500 00
1907,	500 00
	$2,400 00

9. Received for grant towards historical publications (University Studies Series):—

Year ending 30th June, 1902,	$600 00
1903,	600 00
1904,	600 00
1905,	1,000 00
	$2,800 00

10. Received under Legislative Grant, 6 Edward VII., Cap. 55, Sec. 140:—

Year ending 30th June, 1907, $213,258 00

(NOTE.—The annual payment under 6 Edward VII., Cap 55, Section 140, represents the whole of the contribution of the Province to the maintenance of the University and University College, except the payments under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3.)

11. Received under 6 Edward VII., Cap. 55, Sec. 13, unexpended appropriation of maintenance account of School of Practical Science, for the year 1906, $39,671 82

II. *Capital Account.*

1. Received under the University Act, 1905, 30 annuities of $30,000 each, maturing 30th June, 1906, to 1935, inclusive.

2. Received under the University Act, 1906, the unexpended appropriation for completion of the Chemistry and Mining Building of the School of Practical Science - - - - - - $49,855 41
Of which there has been expended 46,471 57

Returned to the Provincial Treasurer, $3,383 84

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